

Port St. George, February 21, 1914.

No. 127.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, sub-section (4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Arthur Seligman, Sessions Judge of South Madras, to be also Additional Sessions Judge of South Canara during the vacancy of the District Court, South Canara, in 1914.

Port St. George, February 20, 1914.

No. 128.—The following notification of the Government of India are republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JOURNAL.

Dated, the 15th February 1914.

No. 233-C.—The Governor General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Subramanyam Ayyer of his office of Temporary Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, with effect from the 15th February 1914.

No. 234-C.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1911 (J and S-Res. 4, Cap. 15), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T. V. Subramanyam Ayyer to be a Temporary Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras for a period of two years with effect from the date on which he takes his seat in the said court.

Port St. George, February 24, 1914.

No. 129.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JOURNAL.

Dated, the 16th February 1914.

No. 1297-C.—Mr. T. V. Subramanyam Ayyer took his seat as a temporary Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras on the forenoon of the 16th February 1914.

Port St. George, February 27, 1914.

No. 1268.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st April 1914, the undermentioned 27 villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Nilakottai, the undermentioned one village which now forms part of the registration sub-district of Althor and the undermentioned three villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Porypattanam in the District of Madras be detached therefrom and constituted into a new registration sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Botlaguda. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

NILAKOTTA SUB-DISTRICT.

NEARABOUT TALEUK.

Government.

| Serial number. | Serial number. | Name of village. | Serial number. | Serial number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 126 | Sankaragudi andampalli. | 15 | 127 | Sankaragudi andampalli. |
| 2 | 126 | Jayapattinam. | 16 | 128 | Reddyapatti. |
| 3 | 125 | Kannakudi. | 17 | 129 | Sankaragudi. |
| 4 | 142 | Kudalipatti. | 18 | 130 | Sankaragudi. |
| 5 | 157 | Kudalipatti. | 19 | 131 | Sankaragudi. |
| 6 | 140 | Kudalipatti. | 20 | 132 | Sankaragudi. |
| 7 | 147 | Kudalipatti. | 21 | 133 | Sankaragudi. |
| 8 | 146 | Kannakudi. | 22 | 134 | Sankaragudi. |
| 9 | 151 | Malikarajapuram andampalli. | 23 | 135 | Sankaragudi. |
| 10 | 122 | Nagapattinam andampalli. | 24 | 141 | Sankaragudi. |
| 11 | 120 | Nagapattinam. | 25 | 142 | Sankaragudi. |
| 12 | 124 | Pudupattinam. | 26 | 143 | Sankaragudi. |
| 13 | 123 | Pudupattinam. | 27 | 144 | Sankaragudi. |
| 14 | 128 | Rajapattinam. | | | |

ATTUR SUB-DISTRICT.

KANNIVAR TALUK.

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 | .. | Ayyampileyan. |

PENTAKULAM SUB-DISTRICT.

PENTAKULAM TALUK.

Government.

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. | Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 | 44 | Dindanappettai. | 8 | 29 | Pottanankulam. |
| 2 | 45 | Gangavarpettai. | | | |

No. 451.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the 1st April 1914, the undermentioned 19 villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Uthirapatti, the undermentioned 15 villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Tirumangalam, and the undermentioned 5 villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Periyar in the district of Madurai be detached therefrom and constituted into a new registration sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Sivasamudram. The limits of the village shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

UDALAMPATTI SUB-DISTRICT.

TIRUMANGALAM TALUK.

Government.

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. | Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 | 45 | Ara, Melupatti. | 15 | 46 | Pennampattinam. |
| 2 | 17A | Ariyapatti. | 16 | 57 | Pennampatti. |
| 3 | 16 | Karandikar. | 17 | 45 | Pozzampattinam. |
| 4 | 12 | Karandikar. | 18 | 47 | Sindapatti. |
| 5 | 94 | Kalyanampatti. | 19 | 50 | Talayan. |
| 6 | 15 | Kilivampatti. | 20 | 51 | Tamankulam. |
| 7 | 49 | Nallampattinam. | 21 | 17 | Vallan. |
| 8 | 10 | Pennampatti. | 22 | 46 | Vengampattinam. |
| | 13 | Pottanankulam. | | | |

Sayer's Zone.

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 23 | .. | Sivasamudram. |

TIRUMANGALAM SUB-DISTRICT.

TIRUMANGALAM TALUK.

Government.

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. | Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 53 | .. | Alagavai. | 8 | 52 | Pennampattinam. |
| 54 | .. | Ara. | 9 | 29 | Pennampatti. |
| 55 | .. | Cumilampatti. | 10 | 54 | Pozzampattinam. |
| 56 | .. | Karandikar. | 11 | 45 | Sindapatti. |
| 57 | .. | Kilivampatti. | 12 | 50 | Talayan. |
| 58 | .. | Karandikar. | 13 | 46 | Vengampattinam. |
| 59 | .. | Pennampatti. | | | |
| 60 | .. | Pottanankulam. | | | |
| 61 | .. | Sivasamudram. | | | |
| 62 | .. | Talayan. | | | |
| 63 | .. | Vengampattinam. | | | |
| 64 | .. | Vengampattinam. | | | |

Ira.

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 14 | .. | Kilivampatti. |

PERAIYAR SUB-DISTRICT.

TIRUMANGALAM TALUK.

Government.

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. | Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 | 97 | Pennampattinam. | 4 | 38 | Sindapatti. |
| | 100 | Melupatti. | 5 | 44 | Vengampattinam. |
| | 98 | Pennampattinam. | | | |

No. 152.—Under the provision of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1905, His Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the 1st April 1914 the undermentioned 24 villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Kanach, the undermentioned 35 villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Madhavastur and the undermentioned 13 villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Pannakur, in the district of Malabar be detached therefrom and constituted into a new registration sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Abhinavara. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

KANACHI SUB-DISTRICT.

ABINAVARATTA TALUK.

Rivindal Zamindari.

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Names of villages. | Serial number. | Survey number. | Names of villages. |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 | .. | Abinavara (Vine) | 8 | .. | Machikolam |
| 2 | .. | Kadavangulam (Vine) | 9 | .. | Puliyal (Naga) |
| 3 | .. | Kadavangulam | 10 | .. | Virudham |
| 4 | .. | Kadavangulam | | | (Dharmasaram.) |
| 5 | .. | Kadavangulam | | | |
| 6 | .. | Kadavangulam | | | |
| 7 | .. | Kadavangulam | 11 | .. | Pappanathur |

MADHAVASTUR TALUK.

Rivindal Zamindari.

| | | | | | |
|----|----|------------------|----|----|----------------|
| 12 | .. | Abinavara | 53 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 13 | .. | Abinavara (Ab) | 54 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 14 | .. | Abinavara (Naga) | 55 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 15 | .. | Abinavara | 56 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 16 | .. | Abinavara | 57 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 17 | .. | Abinavara | 58 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 18 | .. | Abinavara (Ab) | 59 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 19 | .. | Abinavara (Ab) | 60 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 20 | .. | Abinavara | 61 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 21 | .. | Abinavara | 62 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 22 | .. | Abinavara | 63 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 23 | .. | Abinavara | 64 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 24 | .. | Abinavara | 65 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 25 | .. | Abinavara | 66 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 26 | .. | Abinavara | 67 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 27 | .. | Abinavara | 68 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 28 | .. | Abinavara | | | (Dharmasaram.) |
| 29 | .. | Abinavara | | | |
| 30 | .. | Abinavara | | | |
| 31 | .. | Abinavara | 69 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 32 | .. | Abinavara | 70 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 33 | .. | Abinavara (Ab) | 71 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 34 | .. | Abinavara (Naga) | 72 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 35 | .. | Abinavara | 73 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 36 | .. | Abinavara | 74 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 37 | .. | Abinavara | 75 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 38 | .. | Abinavara | 76 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 39 | .. | Abinavara | 77 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 40 | .. | Abinavara | 78 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 41 | .. | Abinavara | 79 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 42 | .. | Abinavara | | | (Dharmasaram.) |
| 43 | .. | Abinavara | | | |
| 44 | .. | Abinavara | | | |
| 45 | .. | Abinavara | 80 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 46 | .. | Abinavara | 81 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 47 | .. | Abinavara | 82 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 48 | .. | Abinavara | 83 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 49 | .. | Abinavara | 84 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 50 | .. | Abinavara | 85 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 51 | .. | Abinavara | 86 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |
| 52 | .. | Abinavara | 87 | .. | Sathuvakkulam |

KAROL SUB-DIVISION—cont.

MORDEKAIATON TALEK—cont.

Kinech Zander—cont.

(DORREMAN) —cont.

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. | Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 88 | .. | Tambritykhal. | 92 | .. | Velekkhal. |
| 89 | .. | Uvickhal. | 93 | .. | Vetrickhal. |
| 90 | .. | Vajayekhal (Anai). | 94 | .. | Velekkhal. |
| 91 | .. | Vakutukhal. | | | |

MORDEKAIATON SUB-DIVISION.

MORDEKAIATON TALEK.

Kinech.

Kinech Zander.

| | | |
|-----|----|----------------|
| 1 | .. | Alakampattam. |
| 2 | .. | Chinnampattam. |
| 3 | .. | Kattampattam. |
| 4 | .. | Kilichhal. |
| 5 | .. | Kirack. |
| 6 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 7 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 8 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 9 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 10 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 11 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 12 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 13 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 14 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 15 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 16 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 17 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 18 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 19 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 20 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 21 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 22 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 23 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 24 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 25 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 26 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 27 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 28 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 29 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 30 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 31 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 32 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 33 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 34 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 35 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 36 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 37 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 38 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 39 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 40 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 41 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 42 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 43 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 44 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 45 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 46 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 47 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 48 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 49 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 50 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 51 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 52 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 53 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 54 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 55 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 56 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 57 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 58 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 59 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 60 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 61 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 62 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 63 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 64 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 65 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 66 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 67 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 68 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 69 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 70 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 71 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 72 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 73 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 74 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 75 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 76 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 77 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 78 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 79 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 80 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 81 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 82 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 83 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 84 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 85 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 86 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 87 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 88 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 89 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 90 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 91 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 92 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 93 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 94 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 95 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 96 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 97 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 98 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 99 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 100 | .. | Korickhal. |

MORDEKAIATON TALEK—cont.

Kinech Zander—cont.

B. Zander—cont.

| | | |
|-----|----|------------|
| 41 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 42 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 43 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 44 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 45 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 46 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 47 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 48 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 49 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 50 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 51 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 52 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 53 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 54 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 55 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 56 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 57 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 58 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 59 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 60 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 61 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 62 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 63 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 64 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 65 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 66 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 67 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 68 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 69 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 70 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 71 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 72 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 73 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 74 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 75 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 76 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 77 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 78 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 79 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 80 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 81 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 82 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 83 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 84 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 85 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 86 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 87 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 88 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 89 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 90 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 91 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 92 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 93 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 94 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 95 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 96 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 97 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 98 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 99 | .. | Korickhal. |
| 100 | .. | Korickhal. |

PARANAKATON TALEK.

Paranakaton Zander.

PARANAGUDI SUB-DISTRICT.

MEMORANDUM TABLE.

Riverside Esamudra.

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. | Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|------------------|----------------|---|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| <i>Esamudra.</i> | | | | | |
| 1 | .. | Nellikurichudi | 8 | .. | Pakkil. |
| 2 | .. | Kanjikudal. | 9 | .. | Pelichikulam. |
| 3 | .. | Kilichikudam. | 10 | .. | Sambikulam. |
| 4 | .. | Kodumali. | 11 | .. | Uthukulam. |
| 5 | .. | Pallikudam. | <i>Esam.</i> | | |
| 6 | .. | Variyachikulam. | | | |
| 7 | .. | Vilavanchikudam and Vilavanchikudam. | 12 | .. | Rajali. |
| | | | 13 | .. | Sagayakudi. |

No. 143.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st April 1914 the undermentioned 67 villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Masamam, the undermentioned 31 villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Paranagudi and the undermentioned 29 villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Sivagangai in the District of Madurai be detached from them and constituted into a new registration sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Raynad. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes:—

PARANAGUDI SUB-DISTRICT.

PARANAGUDI TALUK.

Esam.

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. | Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 | .. | Adivanangulam. | 10 | .. | Parakkulam. |
| 2 | .. | Dayakudi. | 11 | .. | Pappakudi. |
| 3 | .. | Kandam. | 12 | .. | Pennakudi. |
| 4 | .. | Kannanangulam. | 13 | .. | Pudur. |
| 5 | .. | Kannikudi. | 14 | .. | Sethanangulam. |
| 6 | .. | Kannikulam. | 15 | .. | Singamudi. |
| 7 | .. | Kannakudi. | 16 | .. | Tadikangulam. |
| 8 | .. | Kilayin. | 17 | .. | Tiruvannangulam. |
| 9 | .. | Kilichikudam. | 18 | .. | Tiruvadi. |
| 10 | .. | Kilichikudam. | 19 | .. | Tiruvadi. |
| 11 | .. | Kilichikudam. | 20 | .. | Tiruvadi. |
| 12 | .. | Kilichikudam. | 21 | .. | Tiruvadi. |

Esam.

| | | | | | |
|----|----|---------------|----|----|-------------|
| 22 | .. | Kilichikudam. | 34 | .. | Kuppakulam. |
| 23 | .. | Kilichikudam. | 35 | .. | Kurukudi. |
| 24 | .. | Kilichikudam. | 36 | .. | Maddur. |
| 25 | .. | Kilichikudam. | 37 | .. | Maddur. |
| 26 | .. | Kilichikudam. | 38 | .. | Maddur. |
| 27 | .. | Kilichikudam. | 39 | .. | Maddur. |
| 28 | .. | Kilichikudam. | 40 | .. | Maddur. |
| 29 | .. | Kilichikudam. | 41 | .. | Maddur. |
| 30 | .. | Kilichikudam. | 42 | .. | Maddur. |
| 31 | .. | Kilichikudam. | 43 | .. | Maddur. |
| 32 | .. | Kilichikudam. | 44 | .. | Maddur. |
| 33 | .. | Kilichikudam. | 45 | .. | Maddur. |

Esam.

| | | | | | |
|----|----|---------------|----|----|------------------|
| 46 | .. | Kilichikudam. | 57 | .. | Sethakudi. |
| 47 | .. | Kilichikudam. | 58 | .. | Tiruvannangulam. |
| 48 | .. | Kilichikudam. | 59 | .. | Tiruvannangulam. |
| 49 | .. | Kilichikudam. | 60 | .. | Vallikulam. |

MADRAS DISTRICT—cont.

SIVAGANGA TALUK.

Zones.

| Field number. | Survey number. | Name of village. | Field number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 51 | .. | Nilakakkudi | 55 | .. | Kettur. |
| 52 | .. | Kōdikāsi | 56 | .. | Pagerāja |
| 53 | .. | Kōngalam. | 58 | .. | Pernabachōdi. |
| 54 | .. | Mānādi | 59 | .. | Pakkudi (N.). |
| 55 | .. | Mānādi | | | |

Zones.

| | | | | | |
|----|----|-----------|----|----|-----------------|
| 60 | .. | Kakkudi. | 64 | .. | Nānāndi. |
| 61 | .. | Kakkayal. | 65 | .. | Pindamargala. |
| 62 | .. | Kānāndi | 66 | .. | Siriyālaśāhādi. |
| 63 | .. | Kānāndi | 67 | .. | Vadakkūvēndi. |

PAMARANGI SUB-DISTRICT.

PAMARANGI TALUK.

Zones.

| | | | | | |
|----|----|---------------------------|----|----|----------------|
| 1 | .. | Amakkudi also Tiruvadi. | 12 | .. | Pōlyar. |
| | .. | .. | 13 | .. | Rekkappā. |
| 2 | .. | Amakkudi. | 14 | .. | Pōlyarādi. |
| 3 | .. | Arakkappādi. | 15 | .. | Kōnādi. |
| 4 | .. | Amakkudi. | 16 | .. | Siriyādi. |
| 5 | .. | Amakkudi (near Siriyādi). | 17 | .. | Siriyādi (N.). |
| 6 | .. | Amakkudi. | 18 | .. | Siriyādi (N.). |
| 7 | .. | Amakkudi. | 19 | .. | Siriyādi (N.). |
| 8 | .. | Amakkudi. | 20 | .. | Siriyādi (N.). |
| 9 | .. | Amakkudi. | 21 | .. | Siriyādi (N.). |
| 10 | .. | Amakkudi. | 22 | .. | Siriyādi (N.). |
| 11 | .. | Amakkudi. | | | |

SIVAGANGA TALUK.

| | | | | | |
|----|----|-----------|----|----|-----------|
| 23 | .. | Amakkudi. | 24 | .. | Amakkudi. |
|----|----|-----------|----|----|-----------|

PAMARANGI TALUK.

Zones.

| | | | | | |
|----|----|-----------|----|----|-----------|
| 25 | .. | Amakkudi. | 26 | .. | Amakkudi. |
| 27 | .. | Amakkudi. | 27 | .. | Amakkudi. |
| 28 | .. | Amakkudi. | | | |

SIVAGANGA TALUK.

Zones.

| | | | | | |
|----|----|-----------|--|--|--|
| 29 | .. | Amakkudi. | | | |
| 30 | .. | Amakkudi. | | | |
| 31 | .. | Amakkudi. | | | |

SIVAGANGA SUB-DISTRICT.

SIVAGANGA TALUK.

Zones.

| | | | | | |
|---|----|-----------|---|----|-----------|
| 1 | .. | Amakkudi. | 4 | .. | Amakkudi. |
| 2 | .. | Amakkudi. | 5 | .. | Amakkudi. |
| 3 | .. | Amakkudi. | 6 | .. | Amakkudi. |

SIYAGANDA SUB-DISTRICT.—III.

PARAMAKUR TALUK.

| | | ZEMIN. | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. | Name of village. |
| 7 | .. | Kudalim. | 11 .. Norur. |
| 8 | .. | Kilattamiriyin. | 12 .. Kakkabatal. |
| 9 | .. | Makkattamargalam. | 13 .. Vakkappachchali. |
| 10 | .. | Makkath. | |

SIVAGANGA TALUK.

| | | ZEMIN. | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. | Name of village. |
| 14 | .. | Davilamattapam. | 20 .. Palendal. |
| 15 | .. | Devayal. | 21 .. Pappargal. |
| 16 | .. | Kilambal. | 22 .. Sotapattakkarapattal. |
| 17 | .. | Kottam. | 23 .. Sotthavayal. |
| 18 | .. | Mugurandal. | 24 .. Vakkattal. |
| 19 | .. | Mudakkattal. | |

PARAMAKUR TALUK.

| | | ZEMIN. | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. | Name of village. |
| 25 | .. | Devattakudi. | 26 .. Sakkattal. |
| 26 | .. | Kappattal. | 27 .. Sottal. |
| 27 | .. | Nannamangalam (Nayagudi taluk). | |

No. 104.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1906, the Government in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st April 1914, the undermentioned 37 villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Madakattal, the undermentioned 14 villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Pappargal, and the undermentioned 45 villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Sottal, in the district of Madakattal, be detached therefrom and re-constituted into a new registration sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Pappargal. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

MADAKATTAL SUB-DISTRICT.

MADAKATTAL TALUK.

Rural boundaries.

(A series.)

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. | Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|--|----------------|----------------|---|
| 1 | .. | Alakattal (M) (Sivagangadivision near Kakkabatalam). | 13 | .. | Pakkattal. |
| 2 | .. | Arakkal. | 14 | .. | Pakkattal. |
| 3 | .. | Arakkal. | 15 | .. | Pakkal. |
| 4 | .. | Chinna Ayakkattal. | 16 | .. | Sakkattal. |
| 5 | .. | Idattal. | 17 | .. | Sikkal. |
| 6 | .. | Idattal. | 18 | .. | Sikkattal. |
| 7 | .. | Idattal. | 19 | .. | Sikkattal (Sikkal division near Sivagangadivision). |
| 8 | .. | Kadambattal. | 20 | .. | Tappattal. |
| 9 | .. | Kadambattal. | 21 | .. | Tappattal. |
| 10 | .. | Kadambattal. | 22 | .. | Tappattal. |
| 11 | .. | Kadambattal. | 23 | .. | Tappattal. |
| 12 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 13 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 14 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 15 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 16 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 17 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 18 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 19 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 20 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 21 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 22 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 23 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 24 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 25 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 26 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 27 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 28 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 29 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 30 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 31 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 32 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 33 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 34 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 35 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 36 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |
| 37 | .. | Kadambattal. | | | |

PARAMARIBO SUB-DIVISION.

MUNICIPALITY TABLE.

| | | Zona. | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|--|----------------|----------------|
| Actual number. | Survey number. | Name of village. | | Actual number. | Survey number. |
| 1 | .. | Kodjodara. | | 6 | .. |
| 2 | .. | Pamipipiyatal (Pia) | | 6 | .. |
| | | Tasa. | | 7 | .. |
| 3 | .. | Saltir. | | 8 | .. |
| 4 | .. | Sinabail. | | | |

PARAMARIBO TABLE.

| | | | | | |
|----|----|------------------------------|----|----|---------------|
| 9 | .. | Akionatal. | 81 | .. | Mévilongui. |
| 10 | .. | Ajamaia. | 42 | .. | Mokkibokoban. |
| 11 | .. | Arambikatal. | 33 | .. | Moyyikatal. |
| 12 | .. | Arambikatal. | 34 | .. | Mokkib. |
| 13 | .. | Arijakatal. | 35 | .. | Mokkibavajal. |
| 14 | .. | Pagalte. | 36 | .. | Mokkibokoban. |
| 15 | .. | Devindankatal. | 37 | .. | Mokkibokoban. |
| | | Devindankatal. | 38 | .. | Mokkibokoban. |
| 16 | .. | Idhambatal (Chiana). | 39 | .. | Pagalte. |
| 17 | .. | Idhambatal (Pakab- atal). | 40 | .. | Pagalte. |
| 18 | .. | Kajabatal. | 41 | .. | Pagalte. |
| 19 | .. | Kajabatal. | 42 | .. | Pagalte. |
| 20 | .. | Kajabatal. | 43 | .. | Pagalte. |
| 21 | .. | Kajabatal. | 44 | .. | Pagalte. |
| 22 | .. | Kajabatal. | 45 | .. | Pagalte. |
| 23 | .. | Kajabatal. | 46 | .. | Pagalte. |
| 24 | .. | Kajabatal. | 47 | .. | Pagalte. |
| 25 | .. | Kajabatal (Thalabok). | 48 | .. | Pagalte. |
| 26 | .. | Kajabatal. | 49 | .. | Pagalte. |
| 27 | .. | Kajabatal. | 50 | .. | Pagalte. |
| 28 | .. | Kajabatal. | 51 | .. | Pagalte. |
| 29 | .. | Kajabatal. | 52 | .. | Pagalte. |
| 30 | .. | Kajabatal. | 53 | .. | Pagalte. |

MUNICIPALITY TABLE.

| | | Zona. | | | |
|----|----|-----------|----|----|-------------|
| 55 | .. | Kabupaten | 56 | .. | Batas-batas |

PARAMARIBO TABLE.

| | | Zona. | | | |
|----|----|----------------|----|----|------------------------------------|
| 57 | .. | Cyrtatal. | 58 | .. | Permalloventatal Bromaterratal. |
| | | Zona. | | | |
| 59 | .. | Mévilongui. | 61 | .. | Sergentatal. |
| 60 | .. | Pamipipiyatal. | 62 | .. | Therodulohum. |

PARAMARIBO TABLE.

| | | Zona. | | |
|----|----|------------|----|----|
| 63 | .. | Kajabatal. | 64 | .. |

PARAMARIBO SUB-DIVISION.

PARAMARIBO TABLE.

| | | Goverment | | | |
|---|---|--------------|---|---|--------------------|
| 1 | 4 | Kikukuboda | 3 | 3 | Bedaruk/Amungulan. |
| 2 | 2 | Piriyakuboda | 4 | 1 | Situkuboda. |

RAMKID SUB-DISTRICT—cont.

KARAKKOT TALUK—cont.

Ramakid Zone.

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. | Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 5 | .. | Chinn Nagubhadi. | 10 | .. | Mandichipudi. |
| 6 | .. | Etiriyal. | 11 | .. | Mankali. |
| 7 | .. | Kumbhanda. | 12 | .. | Panyangubhadi. |
| 8 | .. | Karubhadi. | 13 | .. | Seyyali. |
| 9 | .. | Karukannugalam. | 14 | .. | Tirumar. |

Zone.

(Chitram.)

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 15 | .. | Kodikkulam (C). |

(Dharwadam.)

| | | | | | |
|----|----|--------------|----|----|--------------|
| 16 | .. | Kolloor. | 19 | .. | Sennate. |
| 17 | .. | Kummadichin. | 20 | .. | Tanjayendal. |
| 18 | .. | Pudiyar. | 21 | .. | Uattar. |

(Dharwadam.)

| | | | | | |
|----|----|-----------|----|----|-------------|
| 22 | .. | Arumanki. | 25 | .. | Seethabadi. |
| 23 | .. | Arumayal. | 26 | .. | Thennar. |
| 24 | .. | Mukilai. | 27 | .. | Valam. |

Karakkot Taluk.

Zone.

| | | | | | |
|----|----|------------|----|----|-----------|
| 28 | .. | Anakkal. | 30 | .. | Mahagudi. |
| 29 | .. | Anakkulam. | | | |

Dharwadam.

| | | | | | |
|----|----|-----------------|----|----|--------------|
| 31 | .. | Alagappanabadi. | 37 | .. | Kilari. |
| 32 | .. | Alangalam. | 38 | .. | Makkal. |
| 33 | .. | Anakkudi. | 39 | .. | Nallur. |
| 34 | .. | Chelipudi. | 40 | .. | Panyalabadi. |
| 35 | .. | Kidukudi. | 41 | .. | Venkatabadi. |
| 36 | .. | Kalukudi. | | | |

Dharwadam.

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 42 | .. | Angudi. |

Zone.

| | | |
|----|----|-----------|
| 43 | .. | Orupatti. |
|----|----|-----------|

Mookkannur Taluk.

Zone.

| | | |
|----|----|---------------|
| 44 | .. | Thalassabadi. |
|----|----|---------------|

Zone.

(Dharwadam.)

| | | |
|----|----|--------|
| 45 | .. | Pudai. |
|----|----|--------|

No. 185.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Government in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st April 1914, the undermentioned villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Arangabadi, the undermentioned western villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Sattur, the undermentioned four villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Tiruchuli and the undermentioned three villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Kumbhari in the district of Madras be detached therefrom and constituted into a new registration sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Pudukkottai. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

ARUPPESHOOTAI SUB-DISTRICT.

ARUPPESHOOTAI TALUK.

NANDI ZONE.

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. | Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 | .. | Aruppeshoottai. | 3 | .. | Pudupatti. |
| 2 | .. | Kurundamudan. | | | |
| | | Doradikudi. | | | |
| 4 | .. | Andipatti. | 7 | .. | Sethikodukudi. |
| 5 | .. | Kallikuppam. | 8 | .. | Parakkudi. |
| 6 | .. | Pudupatti. | 9 | .. | Tamakkudi. |
| | | Aruppeshoottai. | | | |
| 10 | .. | Sethipatti. | 11 | .. | Vadavipatti. |

SATTUR SUB-DISTRICT.

SATTUR TALUK.

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. | Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 | 6 | Goverment. | 2 | .. | Pappakudi. |
| | | Karakkudi. | | | |
| | | Aruppeshoottai Zone. | | | |
| 3 | 281 | Aruppeshoottai. | 7 | 280 | Pudupatti. |
| 4 | 282 | Kurundamudan. | 8 | 283 | Sethikodukudi. |
| 5 | 284 | Kallikuppam. | 9 | 285 | Parakkudi. |
| 6 | 285 | Pudupatti. | 10 | 286 | Tamakkudi. |
| | | Kurundamudan Zone. | | | |
| 11 | .. | Aruppeshoottai. | 14 | .. | Sethikodukudi. |
| 12 | .. | Kurundamudan. | 15 | .. | Sethikodukudi. |
| 13 | 286 | Kallikuppam. | 16 | .. | Mattaviluppam. |

Zone.

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 17 | .. | Kurundamudan. |

TIRUCHOLI SUB-DISTRICT.

ARUPPESHOOTAI TALUK.

NANDI ZONE.

| | | |
|---|----|---------------|
| 1 | .. | Kurundamudan. |
| 2 | .. | Kurundamudan. |
| 3 | .. | Tamakkudi. |

Doradikudi Chattram Zone.

| | | |
|---|----|----------------|
| 4 | .. | Sethikodukudi. |
|---|----|----------------|

KANDURU SUB-DISTRICT.

ARUPPESHOOTAI TALUK.

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. | Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 | .. | Sethikodukudi. | 3 | .. | Tamakkudi. |
| 2 | .. | Kurundamudan. | | | |

Kanduru Zone.

No. 186.—Under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st April 1914, the undermentioned 37 villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Doradikudi and the undermentioned 61 villages which now form part of the registration sub-district of Tirupattur in the district of Madurai, be detached therefrom and constituted into a new registration sub-district under the designation of the registration sub-district of Kurundamudan. The limits of the villages shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

INFANTRYAL SUB-DISTRICT.

THIRUVANAMI TALUK.

Alvandi Branch.

(Zamra.)

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. | Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 | .. | Kakkikottai. | 3 | .. | Pattuvayal. |
| 2 | .. | Nattikottai (Malayandava). | 4 | .. | Etakkudi. |

Sengapaya Zamindari.

(Zamra.)

| | | | | | |
|---|----|------------------------|---|----|---------------------------|
| 5 | .. | Kakkikottai. | 8 | .. | Chittirayal (Pattuvayal). |
| 6 | .. | Sekiri (Adakkasakudi). | 9 | .. | Sivamangalamayal. |
| 7 | .. | Chittirayal (Ujjani). | | | |

(Zamra.)

| | | | | | |
|----|----|-------------|----|----|-------------|
| 10 | .. | Tattuvayal. | 11 | .. | Tattuvayal. |
|----|----|-------------|----|----|-------------|

THIRUPATTUR TALUK.

Sengapaya Zamra.

(Zamra.)

| | | | | | |
|----|----|--------------|----|----|----------------------|
| 12 | .. | Annamayyil. | 29 | .. | Padiar (Annamayyil). |
| 13 | .. | Annamayyil. | 30 | .. | Padiar (Kandam). |
| 14 | .. | Eppekkudi. | 31 | .. | Sekiri. |
| 15 | .. | Kakkikottai. | 32 | .. | Sethumangalamayal. |
| 16 | .. | Kakkikottai. | 33 | .. | Sivamangalamayal. |
| 17 | .. | Kakkikottai. | 34 | .. | Sivamangalamayal. |
| 18 | .. | Kandam. | 35 | .. | Sivamangalamayal. |
| 19 | .. | Kandam. | | | |
| 20 | .. | Kandam. | 36 | .. | Sivamangalamayal. |
| 21 | .. | Kandam. | 37 | .. | Sivamangalamayal. |
| 22 | .. | Kandam. | 38 | .. | Sivamangalamayal. |
| 23 | .. | Kandam. | 39 | .. | Sivamangalamayal. |
| 24 | .. | Kandam. | 40 | .. | Sivamangalamayal. |
| 25 | .. | Kandam. | 41 | .. | Sivamangalamayal. |
| 26 | .. | Kandam. | 42 | .. | Sivamangalamayal. |
| 27 | .. | Kandam. | 43 | .. | Sivamangalamayal. |
| 28 | .. | Kandam. | | | |

(Zamra.)

| | | | | | |
|----|----|-------------|----|----|--------------|
| 44 | .. | Annamayyil. | 51 | .. | Mirivakkudi. |
| 45 | .. | Annamayyil. | 52 | .. | Mirivakkudi. |
| 46 | .. | Annamayyil. | 53 | .. | Mirivakkudi. |
| 47 | .. | Annamayyil. | 54 | .. | Mirivakkudi. |
| 48 | .. | Annamayyil. | 55 | .. | Mirivakkudi. |
| 49 | .. | Annamayyil. | 56 | .. | Mirivakkudi. |
| 50 | .. | Annamayyil. | 57 | .. | Mirivakkudi. |

THIRUPATTUR SUB-DISTRICT.

SIVAMANGALAM TALUK.

Sengapaya Zamindari.

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 | .. | Alvandi. |

INFANTRYAL SUB-DISTRICT.

THIRUPATTUR TALUK.

Extensive Temple.

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. | Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 2 | .. | Adakkasakudi or Adakkasakudi. | 4 | .. | Kandam. |
| 3 | .. | Kandam. | 5 | .. | Kandam. |

DEPARTMENTAL RESIDENCE—cont.

TIRUPATTUR TALUK—cont.

Kallangudi temple.

| Total number. | Survey number. | Name of village. | Total number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| 6 | .. | Kallangudi. | 8 | .. | Madavankudim. |
| 7 | .. | Kittaiyur. | | | |
| Kumarakudi temple. | | | | | |
| 9 | .. | Kumarakudi. | 12 | .. | Savariyatalur (Savariyatal). |
| 10 | .. | Cyppakkottai. | 13 | .. | Savariyatal (Uppakkottai). |
| 11 | .. | Sik. | | | |
| Sivakudi temple. | | | | | |
| 14 | .. | Athikankudi (Sivakudi). | 18 | .. | Sivakudi (Fakudi) or |
| 15 | .. | Kembai (Sivakudi) (Sivakudi). | | | Vairavan Sivakudi. |
| 16 | .. | Nagapattinai (Sivakudi). | 19 | .. | Tiruvallur. |
| 17 | .. | Pattinappatti. | 20 | .. | Vaduvankudi. |

Vallur temple.

| Total number. | Survey number. | Name of village. | Total number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|---------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 21 | .. | Kudikottai (Sivakudi). | | | |
| Isan. | | | | | |
| 22 | .. | Isan. | 24 | .. | Poyyalur. |
| 23 | .. | Isan. | 25 | .. | Vekalur. |

Kallar Pottai.

| Total number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|---------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 26 | .. | Vallur (Sivakudi). |

Sivakudi temple.

Sivakudi temple.

Sivakudi temple.

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Sivakudi temple.

Sivakudi temple.

Sivakudi temple.

Sivakudi temple.

Sivakudi temple.

No. 187.—Under the provisions of section 6 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st April 1914, the undivided villages which were then part of the registration sub-district of Sivakudi and the undivided villages which were then part of the registration sub-district of Tirupattur in the district of Madurai, be divided therefrom and constituted into a new registration sub-district under the jurisdiction of the registration sub-district of Sivakudi. The lists of the villages shall be the lists which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

KATTAN SURVEILLANCE.

TEMPLE TABLE.

Singaperi Temple.

Karimappett sub-division (Zamia).

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. | Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 | .. | Arumappett. | 11 | .. | Kannathikur. |
| 2 | .. | Chettikurichchi. | 12 | .. | Mannappett. |
| 3 | .. | Dharmappett. | 13 | .. | Pallipatti. |
| 4 | .. | Ganapathappett. | 14 | .. | Pinnappett. |
| 5 | .. | Idappett. | 15 | .. | Puthappett. |
| 6 | .. | Kalamandappett. | 16 | .. | Puthappett. |
| 7 | .. | Kannappett. | 17 | .. | Puthappett. |
| 8 | .. | Kannappett. | 18 | .. | Thiruvethikkudi. |
| 9 | .. | Kannappett. | 19 | .. | Vallappett. |
| 10 | .. | Kondapalayam. | | | |

Vannappett sub-division (Zamia).

| | | | | | |
|----|----|-------------|----|----|----------------|
| 20 | .. | Arumappett. | 31 | .. | Palemattai. |
| 21 | .. | Arumappett. | 32 | .. | Pannappappett. |
| 22 | .. | Kannappett. | 33 | .. | Pannappett. |
| 23 | .. | Kannappett. | 34 | .. | Pannappett. |
| 24 | .. | Kannappett. | 35 | .. | Pannappett. |
| 25 | .. | Kannappett. | 36 | .. | Pannappett. |
| 26 | .. | Kannappett. | 37 | .. | Pannappett. |
| 27 | .. | Kannappett. | 38 | .. | Pannappett. |
| 28 | .. | Kannappett. | 39 | .. | Pannappett. |
| 29 | .. | Kannappett. | 40 | .. | Pannappett. |
| 30 | .. | Kannappett. | | | |

TEMPLE SURVEILLANCE.

Singaperi Temple.

Singaperi Temple.

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 | .. | Naynappett. |

TEMPLE TABLE.

Pinnappett temple.

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. | Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 2 | .. | Arumappett. | 6 | .. | Odamappett. |
| 3 | .. | Chettikurichchi. | 7 | .. | Pannappett. |
| 4 | .. | Kannappett. | 8 | .. | Pannappett. |
| 5 | .. | Kannappett. | 9 | .. | Uththirappett. |

Thiruvethikkudi temple.

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 10 | .. | Thiruvethikkudi. |

Pinnappett temple (Zamia).

| Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. | Serial number. | Survey number. | Name of village. |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 11 | .. | Kannappett. | 13 | .. | Odamappett. |
| 12 | .. | Kannappett. | 14 | .. | Odamappett. |

TIRUPATTUR SUB-DISTRICT—cont.

TIRUPATTUR TALUK—cont.

Sampaga Zamindari—cont.

| Serial number, number. | Name of village. | Serial number, number. | Name of village. |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 15 .. | Amarapatti. | 32 .. | Nidurapal. |
| 16 .. | Athukkalu (Theolam). | 34 .. | Nerumangappati. |
| 17 .. | Athukkalu (Vaidikula). | 35 .. | Norappati. |
| 18 .. | Athukkalupatti. | 36 .. | Palayamudurayal. |
| 19 .. | Gopapatti. | 37 .. | Pattanamappati. |
| 20 .. | Idayakottam. | 38 .. | Pattanamappati. |
| 21 .. | Kalappan. | 39 .. | Pattanamappati. |
| 22 .. | Kalathukuppatti. | 40 .. | Pattanamappati. |
| 23 .. | Karungurambhappati. | 41 .. | Pattanamappati. |
| 24 .. | Kattakuppatti. | 42 .. | Pattanamappati. |
| 25 .. | Kattakuppatti. | 43 .. | Pattanamappati. |
| 26 .. | Kattakuppatti. | 44 .. | Pattanamappati. |
| 27 .. | Kattakuppatti. | 45 .. | Pattanamappati. |
| 28 .. | Kattakuppatti. | 46 .. | Pattanamappati. |
| 29 .. | Kattakuppatti. | 47 .. | Pattanamappati. |
| 30 .. | Kattakuppatti. | | |
| 31 .. | Kattakuppatti. | | |

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Port St. George, February 21, 1814.

Under section 6, Act I of 1804, the Governor in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10,000 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the establishment of a school for the children of persons residing in criminal settlements, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector and Assistant Deputy Collector of St. George, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

1. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Schedule.

| Description of land, with an acre, from or purchase, with money or purchase money. | Name of owner or occupier. | Particulars of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|--|----------------------------|--|------------------------|
|--|----------------------------|--|------------------------|

Madras District, Madras District, Madras District.

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| By, holding, etc., No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000. | |
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W. O. HORNE,
Asst. Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 12.—His Excellency the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Most Reverend the Metropolitan, is pleased to grant the Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras leave on medical certificate for nine months from 10th February 1814 under article 447 (5) of the Civil Service Regulations.

W. O. HORNE,
Asst. Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, February 27, 1914.

No. 18.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the regulations under the Paris Sanitary Convention be imposed at all the uninfected parts of the Madras Presidency against vessels arriving from the port of Hibel, information having been received of the outbreak of plague at that port.

Port St. George, February 20, 1914.

No. 11.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the regulations under the Paris Sanitary Convention be imposed at all the uninfected parts of the Madras Presidency against vessels arriving from the port of Port Said, information having been received of the outbreak of plague at that port.

No. 12.—The following by-laws, which the Madras Port Trust Board has made under sections 95 and 97 of the Port Trust Act, 1905 (II of 1905), in pursuance of all previous by-laws and submitted for the approval of Government under section 95 of the said Act, are published for information. In these by-laws the term Port Trust Act means the Madras Port Trust Act II of 1905 and the term Port Trust means the Madras Port Trust Board:—

1. *Working hours.*—(i) *Loading and shipping of cargo.*—The loading and shipping of cargo shall be carried on only on the days and within the hours allowed and appointed under section 78 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1858), or on other days and at other hours with the permission of the Collector of Customs.

(ii) *The Port Trust's working hours.*—The hours during which work may be carried on in each of the several sections, into which for traffic working purposes the harbour premises are divided, will be fixed by the Port Trust from time to time to suit the varying exigencies of working. During the non-working hours of any section that section will be in charge of the Government police on behalf of the Port Trust.

2. *Penalties.*—(i) *During working hours.*—Any person found trespassing upon the harbour premises in the vicinity of cargo which is being loaded or shipped or which is stored therein or thereon shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

(ii) *During non-working hours.*—Any person found trespassing in any section of the harbour premises, during the hours other than those fixed by the Port Trust for work in each section, shall, on conviction of such trespass before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

(iii) *Use of the harbour premises by the general public.*—But when certain parts of the harbour premises shall, from time to time, have been thrown open by the Port Trust, with or without restriction, for the use and enjoyment of the public, the premises therein of persons not having harbour business to transact shall not be deemed to be trespass.

(iv) *Persons connected with ships.*—The passage, through certain parts of the harbour premises appointed from time to time by the Port Trust for the purpose of such passage, of the officers, crews and passengers of vessels in the harbour, and of the public having lawful business with them, shall not be deemed to be trespass.

(v) *Onus of proof.*—The onus of proof that their business on the harbour premises is lawful shall lie on persons believed by the Port Trust officials and police to be trespassing.

3. *Production of the manifest.*—(i) The master or agent of any merchant vessel arriving at the port, whether loaded or in ballast, shall, on requisition by the Port Trust, furnish the Port Trust Traffic Manager with a copy of the vessel's Import Manifest within 24 hours of such requisition.

(ii) The agent of any merchant vessel departing from the port, whether loaded or in ballast, shall, within five days of her departure, furnish the Traffic Manager with a copy of her Export Manifest. Should a vessel departing from the port have no Madras agent, the master shall send to the Traffic Manager a copy of her Export Manifest by post on his arrival at the next port of call.

(iii) Any person contravening this by-law shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 for each offence.

4. *Deposit of goods loaded or for shipment.*—No goods may be loaded or shipped except at the places appointed by the Port Trust for each class of cargo. Whenever deposits goods within the harbour premises except at such places as may be set apart for the purpose by the Port Trust shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for each offence.

5. *Receipt and delivery of cargo.*—When the Port Trust undertakes the reception, transhipment, storage or storage of cargo under section 30 of the Port Trust Act, it shall deal with such cargo promptly and in an orderly manner and shall deliver it or permit its shipment after all dues shall have been paid. In the case of cargo of which the Port Trust does not elect to undertake the reception, removal, portage or storage, no steamer agent, shipper or consignee may secure any part of such cargo from the Port Trust's premises until authorized by the Port Trust so to do, after dues shall have been paid.

6. *Payment of dues.*—Harbour dues on goods shipped or landed, together with all other dues and charges for carrying, packing and stowing and all godown rent, wharfage or demurrage payable under these by-laws, shall be charged in accordance with the scale of rates fixed by the Port Trust and sanctioned by Government under the provisions of sections 43, 44 and 44 of the Port Trust Act. Such dues, whether on exports or on imports, shall be paid previous to the removal of goods from the harbour premises to such person as the Port Trust may delegate to receive and grant receipts for them.

7. *Documents to be produced by shippers and consignees.*—All applications for permission to export or to import goods shall be on forms approved by the Port Trust, and such forms shall in all cases be correctly filled in and signed by the shipper or consignee of the goods or by his agent. Wherever required by the notice authorized by the Port Trust to call for and inspect them, all necessary documents shall be produced by shippers or consignees or their agents at the time of the shipping or landing of goods. Whenever cargo is shipped by a vessel other than that entered on the application for permission to ship it, a fresh application must be submitted to the Port Trust for the cargo in question and any person failing to submit such fresh application shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for each default.

8. *Opening of packages.*—(a) *Restrictions.*—No package shall be opened upon the harbour premises by the importer or owner, for appraisement, examination or survey, without the permission of the Port Trust. All workmen employed for opening packages on the harbour premises, for appraisement, examination or survey, shall be licensed by the Port Trust, and any workman not so licensed found opening any package on the harbour premises shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

(b) *Package opened at owner's risk.*—Goods opened by order of the Customs Department for examination or appraisement, or for survey at the request of the steamer agents or of the owners of the goods, remain at the risk of the owner and, with the permission of the Customs Department if opened for appraisement or for customs examination, or at the written request of the owner if opened for survey, they shall have been returned definitely to the Port Trust by the owner for custody and a receipt for them shall have been granted.

(c) *Removal of opened packages.*—Goods opened for appraisement, examination or survey, which the owner does not intend to return to the Port Trust as laid down in clause (a) above, must be received from the Trust's premises immediately after the appraisement, examination or survey shall have been completed.

9. *Port Trust not responsible when notice of loss has not been given within one month.*—The Port Trust will not be in any way responsible for loss of or damage to goods landed into its custody on the harbour premises, unless notice of such loss shall have been given within one month of their landing.

10. *Floating timber.*—All floating timber discharged from vessels inside the harbour must be properly culled and loaded or stacked into the timber pond. Any floating timber which the importer or his landing agent is unable to transport to the timber pond on the day of discharge must be properly culled and secured in the north-westernmost corner of the harbour or as may be directed by the Port Trust. Any person contravening this by-law shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for each offence.

11. *Works of art, bullion, etc.*—The Port Trust will not accept responsibility in respect of any package containing a work of art or an article of value, of which the value including that of the package exceeds Rs. 500, or containing specie, bullion, gold or silver articles, jewellery, precious stones or pearls, unless six hours at least before the package is landed or shipped written notice is given to the Port Trust by the owner or consignee, and the package is especially delivered to the Port Trust and a receipt therefor obtained. Should any package containing any of the articles above referred to be brought to any wharf or pier in the possession or occupation of the Port Trust without written notice thereof as hereinafore provided being given to the Port Trust, the package, if for export, shall be shipped or, if imported, shall be removed to the Custom House or to the Port Trust's sheds at the sole risk of the owner and shall remain at his risk until cleared.

12. *Overworked workmen permitted only during certain hours.*—In the absence of a duly-signed permit from the Port Trust, no work may be carried on, within the harbour premises, outside the regular working hours prescribed for the particular article from time to time by the Port Trust. Any person found at work and refusing to close work or to leave the premises, when called on to do so either by the Port Trust's servants or by the police on duty in the yard, shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 for each offence.

13. *Boats and other craft to keep clear of pier ladders.*—Any person being a tender or a member of the crew of any boat or other craft who fails to keep such boat or other craft clear of the pier ladders shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 for each offence.

14. *Boats and other craft not to make fast in piers, wharves or jetties.*—No boats, lighters or rafts shall be permitted to lie alongside of, or make fast to, the pier, wharves or jetties, except when loading or unloading, or for the purpose of taking off or landing passengers or baggage. Any person contravening this by-law shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for each offence.

15. *Tenders and crews to remain on board.*—Tenders and the men composing the crews shall remain in their respective boats and lighters when alongside the pier, wharves or jetties, and shall obey the orders and directions of the Traffic Manager or his assistants. Any person contravening this by-law shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine of Rs. 20 for each offence.

16. *Booring of craft when not working.*—When affoot and unemployed, lighters, boats and rafts shall be securely moored at a distance of not less than one hundred yards from the pier. Any person contravening this by-law shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 for each offence.

17. *Lighters, boats and other craft to be loaded only at places assigned.*—No lighters, boats or other craft shall be brought ashore or loaded for the purpose of cargo, except at such places as may be assigned by the Port Trust for that purpose. Any person contravening this by-law shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for each offence.

18. *Admission of passengers inside the harbour.*—No passenger shall enter the harbour without a license from the Deputy Conservator of the port. Any person contravening this by-law shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

19. *The sailing of any boat in the harbour is to be reported by the master of the boat.*—The master of any cargo, merchant or other boat which shall from any cause be sunk in the harbour shall forthwith report the fact of such sinking and the place where it occurred to the Deputy Conservator of the port, if between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and to the Senior Harbour Master if between the hours of 4 p.m. and 10 a.m. Any person contravening this by-law shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 for each offence.

20. *The sinking of a boat to be reported by the master of a vessel in certain circumstances.*—The master of any vessel in the harbour, alongside of which any cargo, merchant or other boat shall from any cause be sunk whilst taking on cargo or passengers from or discharging cargo or passengers into such vessel, shall forthwith report the fact of such sinking and the place where it occurred to the Deputy Conservator of the port, if between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and to the Senior Harbour Master if between the hours of 4 p.m. and 10 a.m. Any person contravening this by-law shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 for each offence.

21. *Loss of cargo records.*—Should any article likely to be dangerous to shipping, or exceeding 10 cwt. in measurement or 4 cwt. in weight, be dropped orboard alongside a vessel in the harbour, the master of the vessel shall at once leave the place and shall report having done so by letter or signal to the Deputy Conservator of the port. The master of every vessel in the harbour, on leaving port, shall furnish to the Deputy Conservator, either direct or through the vessel's agents, a list of all cargo dropped, excepted, whatever their measurement or weight. Any person contravening this by-law shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 for each offence. But this by-law shall not apply to coal cargo in bulk.

22. *Public excluded from harbour premises, except on business.*—The general public except of whom to be admitted to the harbour premises whose business on work is going on. At such times these persons only who have business to transact are to be admitted.

23. *Sites not open for eating and drinking to obtain food.*—Certain sites shall, from time to time, be set apart as common ways require, by order of the Chairman of the Port Trust at his discretion, to enable business or custom to obtain their food, and all persons bringing such food shall be restricted to these sites and the pathways leading thereto and thenceforward, which shall be indicated by notice-boards.

24. *Use of fire or naked lights prohibited.*—(1) On shore.—Any person without permission previously obtained from the Traffic Manager kindling or making use of fire or a naked light on the pier or jetty, or in any godown or enclosure or open space used for the time being for the storage of goods within the harbour premises, shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 for each offence. Any employee of the Port Trust is empowered to put out such fire or naked light. Any person working in or near any godown or enclosure or open space used for the storage of cargo shall be deemed to have infringed this by-law.

(2) Afloat.—If any person kindles or makes use of a fire or a light on board a barge, or lighter, carrying cargo, the registered tidal of such craft will be held responsible that such fire

or light is kindled only in a safe fire place, stove or lantern. Any cook found or any member of his crew contravening this by-law shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine of Rs. 50 for each offence.

§1. Masters or persons having command of a ship or aircraft, seagoing or land—Should
any vessel lying in the harbor report a fire, boiler explosion or other fire, it is well an obligation
upon an hour of late the report of such vessel shall immediately report the same to the
Deputy Commander of the port by the quickest available means. If this report is made by
signal, a written or verbal report shall follow as soon as possible. In the case of fire or leak,
the master shall verify the international code signal sent by day, and by night the prearranged
signal for such emergency, and if the vessel is damaged, the fire is extinguished, or the
leak stopped. Any person culpable in this regard, on examination before a magistrate, will
be liable to a fine not exceeding £100 for each offence.

25. *Loading of explosives.*—No packages containing gunpowder or other explosives shall be loaded while the *hulk* of the port without permission first obtained from the Collector of Sea Customs and from the Chairman of the Port Trust, or in his absence, from the Traffic Manager, and in the loading or shipping thereof all rules or directions from time to time made or given by the Port Trust or by the Government, to ensure safety, shall be rigidly adhered to and observed. Any person contravening this by-law shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 100 for each offence.

27. *Prosecutions relative to the Act*—All prosecutions, under the provisions of these by-laws, shall be instituted by, or by order of, the Chairman of the Port Trust.

W. O. HOMER,
Asst. Chief Engineer.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Foot St. George, February 7, 1914.

No. 2.—The Legislative Council of the Government of Port St. George will meet in the Council Chamber, Port St. George, at 12 A.M. on Friday the 13th day of March 1874.

7. Under rule 61 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council, persons desirous of addressing the Council Chamber during the sittings should make application to the Secretary to the Council through a member of the Council and such application should reach the Secretary not later than the 10th March.

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary of the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

LEAVE

For St George, February 17, 1856.

M. T.—*H. R.* Rep. Eusebio V. Alvarado Contreras, Geta, Union Deputy Commissioner of Forests, is granted complete privilege leave and discharge. He thus vacates his office from the date of release.

No. 80.—Under epidemic 129 and 116 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. R. D. Anand, Scientific Officer to assist the Planning Intention of Southern India, is granted awarded provisions, leave and special leave on urgent private affairs for six months with a Post Office order, 1914.

Ans. H.—Under articles 185, 186 and 188 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry.
T. Christoval Aguirre Aranda, Deputy Collector, Fourth Grade, is granted extended privilege
leave and furlough for six months with effect from the date of release.

Fort St. George, February 12, 1826.

10. *Re:—*Under article 308 (4) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. R. W. B. T. Fleming, Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Akal and Theban Department is granted furlough period of 100 days for two months and a day from 1st January 2013 to 10th February 2013 in consideration of the services rendered.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Port St. George, February 23, 1914.

No. 45.—M.R. By. J. Srinivas Araya, Engineer, Second Grade, and M.R. By. George Venugopal Sengar, Third Grade, are confirmed as Joint Assistant Commissioners of Forests with effect from the 17th December 1913, the date on which they were appointed as Joint Assistant Commissioners on probation.

Port St. George, February 17, 1914.

No. 44.—Muhammad Mahbulla Malik and Sajid Abdul Kader Sahib, Probationary Joint Assistant Commissioners of Forests, are confirmed as Joint Assistant Commissioners of Forests with effect from the 17th July 1913, the date on which they completed their two years' probation.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Port St. George, February 24, 1914.

No. 39.—The following appointments and promotions are made in the Salt, Alkali and Customs Department:—

- (1) Mr. Baldeva Walter Buchanan Todd Fleming, Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, to act as Deputy Commissioner, Coastal Division, over Mr. E. P. Thomas, I.C.S., on other duty.
- (2) Mr. Mairilla George Elsie Wade, Assistant Commissioner, on leave from India, to be Assistant Commissioner, Trichopoly Sub-division.
- (3) Mr. Sathya Wesley Thuring, Assistant Commissioner, Trichopoly Sub-division, to be Assistant Commissioner, Walther Sub-division.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, February 24, 1914.

No. 38.—The following person has been granted a certificate of approval under the Mining Rules:—

| Serial number. | Name. | Designation and address. | Date of order granting the certificate. | Area in which the person proposes to prospect or mine. |
|----------------|----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 1. | M.R. By. P. Kottappa Nayadu Esq. | Engalampavur, Thiruthi Thiruk, Karambigei Zamindari, Chingleput District. | 18th February 1914. | Alibon Panchayat. |

Port St. George, February 18, 1914.

No. 37.—Under section 3 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act (Madras) II of 1905, the Executive Engineer in Command hereby issues, with effect from 25th December 1913, notification No. 118, dated the 14th April 1913, published at page 167 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 8th April 1913, establishing the Ikharmedak ferry in the Kottayam taluk, Madhav district, under the provisions of the said Act.

No. 36.—It is hereby notified that applications for appointments in the Imperial Customs Service will be received by the Commissioner of Salt, Alkali and Dependent Revenue Department from India who are natives of the Madras Presidency, who have received a good education and are of good character and sound physique. The names of selected candidates will be entered in a regular notification by the Government of India, and their claims will be considered on the occurrence of vacancies in the service.

5. Forms of applications may be obtained from the Secretary to the Commissioner. Applications must reach the Secretary to the Commissioner on or before 1st April 1914 and must be accompanied by—

- (i) A certificate or a satisfactory reference of the date of birth.
- (ii) A certificate of character and conduct, signed by the Principal of the Educational Institution in which the applicant last studied for not less than one year or by some responsible officer of Government, and

(iii) A certificate by a Medical officer of Government or qualified Medical Practitioner regarding the applicant's general health.

6. Applicants must be graduates of a recognised University or must possess other evidence of a high standard of education. They must be prepared to appear in Madras, at their own expense, before the Commissioner, on such days as may be appointed by him.

7. The candidate finally selected by the Government of India will be appointed as probationer for two years and will be required to pass departmental examinations in Hindustani and in Customs Law and Procedure. He will be given Rs. 200 a month in the first year of his probation. In the second year, he will be paid Rs. 200 a month on passing either part of the departmental examination prescribed, and, on completion of two years' service, he will be paid Rs. 200 a month, subject to the condition that he has passed the departmental examinations in full and is confirmed in the department. Thereafter, his pay will be fixed according to the general time-table referred to in the next paragraph. He will be taken as for starting point. It will be open to the Government of India, at any time, to terminate the probationer's probation and to dispense with his services.

6. At present, the Imperial Customs Service consists of 26 appointments and is constituted as follows:—

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| 1 Collector, class I, on Rs. 2,400 a month. | } These of these appointments are reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service. |
| 2 Collectors, class II, on Rs. 1,800 a month each. | |
| 2 Collectors, class III, on Rs. 1,200 a month each. | |
| 3 Customs Assistant Collectors on Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs. 1,500, by annual increments of Rs. 100, and then by biennial increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,600. | } These of these appointments are reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service. |
| 12 non-Civilian Assistant Collectors on Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 1,100, by annual increments of Rs. 50, and then by biennial increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,200. This number includes also those probationers. | |

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25
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Officers posted in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras are given a local allowance varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 210 a month.

All appointments to the Collector's grade, whether acting or permanent, will be made by selection and seniority will not necessarily give any Assistant Collector a claim to a Collectorship; and, save the rank of Collector is attained, Civilian and non-Civilian will be on the same footing for the purpose of promotion. Juniority may be drawn by officers who have been promoted in the department from the date on which they are due; but the Government of India reserves to themselves the right of withdrawing such seniority on account of misconduct or inefficiency. All time spent on leaving or advancement on foreign service or on deputation on special duty, will count as service for seniority, in the absence of notice in any particular case to the contrary; time spent on leave without allowance will not count, subject to the provisions of article 108-B of the Civil Service Regulations.

4. All officers of the Imperial Customs Department are liable to transfer, from port to port, throughout India, including Burma.

Port St. George, February 2, 1914.

No. 35.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares, under the provision of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1902, that it is proposed to constitute the area, the boundaries of which are described in the schedule below reserved forest under the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

| District. | Taluk. | Extent of Block. | Particulars. |
|-----------|----------|----------------------|---|
| Kannad. | Dharwad. | 1,740 a. 10 g. 10 b. | Shankar—The block comprises survey No. 181 of Government land lying in the taluk of Dharwad No. 18 of the Government of India being an area of 1,740 a. 10 g. 10 b. and is situated in the taluk of Dharwad and is bounded on all sides by the Government of India. |

1. His Excellency the Governor in Council under clause (c) of the said section further appoints (1) the Deputy Collector, Dharwad Division, to be the Forest Settlement officer to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any right claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of, any person in or over land comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such lands and to deal with the same as provided in Chapter II of the said Act and (2) the District Forest Officer, Kannad South, for the time being to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act further appoints the Collector of Kannad for the time being to be the Officer of the Revenue Department who shall hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

No. 36.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares under the provision of section 14 of the Madras Forest Act, 1902, that it is proposed to constitute the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule annexed to this notification shall be constituted "Reserved Forest."

SCHEDULE.

| District. | Taluk. | Village. | Extent of Block. | Particulars. |
|-------------|------------|-----------|----------------------|---|
| Coimbatore. | Arundhaty. | Widhikol. | 1,740 a. 10 g. 10 b. | The block consists of survey No. 181 of Government land lying in the taluk of Arundhaty and is situated in the taluk of Arundhaty and is bounded on all sides by the Government of India. |

Port St. George, February 2, 1914.

No. 50.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares, under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that, from 15th March 1914, the areas, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule annexed to this notification, shall be constituted "Reserved Forests."

declared.

| District. | Taluk. | Serial number. | Number and name of the land-owners in the land to be reserved. | Field number. | | Extent. | Remarks. |
|-----------|---------|----------------|--|---------------|---------|---------|----------|
| | | | | Palam. | Survey. | | |
| Colaba. | Colaba. | 1 | 1. Paddy on the way from Sub. Police to Madhavangam, bounded by Gudiakur. | 274 | 34 | 475 | |
| | | | | 275 | 4 | 0 37 | |
| | | | | 280 | 0 | 0 15 | |
| | | | | 311 | 0 | 0 34 | |
| | | | | 322 | 34 | 1 27 | |
| Colaba. | Colaba. | 2 | 2. Paddy on the way from Sub. Police to Madhavangam, bounded by Gudiakur. | 274 | 34 | 475 | |
| | | | | 275 | 4 | 0 37 | |
| | | | | 280 | 0 | 0 15 | |
| | | | | 311 | 0 | 0 34 | |
| | | | | 322 | 34 | 1 27 | |
| Colaba. | Colaba. | 3 | 3. Paddy on the way from Sub. Police to Madhavangam, bounded by Gudiakur. | 274 | 34 | 475 | |
| | | | | 275 | 4 | 0 37 | |
| | | | | 280 | 0 | 0 15 | |
| | | | | 311 | 0 | 0 34 | |
| | | | | 322 | 34 | 1 27 | |
| Colaba. | Colaba. | 4 | 4. Paddy on the way from Sub. Police to Madhavangam, bounded by Gudiakur. | 274 | 34 | 475 | |
| | | | | 275 | 4 | 0 37 | |
| | | | | 280 | 0 | 0 15 | |
| | | | | 311 | 0 | 0 34 | |
| | | | | 322 | 34 | 1 27 | |
| Colaba. | Colaba. | 5 | 5. Paddy on the way from Sub. Police to Madhavangam, bounded by Gudiakur. | 274 | 34 | 475 | |
| | | | | 275 | 4 | 0 37 | |
| | | | | 280 | 0 | 0 15 | |
| | | | | 311 | 0 | 0 34 | |
| | | | | 322 | 34 | 1 27 | |
| Colaba. | Colaba. | 6 | 6. Paddy on the way from Sub. Police to Madhavangam, bounded by Gudiakur. | 274 | 34 | 475 | |
| | | | | 275 | 4 | 0 37 | |
| | | | | 280 | 0 | 0 15 | |
| | | | | 311 | 0 | 0 34 | |
| | | | | 322 | 34 | 1 27 | |
| Colaba. | Colaba. | 7 | 7. Paddy on the way from Sub. Police to Madhavangam, bounded by Gudiakur. | 274 | 34 | 475 | |
| | | | | 275 | 4 | 0 37 | |
| | | | | 280 | 0 | 0 15 | |
| | | | | 311 | 0 | 0 34 | |
| | | | | 322 | 34 | 1 27 | |
| Colaba. | Colaba. | 8 | 8. Paddy on the way from Sub. Police to Madhavangam, bounded by Gudiakur. | 274 | 34 | 475 | |
| | | | | 275 | 4 | 0 37 | |
| | | | | 280 | 0 | 0 15 | |
| | | | | 311 | 0 | 0 34 | |
| | | | | 322 | 34 | 1 27 | |
| Colaba. | Colaba. | 9 | 9. Paddy on the way from Sub. Police to Madhavangam, bounded by Gudiakur. | 274 | 34 | 475 | |
| | | | | 275 | 4 | 0 37 | |
| | | | | 280 | 0 | 0 15 | |
| | | | | 311 | 0 | 0 34 | |
| | | | | 322 | 34 | 1 27 | |
| Colaba. | Colaba. | 10 | 10. Paddy on the way from Sub. Police to Madhavangam, bounded by Gudiakur. | 274 | 34 | 475 | |
| | | | | 275 | 4 | 0 37 | |
| | | | | 280 | 0 | 0 15 | |
| | | | | 311 | 0 | 0 34 | |
| | | | | 322 | 34 | 1 27 | |
| Colaba. | Colaba. | 11 | 11. Paddy on the way from Sub. Police to Madhavangam, bounded by Gudiakur. | 274 | 34 | 475 | |
| | | | | 275 | 4 | 0 37 | |
| | | | | 280 | 0 | 0 15 | |
| | | | | 311 | 0 | 0 34 | |
| | | | | 322 | 34 | 1 27 | |
| Colaba. | Colaba. | 12 | 12. Paddy on the way from Sub. Police to Madhavangam, bounded by Gudiakur. | 274 | 34 | 475 | |
| | | | | 275 | 4 | 0 37 | |
| | | | | 280 | 0 | 0 15 | |
| | | | | 311 | 0 | 0 34 | |
| | | | | 322 | 34 | 1 27 | |
| Colaba. | Colaba. | 13 | 13. Paddy on the way from Sub. Police to Madhavangam, bounded by Gudiakur. | 274 | 34 | 475 | |
| | | | | 275 | 4 | 0 37 | |
| | | | | 280 | 0 | 0 15 | |
| | | | | 311 | 0 | 0 34 | |
| | | | | 322 | 34 | 1 27 | |
| Colaba. | Colaba. | 14 | 14. Paddy on the way from Sub. Police to Madhavangam, bounded by Gudiakur. | 274 | 34 | 475 | |
| | | | | 275 | 4 | 0 37 | |
| | | | | 280 | 0 | 0 15 | |
| | | | | 311 | 0 | 0 34 | |
| | | | | 322 | 34 | 1 27 | |
| Colaba. | Colaba. | 15 | 15. Paddy on the way from Sub. Police to Madhavangam, bounded by Gudiakur. | 274 | 34 | 475 | |
| | | | | 275 | 4 | 0 37 | |
| | | | | 280 | 0 | 0 15 | |
| | | | | 311 | 0 | 0 34 | |
| | | | | 322 | 34 | 1 27 | |

* See.—The following people in Madhavangam with a view to securing the land to be reserved for the purpose of the Madhavangam Forest. Every person is allowed in the present case to go to the south of the (Madhavangam) in the garden. Right of way to the people only by right No. 12 and 13 of the Madhavangam which is in the garden, right of way No. 14 being intended to Madhavangam, and that of way No. 15 from Madhavangam to Madhavangam and Madhavangam.

ACQUISITION OF LAND

Port St. George, February 27, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1901, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for village extension; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Madhavangam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Madhavangam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

| Description of land, with its siting, in or near Madhavangam, with survey or plan, number. | Name of owner or occupier. | Description of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|--|----------------------------|--|------------------------|
| | | | |

Every district, Madhavangam, Madhavangam.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|----|----|--|-----|
| Act, No. 6, Act I of 1901. | Channappan | .. | .. | North, S. No. 14; west, S. No. 15; south, S. No. 16; east, S. No. 17, 18, 19 and 20. | 475 |
|----------------------------|------------|----|----|--|-----|

Port St. George, February 16, 1914.

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, the Secretary the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land contained in the following schedule and measuring 16 acres, be the same a little more or less, is granted for a public purpose, to wit, for a cricket-ground for the use of the Franchisees; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Secretary the Governor is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Secretary the Governor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

| Description of land, with or without, more or less, with survey or plan of the same. | Name of owner or occupier. | Boundaries of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|--|--|---|------------------------|
| <i>North-West district, Wallajahabad, Foreign village.</i> | | | |
| Dep. S. No. 151 D-1 | Can. Marigah, publisher (Kud); Siva Thevaran and Pann Gottala. | North, No. 151 D-1; west, No. 150 G-1, south, No. 150 A-1; east, No. 150 C-1. | 400 00 |
| Do. S. No. 151 D-1 | Jandri Ammal, publisher (Kud); and Pann, engineer. | North, No. 150 F-1; west, No. 151 D-1 and 151 D-2; south, No. 150 G-1; east, No. 150 D-1. | 00 00 |
| Do. S. No. 151 D-1 | Kudam Ayer | North, No. 151, east, No. 151 F-1, south, No. 151 D-1, west, No. 151 B-1. | 00 00 |
| Do. S. No. 151 D-1 | Pann Marigah | North, No. 151, east, No. 151 F-1; south, No. 151 D-1; west, No. 151 B-1 and 151 D-1. | 00 00 |
| Total .. | | | 00 00 |

A. BUTTERWORTH,
By Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Port St. George, February 17, 1914.

Under articles 123, 124 and 125 (d), Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Ernest William Lane, Deputy Secretary Engineer to Government, is granted, with effect from the 17th March 1914 or date of relief, combined privilege leave and furlough for eight months.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Port St. George, February 18, 1914.

Under article 125 of the Civil Service Regulations and note 2 thereunder, M.R. Sy. Han Subh Saran, Engineer-in-Charge, temporary Engineer, is granted, with effect from the 15th January 1914, leave without allowance for three months in continuation of the sick leave for three months granted to him in the notification published in Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 2nd February 1914.

APPOINTMENT.

Port St. George, February 17, 1914.

Mr. Frank William Ireland, Assistant Secretary Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary Engineer to Government, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. E. W. Lane granted leave as aforesaid.

PROMOTIONS.

Port St. George, February 18, 1914.

M.R. Sy. S. V. Krishna Ayyar, Supervisor, Second Grade, Office of the Superintending Engineer, Fifth Circle, officiated as Sub-Engineer, Fifth Grade, for the period he held charge of the Drawing Section of the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Fifth Circle, viz., from 1st October 1913 to 23rd December 1913, both days inclusive.

In recognition of the notification published in Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th December 1913, M.R. Sy. Sankaradas Ayyar, Supervisor, Second Grade, officiated as Sub-Engineer, Fifth Grade, for the period he held charge of the Drawing Section of the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Fifth Circle, viz., from 1st October 1913 to 23rd December 1913, both days inclusive.

Fort St. George, February 12, 1914.

The following promotions are ordered:—

With effect from 24th January 1914.

Mr. Hugh Knowbridge Keeling, from Superintending Engineer, Third class, to Superintending Engineer, Second class, permanent.

Mr. Willis or John Joseph Howley, from Executive Engineer, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, Second class, temporary, to Superintending Engineer, Third class, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, Second class, sub. pro tem.

Mr. Dabryngie Marshall, from Superintending Engineer, Third class, sub. pro tem, to Superintending Engineer, Second class, temporary.

Mr. Joseph Melville Lacey, from Superintending Engineer, Third class, temporary, to Superintending Engineer, Third class, sub. pro tem.

With effect from 24th February 1914, to fill up on retiring vacancy.

Mr. Charles Milledre, from Executive Engineer, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, Second class, sub. pro tem, to Superintending Engineer, Third class, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, Second class, sub. pro tem.

REVISION.

Fort St. George, February 16, 1914.

With effect from the 15th February 1914.

Mr. Joseph Samuel Milles, from Sub-Engineer, Fifth Grade, temporary, to Superannuated, First Grade, permanent.

S. D. PEARCE,

Offg. Secretary to Government, F.W.D.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1914.

Under section 46 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 (India), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from acquisition of 36 acres of land belonging to (1) Kallimatti Gopala Swami, (2) Kallimatti Nannappa Swami, (3) Kallimatti Appanna Swami and (4) Kallimatti Hanappa Swami in Kumbharwada village in the Paravur taluk specified in the notification published at page 216 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette dated 15th May 1913, as required for the construction of a mile road and in the adjacent village.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Under section 5, Act I of 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 72 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a mile road at Padakkal; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahsildar, Paravur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar, Paravur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

| Description of land, wet or dry, free or panchayat, with survey or palamchi number. | Name of owner to acquire. | Description of the land required to be taken up. | Extent in acres and cents. |
|---|---|--|----------------------------|
| Paravur taluk, Padakkal village. | | | |
| Enclosed, wet (new or vacant) 1/2. | Enclosed of Padakkal and Kumbharwada Swami. | Wet, vacant land of K. Appanna; wet, panchayat land of K. Appanna; wet, freehold and panchayat land. | ACRES 72 |

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 75 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a mile road at the same place as the Kumbharwada village; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahsildar, Paravur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Port St. George, February 20, 1914.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7.15 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for repairs to Government tank; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Balrajah, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Balrajah, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

| Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan number. | Name of owner or occupier. | Extent of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|---|--|---|------------------------|
| Officer of district, Balrajah taluk, Agastya village. | | | |
| Rep. area, S. No. 185-1. | Murugan Apper .. | North, No. 117; east, No. 185-1; south, No. 185-1; west, No. 218. | 4.00 |
| Do. No. 185-2. | Apparaj Apper .. | North, No. 185-2; east, No. 185-2; south, No. 185-2; west, No. 185-2. | 0.15 |
| Do. No. 185-3. | Govindan Padman .. | North, No. 185-3; east, No. 185-3; south, No. 185-3; west, No. 185-3. | 0.15 |
| Do. No. 185-4. | Chandrasekhar Padman .. | North, No. 185-4; east, No. 185-4; south, No. 185-4; west, No. 185-4. | 0.15 |
| Wet area, S. No. 185-5. | Thiruvani Ammal (wife of Padmanabhaiah) .. | North, No. 185-5; east, No. 185-5; south, No. 185-5; west, No. 185-5. | 0.15 |
| Rep. area, S. No. 185-6. | Thiruvani Padman .. | North, No. 185-6; east, No. 185-6; south, No. 185-6; west, No. 185-6. | 0.15 |
| Do. No. 185-7. | Govindan Padman .. | North, No. 185-7; east, No. 185-7; south, No. 185-7; west, No. 185-7. | 0.15 |
| Total .. | | | 7.15 |

Port St. George, February 24, 1914.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 9.55 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for renovating a new channel for Government tank; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Manjeri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Manjeri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

| Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan number. | Name of owner or occupier. | Extent of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|---|----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Tangor district, Manjeri taluk, St. S. Panchanabha village. | | | |
| Rep. S. No. 181 A-1. | St. S. Panchanabha .. | North, S. No. 181; east, S. No. 181; south, S. No. 181; west, S. No. 181. | 4.00 |
| Do. No. 181 B-1. | St. S. Panchanabha .. | North, S. No. 181 B-1; east, S. No. 181 B-1; south, S. No. 181 B-1; west, S. No. 181 B-1. | 0.15 |
| Do. No. 181 C-1. | St. S. Panchanabha .. | North, S. No. 181 C-1; east, S. No. 181 C-1; south, S. No. 181 C-1; west, S. No. 181 C-1. | 0.15 |
| Total .. | | | 9.55 |

Port St. George, February 27, 1914.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2.55 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Nagore field distribution in the Nagore Project, and under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahsildar, Farrukhabad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Deputy Tahsildar of Farrukhabad and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

from the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Deputy Taxider of P. village, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

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P. E. MOORE

Chief Sup. to Genl., P. W. D. (Aviation Branch)

Art. 5. Same, February 16, 1814.

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 8 acres alloted with the trees thereon, be the same as wills more or less, is given to the public purpose, to wit, for the jumping station in the 58th ward, Madison, Madison County, Missouri, and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Missouri, is appointed to perform the duties of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A place of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Madras, and may be impounded at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act of 1954.

Keywords: child sexual abuse; disclosure; social support

| Description of land, acre or day, less or percentage, with survey or plat map attached. | | | |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------|
| Name of owner or company | | Number of this land required to be taken up. | Wanted to be taken up |
| <i>Middle section, Middle Island, San Bernardino village.</i> | | | |
| Ryan's garden, E. No. 109. | Myrtle Park Hotel, Thomas Edith and Herbert Dickinson Edith | North, T.S. No. 879-1, and S.E. 1/4 1st 4th & west, street. | Acre of |

T. O. MÜLLER-SCHWABENHEIM

² Under signature of Raymond J. W. B.

[illegible]

| Description of land, and its dry, 1900, in pounds, 1000 series in pounds series. | | Name of owner or occupier | Remarks of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|--|----------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Outer district, Tamil Nadu, Bangalore taluk, Bangalore taluk, Bangalore taluk. | | | | |
| Temporary land. | | | | |
| Gen. est. S. No. 101 A-1 | 101 A-1 | Kannappan Kinnappa, son of Yano | North, No. 101 A-1; west, No. 101 A-1; south, No. 101 A-1; east, No. 101 A-1. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-2 | 101 A-2 | Kannappan Kinnappa | North, No. 101 A-2; west, No. 101 A-2; south, No. 101 A-2; east, No. 101 A-2. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-3 | 101 A-3 | Kannappan Kinnappa | North, No. 101 A-3; west, No. 101 A-3; south, No. 101 A-3; east, No. 101 A-3. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-4 | 101 A-4 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-4; west, No. 101 A-4; south, No. 101 A-4; east, No. 101 A-4. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-5 | 101 A-5 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-5; west, No. 101 A-5; south, No. 101 A-5; east, No. 101 A-5. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-6 | 101 A-6 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-6; west, No. 101 A-6; south, No. 101 A-6; east, No. 101 A-6. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-7 | 101 A-7 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-7; west, No. 101 A-7; south, No. 101 A-7; east, No. 101 A-7. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-8 | 101 A-8 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-8; west, No. 101 A-8; south, No. 101 A-8; east, No. 101 A-8. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-9 | 101 A-9 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-9; west, No. 101 A-9; south, No. 101 A-9; east, No. 101 A-9. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-10 | 101 A-10 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-10; west, No. 101 A-10; south, No. 101 A-10; east, No. 101 A-10. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-11 | 101 A-11 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-11; west, No. 101 A-11; south, No. 101 A-11; east, No. 101 A-11. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-12 | 101 A-12 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-12; west, No. 101 A-12; south, No. 101 A-12; east, No. 101 A-12. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-13 | 101 A-13 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-13; west, No. 101 A-13; south, No. 101 A-13; east, No. 101 A-13. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-14 | 101 A-14 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-14; west, No. 101 A-14; south, No. 101 A-14; east, No. 101 A-14. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-15 | 101 A-15 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-15; west, No. 101 A-15; south, No. 101 A-15; east, No. 101 A-15. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-16 | 101 A-16 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-16; west, No. 101 A-16; south, No. 101 A-16; east, No. 101 A-16. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-17 | 101 A-17 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-17; west, No. 101 A-17; south, No. 101 A-17; east, No. 101 A-17. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-18 | 101 A-18 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-18; west, No. 101 A-18; south, No. 101 A-18; east, No. 101 A-18. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-19 | 101 A-19 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-19; west, No. 101 A-19; south, No. 101 A-19; east, No. 101 A-19. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-20 | 101 A-20 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-20; west, No. 101 A-20; south, No. 101 A-20; east, No. 101 A-20. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-21 | 101 A-21 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-21; west, No. 101 A-21; south, No. 101 A-21; east, No. 101 A-21. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-22 | 101 A-22 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-22; west, No. 101 A-22; south, No. 101 A-22; east, No. 101 A-22. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-23 | 101 A-23 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-23; west, No. 101 A-23; south, No. 101 A-23; east, No. 101 A-23. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-24 | 101 A-24 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-24; west, No. 101 A-24; south, No. 101 A-24; east, No. 101 A-24. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-25 | 101 A-25 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-25; west, No. 101 A-25; south, No. 101 A-25; east, No. 101 A-25. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-26 | 101 A-26 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-26; west, No. 101 A-26; south, No. 101 A-26; east, No. 101 A-26. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-27 | 101 A-27 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-27; west, No. 101 A-27; south, No. 101 A-27; east, No. 101 A-27. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-28 | 101 A-28 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-28; west, No. 101 A-28; south, No. 101 A-28; east, No. 101 A-28. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-29 | 101 A-29 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-29; west, No. 101 A-29; south, No. 101 A-29; east, No. 101 A-29. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-30 | 101 A-30 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-30; west, No. 101 A-30; south, No. 101 A-30; east, No. 101 A-30. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-31 | 101 A-31 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-31; west, No. 101 A-31; south, No. 101 A-31; east, No. 101 A-31. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-32 | 101 A-32 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-32; west, No. 101 A-32; south, No. 101 A-32; east, No. 101 A-32. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-33 | 101 A-33 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-33; west, No. 101 A-33; south, No. 101 A-33; east, No. 101 A-33. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-34 | 101 A-34 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-34; west, No. 101 A-34; south, No. 101 A-34; east, No. 101 A-34. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-35 | 101 A-35 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-35; west, No. 101 A-35; south, No. 101 A-35; east, No. 101 A-35. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-36 | 101 A-36 | Do. | North, No. 101 A-36; west, No. 101 A-36; south, No. 101 A-36; east, No. 101 A-36. | 40 |
| Do. No. 101 A-37 | 101 A-37 | Do. .. | | |

[illegible]

| Description of land, wet or dry, more or less, with survey or partial number. | Name of owner or occupier. | Description of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|---|----------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Gulabpalli district, Gulabpalli taluk, Gulabpalli village—cont. | | | |
| Temporary land—cont. | | | |
| Item, wet, No. 312 E | Gulabpalli Talukdars— | North, Nos. 312 A; and, No. 312; south, No. 312 C; and, No. 312. | 200 |
| Do. No. 312 E | Do. " | North, No. 312 A; and, No. 312; south, No. 312 C; and, No. 312. | 72 |
| Do. No. 312 E | Do. " | North, No. 312 A; and, No. 312; south, No. 312 C; and, No. 312. | 92 |
| Total Temporary land .. | | | 364 |
| Total Permanent land .. | | | 29 1/2 |
| Grand total .. | | | 393 1/2 |

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 343 acres, be the same a public use or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of railway and quarters in connection with the Ferozshah-Vadodra Railway and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, District, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, District, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Schedule.

| Description of land, wet or dry, more or less, with survey or partial number. | Name of owner or occupier. | Description of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|---|---|--|------------------------|
| Gulabpalli district, Gulabpalli taluk, Gulabpalli village. | | | |
| Item, dry, No. 312 E | Yashwanthrao, Appanna and M. S. P. C. V. Yashwanthrao Appanna | North, Nos. 312 and 312-1; and, No. 312 and 312-1; south, No. 312-2; and, No. 312-1. | 275 |
| Do. No. 312 E | Do. do | North, No. 312; and, No. 312-2; south, No. 312-1; and, No. 312-2. | 213 |
| Do. No. 312 E | Do. do | North, No. 312-1; and, No. 312-2; south, No. 312-1; and, No. 312-2. | 43 |
| Do. No. 312 E | Karappa Desai and Pabai Desai. | North and south, No. 312-2; and, No. 312-2; and, No. 312-2. | 27 |
| Total .. | | | 558 |

Act II, 1894, February 21, 1914.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3,378 sq. ft. or 2 cents, be the same a public use or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for additional and alterations to station land, Calcutta; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Head quarter division, Calcutta, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Head-quarter division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. The Deputy Collector is further directed to take possession of the land under section 17 (3) of the Act.

Schedule.

| Description of land, wet or dry, more or less, with survey or partial number. | Name of owner or occupier. | Description of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|---|--|---|------------------------|
| Calcutta district, Bowbazar taluk, Calcutta (Part No. 1).—Gulabpalli village. | | | |
| Item, dry, No. 312 E | Shri. Guler, Shri. M. S. Shri. M. S. Shri. M. S. | North, No. 312; and, No. 312; and, No. 312; and, No. 312. | 20 71/2 |
| Govt., dry, No. 312 E | Shri. Guler, Shri. M. S. Shri. M. S. Shri. M. S. | North, No. 312; and, No. 312; and, No. 312; and, No. 312. | 21 |
| Total .. | | | 41 71/2 |

| Description of land, wet or dry, town or parsonage, with survey or plan of the section. | Name of owner or occupier. | Boundaries of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|---|--|---|------------------------|
| Other than district, Government land, Malayan-occupied villages—cont. | | | |
| Day, No. 415-0 | C. F. Barvers-Gibson and Simon Post-Adams. | North and east, No. 415-1; north, No. 415-2; west, No. 415-3. | 475 |
| Do No. 416-0 | Agnes Chell. | North, No. 416-1; east and south, No. 416-2; west, No. 416-3. | 10 |
| Do No. 416-1 | Do. | North, Nos. 417-1 to 4 and 418-1 to 4; west, No. 418-2; south, No. 418-3; east, No. 418-4; north, No. 418-5; west, No. 418-6. | 242 |
| Do No. 416-2 | Do. | North, No. 416-1; east, No. 416-2; south, No. 416-3; west, No. 416-4. | 210 |
| Do No. 416-3 | Do. | North, No. 416-1; east, No. 416-2; south, No. 416-3; west, No. 416-4. | 10 |
| Do No. 416-4 | Do. | North, No. 416-1; east, No. 416-2; south, No. 416-3; west, No. 416-4. | 70 |
| Do No. 416-5 | R. Harshy Davidson. | North, No. 416-1; east, No. 416-2; south, No. 416-3; west, No. 416-4. | 40 |
| Do No. 416-6 | Agnes Chell. | North and east, No. 416-1; north, No. 416-2; west, No. 416-3. | 10 |
| Do No. 416-7 | Alfred J. W. de Smet and Simon Post-Adams, with of Simon Post-Adams. | North, Nos. 416-1 and 416-2; east, 416-3; south, and west, No. 416-4. | 40 |
| Do No. 416-8 | Simon Post-Adams. | North, No. 416-1; east, No. 416-2; south, No. 416-3; west, No. 416-4. | 140 |
| Do No. 416-9 | Do. | North, No. 416-1; east, No. 416-2; south, No. 416-3; west, No. 416-4. | 10 |
| Do No. 416-10 | Alfred J. W. de Smet and Simon Post-Adams, with of Simon Post-Adams. | North, No. 416-1; east, No. 416-2; south, No. 416-3; west, No. 416-4. | 10 |
| Do No. 416-11 | Alfred J. W. de Smet and Simon Post-Adams, with of Simon Post-Adams. | North, Nos. 416-1 and 416-2; east, No. 416-3; south, and west, No. 416-4. | 140 |
| Do No. 416-12 | P. H. de Smet. | North, Nos. 416-1 and 416-2; east, No. 416-3; south, No. 416-4; west, No. 416-5. | 140 |
| Do No. 416-13 | R. Harshy Davidson. | North and east, No. 416-1; south, No. 416-2; west, No. 416-3. | 14 |
| Do No. 416-14 | Do. | North, No. 416-1; east, No. 416-2; south, No. 416-3; west, No. 416-4. | 200 |
| Total | | | 21 000 |

Part II, Strips, February 14, 1934.

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1934, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting to 0.01 acres, be the same (1934) more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the North Borneo Railway; and, under sections 3 and 4 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Teluk, is appointed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

| Description of land, wet or dry, town or parsonage, with survey or plan of the section. | Name of owner or occupier. | Boundaries of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|---|--|---|------------------------|
| Part II, Strips, area within Malayan-occupied villages. | | | |
| Malayan Strips, day, 8, No. 41. | Malaya, Chell and Giveth, Chell of Malayan-occupied village. | North, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000. | |
| Malayan Strips, day, 8, No. 101. | Malaya, Chell and Giveth, Chell of Malayan-occupied village. | North, Nos. 101-1, 101-2, 101-3, 101-4, 101-5, 101-6, 101-7, 101-8, 101-9, 101-10, 101-11, 101-12, 101-13, 101-14, 101-15, 101-16, 101-17, 101-18, 101-19, 101-20, 101-21, 101-22, 101-23, 101-24, 101-25, 101-26, 101-27, 101-28, 101-29, 101-30, 101-31, 101-32, 101-33, 101-34, 101-35, 101-36, 101-37, 101-38, 101-39, 101-40, 101-41, 101-42, 101-43, 101-44, 101-45, 101-46, 101-47, 101-48, 101-49, 101-50, 101-51, 101-52, 101-53, 101-54, 101-55, 101-56, 101-57, 101-58, 101-59, 101-60, 101-61, 101-62, 101-63, 101-64, 101-65, 101-66, 101-67, 101-68, 101-69, 101-70, 101-71, 101-72, 101-73, 101-74, 101-75, 101-76, 101-77, 101-78, 101-79, 101-80, 101-81, 101-82, 101-83, 101-84, 101-85, 101-86, 101-87, 101-88, 101-89, 101-90, 101-91, 101-92, 101-93, 101-94, 101-95, 101-96, 101-97, 101-98, 101-99, 101-100. | 140 |
| Malayan Strips, day, 8, No. 102. | Malaya, Chell and Giveth, Chell of Malayan-occupied village. | North, Nos. 102-1, 102-2, 102-3, 102-4, 102-5, 102-6, 102-7, 102-8, 102-9, 102-10, 102-11, 102-12, 102-13, 102-14, 102-15, 102-16, 102-17, 102-18, 102-19, 102-20, 102-21, 102-22, 102-23, 102-24, 102-25, 102-26, 102-27, 102-28, 102-29, 102-30, 102-31, 102-32, 102-33, 102-34, 102-35, 102-36, 102-37, 102-38, 102-39, 102-40, 102-41, 102-42, 102-43, 102-44, 102-45, 102-46, 102-47, 102-48, 102-49, 102-50, 102-51, 102-52, 102-53, 102-54, 102-55, 102-56, 102-57, 102-58, 102-59, 102-60, 102-61, 102-62, 102-63, 102-64, 102-65, 102-66, 102-67, 102-68, 102-69, 102-70, 102-71, 102-72, 102-73, 102-74, 102-75, 102-76, 102-77, 102-78, 102-79, 102-80, 102-81, 102-82, 102-83, 102-84, 102-85, 102-86, 102-87, 102-88, 102-89, 102-90, 102-91, 102-92, 102-93, 102-94, 102-95, 102-96, 102-97, 102-98, 102-99, 102-100. | 140 |
| Malayan Strips, day, 8, No. 103. | Malaya, Chell and Giveth, Chell of Malayan-occupied village. | North, Nos. 103-1, 103-2, 103-3, 103-4, 103-5, 103-6, 103-7, 103-8, 103-9, 103-10, 103-11, 103-12, 103-13, 103-14, 103-15, 103-16, 103-17, 103-18, 103-19, 103-20, 103-21, 103-22, 103-23, 103-24, 103-25, 103-26, 103-27, 103-28, 103-29, 103-30, 103-31, 103-32, 103-33, 103-34, 103-35, 103-36, 103-37, 103-38, 103-39, 103-40, 103-41, 103-42, 103-43, 103-44, 103-45, 103-46, 103-47, 103-48, 103-49, 103-50, 103-51, 103-52, 103-53, 103-54, 103-55, 103-56, 103-57, 103-58, 103-59, 103-60, 103-61, 103-62, 103-63, 103-64, 103-65, 103-66, 103-67, 103-68, 103-69, 103-70, 103-71, 103-72, 103-73, 103-74, 103-75, 103-76, 103-77, 103-78, 103-79, 103-80, 103-81, 103-82, 103-83, 103-84, 103-85, 103-86, 103-87, 103-88, 103-89, 103-90, 103-91, 103-92, 103-93, 103-94, 103-95, 103-96, 103-97, 103-98, 103-99, 103-100. | 140 |
| Malayan Strips, day, 8, No. 104. | Malaya, Chell and Giveth, Chell of Malayan-occupied village. | North, Nos. 104-1, 104-2, 104-3, 104-4, 104-5, 104-6, 104-7, 104-8, 104-9, 104-10, 104-11, 104-12, 104-13, 104-14, 104-15, 104-16, 104-17, 104-18, 104-19, 104-20, 104-21, 104-22, 104-23, 104-24, 104-25, 104-26, 104-27, 104-28, 104-29, 104-30, 104-31, 104-32, 104-33, 104-34, 104-35, 104-36, 104-37, 104-38, 104-39, 104-40, 104-41, 104-42, 104-43, 104-44, 104-45, 104-46, 104-47, 104-48, 104-49, 104-50, 104-51, 104-52, 104-53, 104-54, 104-55, 104-56, 104-57, 104-58, 104-59, 104-60, 104-61, 104-62, 104-63, 104-64, 104-65, 104-66, 104-67, 104-68, 104-69, 104-70, 104-71, 104-72, 104-73, 104-74, 104-75, 104-76, 104-77, 104-78, 104-79, 104-80, 104-81, 104-82, 104-83, 104-84, 104-85, 104-86, 104-87, 104-88, 104-89, 104-90, 104-91, 104-92, 104-93, 104-94, 104-95, 104-96, 104-97, 104-98, 104-99, 104-100. | 140 |
| Malayan Strips, day, 8, No. 105. | Malaya, Chell and Giveth, Chell of Malayan-occupied village. | North, Nos. 105-1, 105-2, 105-3, 105-4, 105-5, 105-6, 105-7, 105-8, 105-9, 105-10, 105-11, 105-12, 105-13, 105-14, 105-15, 105-16, 105-17, 105-18, 105-19, 105-20, 105-21, 105-22, 105-23, 105-24, 105-25, 105-26, 105-27, 105-28, 105-29, 105-30, 105-31, 105-32, 105-33, 105-34, 105-35, 105-36, 105-37, 105-38, 105-39, 105-40, 105-41, 105-42, 105-43, 105-44, 105-45, 105-46, 105-47, 105-48, 105-49, 105-50, 105-51, 105-52, 105-53, 105-54, 105-55, 105-56, 105-57, 105-58, 105-59, 105-60, 105-61, 105-62, 105-63, 105-64, 105-65, 105-66, 105-67, 105-68, 105-69, 105-70, 105-71, 105-72, 105-73, 105-74, 105-75, 105-76, 105-77, 105-78, 105-79, 105-80, 105-81, 105-82, 105-83, 105-84, 105-85, 105-86, 105-87, 105-88, 105-89, 105-90, 105-91, 105-92, 105-93, 105-94, 105-95, 105-96, 105-97, 105-98, 105-99, 105-100. | 140 |
| Malayan Strips, day, 8, No. 106. | Malaya, Chell and Giveth, Chell of Malayan-occupied village. | North, Nos. 106-1, 106-2, 106-3, 106-4, 106-5, 106-6, 106-7, 106-8, 106-9, 106-10, 106-11, 106-12, 106-13, 106-14, 106-15, 106-16, 106-17, 106-18, 106-19, 106-20, 106-21, 106-22, 106-23, 106-24, 106-25, 106-26, 106-27, 106-28, 106-29, 106-30, 106-31, 106-32, 106-33, 106-34, 106-35, 106-36, 106-37, 106-38, 106-39, 106-40, 106-41, 106-42, 106-43, 106-44, 106-45, 106-46, 106-47, 106-48, 106-49, 106-50, 106-51, 106-52, 106-53, 106-54, 106-55, 106-56, 106-57, 106-58, 106-59, 106-60, 106-61, 106-62, 106-63, 106-64, 106-65, 106-66, 106-67, 106-68, 106-69, 106-70, 106-71, 106-72, 106-73, 106-74, 106-75, 106-76, 106-77, 106-78, 106-79, 106-80, 106-81, 106-82, 106-83, 106-84, 106-85, 106-86, 106-87, 106-88, 106-89, 106-90, 106-91, 106-92, 106-93, 106-94, 106-95, 106-96, 106-97, 106-98, 106-99, 106-100. | 140 |
| Malayan Strips, day, 8, No. 107. | Malaya, Chell and Giveth, Chell of Malayan-occupied village. | North, Nos. 107-1, 107-2, 107-3, 1 | |

Under section 2, Act I of 1894, the Government in Cawnpore hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 213 ams., the same being more or less, is granted for a public purpose, to wit, for the use of a sampling station in the aforesaid ward, Madras, Madras-Salt, Madras-1, under section 233-2 of the same Act, the Revenue Officer, Madras, is requested to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Madara, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

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| Description of land, water, dry, forest or pasture-land, with survey or plat-roll number. | Name of owner or assignor. | Description of the land required to be taken up. | Meters To be taken up. |
|---|---|---|------------------------------|
| <i>Indian district, Western side, Indian-occupied villages</i> | | | |
| Eggenst, 417, U.S. No. 443 | Kamunawit | North, U.S. No. 443; east, U.S. No. 443 and 443; north, street; west, U.S. Nos. 443, 444 and 445. | sq. m., 3,210 |
| Do. No. 445 .. | Hagelberg Field and Amun- da-yom Field | Do | 1,843 |
| Do. Nos. 443-1, 443-2 and 443-3 | Kamunawit Field | North, U.S. Nos. 443 and 443; east, U.S. No. 443; north and west, street. | 1,344 |
| Do. No. 444 .. | Sachet Arroyo | North and east, U.S. No. 444; north, U.S. No. 444; west, street. | 800 |
| Do. No. 446 .. | Kepanawit (former); Palakawit Field (present). | North, U.S. Nos. 446; east, U.S. No. 446; south, U.S. Nos. 446 and portion of U.S. No. 448; west, street. | 1,466 |
| Do. No. 448 .. | Kamunawit | Do. | 330 |
| Do. No. 449 .. | Do. | North and east, U.S. No. 449; north, U.S. No. and west, street. | 104 |
| Do. No. 450 .. | W. H. Kamunawit Agate | Do. | 1,100 |
| | | | Total sq. m. |

Hel. St. Geron. February 18, 1914.

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land situated in the following schedule and measuring 374 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Police lines at Poonah, and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahsildar, Changanassali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Deputy Tahsildar of Chikmagalur and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

| Description of birds, nest or junction, with survey to ground surface. | Form of cover or exposure. | Sketches of the nest exposed to be taken up. | Exposed to be taken up. |
|---|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Pimpla ruficornis, elongate, black, slender, wings. | | | |
| Forest, unfurnished nest hole. | Pimpla ruficornis | Nest, grey, nest, dry hole of Pimpla ruficornis Nest, grey, nest, dry hole of Pimpla ruficornis | 200- 40 |
| Do. | Pimpla ruficornis and Pimpla ruficornis | Nest, grey, nest, dry hole of Pimpla ruficornis Nest, grey, nest, dry hole of Pimpla ruficornis | 200- 40 |
| Do. | Pimpla ruficornis, Pimpla ruficornis and Pimpla ruficornis | Nest, grey, nest, dry hole of Pimpla ruficornis Nest, grey, nest, dry hole of Pimpla ruficornis | 200- 40 |
| Do. | Pimpla ruficornis | Nest, grey, nest, dry hole of Pimpla ruficornis | 200- 40 |
| Do. | Pimpla ruficornis | Nest, grey, nest, dry hole of Pimpla ruficornis | 200- 40 |
| Total | | | 200- 40 |

W. O. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, F.W.D.

Fort St. George, February 18, 1914.

Under section 4, Act I of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 84 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the opening of a narrow road from Kintakshidam railway station to the Chintakshidam-Pullichel road, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

1. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Coimbatore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

| Description of land, with siting, from or towards, with survey or previous number. | Name of owner or occupier. | Boundaries of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|--|---|---|------------------------|
| <i>Chintakshidam, Pullichel, Kintakshidam villages.</i> | | | |
| Der. No. 27-3 B | Polytechnic School and Kridam P. S. | North, No. 27-3 A; east, No. 36; south, No. 27-3 C; west, No. 27-3 D. | 95 |
| Do No. 18-2 | Do. | North, No. 18-1; east, No. 12-2; south, No. 18-3; west, No. 27-3 E. | 70 |
| Do No. 11-2 | Do. | North, No. 11-1; east, No. 18-2; south, No. 11-3; west, No. 18-3. | 32 |
| Do No. 13-2 | Do. | North, No. 13-1; east, No. 18; south, No. 13-3; west, No. 11-1. | 23 |
| <i>Kintakshidam village.</i> | | | |
| Wat. No. 20-2 | Tungacherryyapara and C. V. V. Chintakshidam. | North, No. 20-1; east, No. 24; south and west, No. 24. | 10 |
| Der. No. 21-4 | Do. | North, No. 21-1; east, No. 21-2; south, No. 21-3; west, No. 21-4. | 60 |
| | | | Total |
| | | | 258 |

E. D. FEARS,
As. Secretary to Government, F. N. D.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 17th and 24th February 1914, is published for general information:-

| No. in the list. | Important. | D. D. No. and date. | Subject. |
|------------------|--------------|---------------------|---|
| 1 | Industrial | No. 120, Feb. 17. | Report on the Technical Workshops.—Embodying reports regarding a del. which visited the Madras and Southern Malabar Railway Workshops at Palamuru. |
| 2 | Do. | No. 121, Feb. 18. | Additional District Muzaffar, Trichinopoly district.—Informing the High Court that the Government of India have sanctioned the extension of the temporary appointment of a judicial Muzaffar in the Trichinopoly district for a further period of one year from 15th February 1914. |
| 3 | Do. | No. 215, Feb. 18. | Transfer of villages.—Approving the proposals of the District Collector, of Kanyakumari for the — from one sub-division to another in the Territory of the district and directing the sub-division in the Fort St. George District and the District Collector to cause a notification giving effect to the proposals. |
| 4 | Revenue | No. 101, Jan. 18. | According to Board's order of 10th January for the half-year ending with 31st September 1913. |
| 5 | Do. | No. 112, Jan. 21. | Resolving the order submitted by the Director of Agriculture, Madras, for the extension of the order taken by the Agricultural Department to prohibit the use of insecticides in the cultivation of sugarcane. |
| 6 | Kintakshidam | No. 101, Jan. 21. | General N. Emergency order.—Approving the declaration of a man at No. 101 being among the emergency schools in Madras as a non-emergency school for registration. |
| 7 | Do. | No. 101, Jan. 21. | Security.—Resolving the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for the distribution of a notice — of Rs. 2,15,000 to the district schools and secondary schools maintained by him for the maintenance of security, say school buildings. |
| 8 | Do. | No. 112, Jan. 21. | Cephalic clearance.—Sanctioning the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction to distribute Rs. 1,14,000 among district schools and secondary schools for payment of Rs. 100 to the students in secondary schools and to students Rs. 15,000 for payment of the same amount to students in government girls' schools. |

| No. in the list. | Department. | G.O. No. and date. | Subject. |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 9 | Local and Municipal. | No. 124. No. 24 L., Jan. 18. | Order.—Approving, with effect from 1st April 1914, the proposal of the Tadjon Tadjon Board and the Tadjon District Board to appropriate portions of the village of Tadjon Tadjon, (Tadjon, Tadjon) and to appropriate into it — and ordering the publication of the necessary notices in the Port St. George and the Tadjon District Gazette. [1 a.] |
| 10 | Do. | No. 145 L., Jan. 25. | By-law.—Approving and enforcing the — (passed by the Tadjon District Board for the purchase of materials and wages, subject to review and notice. [1 a.] |
| 11 | Do. | No. 271 L., Jan. 26. | By-law.—Approving, with effect, the — of the Tadjon District Board for 1914-1915. [1 a.] |
| 12 | Do. | No. 181 L., Jan. 26. | By-law.—Approving a further grant of Rs. 2,500 from the Tadjon District Board for the purchase of materials for the construction of a — from the roads at 10/2 mile on the Tadjon District road in the Tadjon District. [1 a.] |
| 13 | Do. | No. 145 L., Jan. 26. | Order.—Approving the proposal of the Tadjon Tadjon Board and the Tadjon District Board to appropriate portions of the village of Tadjon Tadjon, (Tadjon, Tadjon) and to appropriate into it — and ordering the publication of the necessary notices in the Port St. George and the Tadjon District Gazette. [1 a.] |
| 14 | Do. | No. 145 L., Jan. 26. | By-law.—Approving the proposal of the Tadjon Tadjon Board and the Tadjon District Board to appropriate portions of the village of Tadjon Tadjon, (Tadjon, Tadjon) and to appropriate into it — and ordering the publication of the necessary notices in the Port St. George and the Tadjon District Gazette. [1 a.] |
| 15 | Do. | No. 271 L., Jan. 26. | By-law.—Approving, with effect, the — of the Tadjon District Board for 1914-1915. [1 a.] |
| 16 | Do. | No. 181 L., Jan. 26. | By-law.—Approving a further grant of Rs. 2,500 from the Tadjon District Board for the purchase of materials for the construction of a — from the roads at 10/2 mile on the Tadjon District road in the Tadjon District. [1 a.] |
| 17 | Do. | No. 145 L., Jan. 26. | Order.—Approving the proposal of the Tadjon Tadjon Board and the Tadjon District Board to appropriate portions of the village of Tadjon Tadjon, (Tadjon, Tadjon) and to appropriate into it — and ordering the publication of the necessary notices in the Port St. George and the Tadjon District Gazette. [1 a.] |
| 18 | Do. | No. 271 L., Jan. 26. | By-law.—Approving, with effect, the — of the Tadjon District Board for 1914-1915. [1 a.] |
| 19 | Do. | No. 181 L., Jan. 26. | By-law.—Approving a further grant of Rs. 2,500 from the Tadjon District Board for the purchase of materials for the construction of a — from the roads at 10/2 mile on the Tadjon District road in the Tadjon District. [1 a.] |
| 20 | Do. | No. 145 L., Jan. 26. | Order.—Approving the proposal of the Tadjon Tadjon Board and the Tadjon District Board to appropriate portions of the village of Tadjon Tadjon, (Tadjon, Tadjon) and to appropriate into it — and ordering the publication of the necessary notices in the Port St. George and the Tadjon District Gazette. [1 a.] |
| 21 | Do. | No. 271 L., Jan. 26. | By-law.—Approving, with effect, the — of the Tadjon District Board for 1914-1915. [1 a.] |
| 22 | Do. | No. 181 L., Jan. 26. | By-law.—Approving a further grant of Rs. 2,500 from the Tadjon District Board for the purchase of materials for the construction of a — from the roads at 10/2 mile on the Tadjon District road in the Tadjon District. [1 a.] |
| 23 | Do. | No. 145 L., Jan. 26. | Order.—Approving the proposal of the Tadjon Tadjon Board and the Tadjon District Board to appropriate portions of the village of Tadjon Tadjon, (Tadjon, Tadjon) and to appropriate into it — and ordering the publication of the necessary notices in the Port St. George and the Tadjon District Gazette. [1 a.] |
| 24 | Do. | No. 271 L., Jan. 26. | By-law.—Approving, with effect, the — of the Tadjon District Board for 1914-1915. [1 a.] |
| 25 | Do. | No. 181 L., Jan. 26. | By-law.—Approving a further grant of Rs. 2,500 from the Tadjon District Board for the purchase of materials for the construction of a — from the roads at 10/2 mile on the Tadjon District road in the Tadjon District. [1 a.] |
| 26 | Do. | No. 145 L., Jan. 26. | Order.—Approving the proposal of the Tadjon Tadjon Board and the Tadjon District Board to appropriate portions of the village of Tadjon Tadjon, (Tadjon, Tadjon) and to appropriate into it — and ordering the publication of the necessary notices in the Port St. George and the Tadjon District Gazette. [1 a.] |
| 27 | Do. | No. 271 L., Jan. 26. | By-law.—Approving, with effect, the — of the Tadjon District Board for 1914-1915. [1 a.] |
| 28 | Do. | No. 181 L., Jan. 26. | By-law.—Approving a further grant of Rs. 2,500 from the Tadjon District Board for the purchase of materials for the construction of a — from the roads at 10/2 mile on the Tadjon District road in the Tadjon District. [1 a.] |
| 29 | Do. | No. 145 L., Jan. 26. | Order.—Approving the proposal of the Tadjon Tadjon Board and the Tadjon District Board to appropriate portions of the village of Tadjon Tadjon, (Tadjon, Tadjon) and to appropriate into it — and ordering the publication of the necessary notices in the Port St. George and the Tadjon District Gazette. [1 a.] |
| 30 | Do. | No. 271 L., Jan. 26. | By-law.—Approving, with effect, the — of the Tadjon District Board for 1914-1915. [1 a.] |
| 31 | Do. | No. 181 L., Jan. 26. | By-law.—Approving a further grant of Rs. 2,500 from the Tadjon District Board for the purchase of materials for the construction of a — from the roads at 10/2 mile on the Tadjon District road in the Tadjon District. [1 a.] |

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Malacca.

W. G. HORNER,
Asst. Chief Secretary.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 8.]

MADRAS, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 26, 1914. [Price, 5 annas.

Part I.—Local and Municipal.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 25, 1914.

No. 333.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. H. WILLIAMS, M.P., C.E., M.B.E., M.C.E., to be a member of the District Board of Cuddalore.

No. 334.—Under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, M.B. Ry. Valluvar Arayan Parthasamathi Melakalayar Arayal has been duly elected as a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras for the eleventh division.

No. 335.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 13 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. Ralph Eugene Smith to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coimbatore.

No. 336.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 13 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. R. Ry. Rao Lakshmaiah Thandamparam Arayal, C.E., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coimbatore.

No. 337.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 13 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M. R. Ry. Rameswari Thandamparam Arayal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coimbatore.

No. 338.—Under section 13 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.B. Ry. Chennappa Rameswari Thandamparam Arayal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coimbatore.

No. 339.—Under section 13 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.B. Ry. Nanji Devji Puri Arayal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coimbatore.

No. 340.—Under section 13 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.B. Ry. Govind Venkataswami Arayal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coimbatore.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 341.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, M.B. Ry. Venkataswami Arayal has been duly elected as a member of the Tanjore District Board by the Mayanur Taluk Board.

No. 384.—Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Sy. Srikanth Mahalingam Sathayam Kothalingam Arangal has been duly elected as a member of the Mannargudi Taluk Board in the District of Tanjore.

No. 395.—Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Sy. Ananthasubbal Sathayam Mahalingam Arasachala Mahalingam Arangal and M.R.Sy. Kothalinga Sathayam Chettiar Panandaram Chettiar Arangal have been duly elected as members of the Nagapattinam Taluk Board in the District of Tanjore.

No. 398.—Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Sy. Chokkalingam Pillai Marudai Pillai Arangal has been duly elected as a member of the Tanjore Taluk Board in the District of Tanjore.

No. 397.—The President, District Board, Pondicherry, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 149 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby re-appoints M.R.Sy. G. Alagavesan Reddyar Arangal to be a member of the Erode Taluk Board.

No. 394.—The President, District Board, Coimbatore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 149 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby re-appoints M.R.Sy. P. Desaiyannai Mahalingam Arangal to be a member of the Jammalamangalam Taluk Board.

No. 393.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 149 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby appoints Krishnamoorthy Sathayam A. S. M. Natar Pillai Marudakapari Sathib Bahadur to be a member of the Mannargudi Taluk Board.

No. 400.—The President, District Board, Trichinopoly, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 149 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby appoints M.R.Sy. Sthegan Appayannar Mangayannal Appayannar Arangal to be a member of the Arinjalar Taluk Board.

No. 401.—The President, District Board, Ramanathapuram, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 149 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby removes from office M. M. Anthonio Amaladas Sathib, member of Alamanor union parishad, as he has been absent for more than four months from the local area of the union.

No. 402.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 149 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby removes from office M.R.Sy. T. V. Sathayannaya Pillai, a member of the Kallathur union parishad, for having, without sufficient excuse, neglected for more than three consecutive months to be present at the meetings of the said parishad.

No. 403.—The President, District Board, Virupatham, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 149 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby appoints the Rev. E. Cheralvi to be a member of the Virupatham Taluk Board.

No. 604.—The President, District Board, Quatar, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 149 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby appoints the resignation tendered by M.R.Sy. Virupannal Sathayannaya Quatar, a nominated member of the Quatar Taluk Board.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 405.—Under sections 2 and 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and in modification of the following notifications in so far as they relate to the appointment of an officer to perform the functions of a Collector under that Act, the Governor in Council hereby appoints the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly, to perform those functions in respect of the acquisition of the lands referred to in the notifications and directs him to take order thereon:—

| Number and date of the notification. | Page of the Gazette in which it is published. | Purpose of acquisition. |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| 321, 21st June 1912 .. | 589 | Grand quarry in Peruvattal village in the Trichinopoly taluk. |
| 369, 8th July 1912 .. | 456 | Improvement of the Pithulathal Peruvattal and Kallathur villages in the Trichinopoly municipality. |
| 368, 15th July 1912 .. | 455 and 456 | Construction of a bridge in Fisher's street in the Trichinopoly municipality. |
| 315, 26th July 1912 .. | 483 | Provision of a free passage to the existing bridge in Fisher's street. |
| 390, 10th August 1912 .. | 880 | Widening the lanes in Thangapattinam street in the Trichinopoly municipality. |
| 380, 10th December 1911 .. | 512 | Widening certain streets in the main ward of the Trichinopoly municipality. |

No. 404.—With the approval of the Governor in Council, the District Board of South Street hereby resolves, under section 95 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904,

(1) that, from and after 1st April 1914, the subsidiary toll-gate now located at the third quarter of the 32nd mile of the road from Panam to Kadalakudi shall be transferred to the first quarter of the 32nd mile of the same road,

(2) that tolls at the maximum rates specified in schedule B of the said Act will be levied on all carriages, carts and animals passing through the said subsidiary gate.

With the sanction of the Governor in Council it is further declared, under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 97 of the said Act, that payment at any time of toll at the said gate at the 32nd mile of the road from Panam to Kadalakudi shall clear carriages, carts and animals at the subsidiary gate at the first quarter of the 32nd mile of the same road within the same period of 24 hours reckoned from sunrise to sunset and that payment at the subsidiary gate shall similarly clear carriages, carts and animals of liability to pay toll at the said gate.

No. 407.—With the approval of the Governor in Council, the District Board of Tenkasi hereby resolves under section 95 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, that, from and after 1st April 1914, the toll gate established at the junction of road No. 4 with the cart-track leading to the east of the old Teluk anchovy landing under notification No. 785 published at page 292 of Part I-A of the Act of George County, dated 26th June 1904, will be removed to and established at a place 18 chains east of the present site, and that tolls at three-fourths of the maximum rates specified in schedule B of the said Act shall be levied on all carriages, carts and animals passing through the said gate.

With the sanction of the Governor in Council it is hereby further declared, under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 97 of the said Act that payment of toll at any of the four gates at Jejavandacholapuram or at the gate at the Lower Anchovy shall clear all carriages, carts and animals at any other of these five gates within the same period of 24 hours reckoned from sunrise to sunset.

No. 408.—Under section 36 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, and No. 2 of the rules for the conduct of elections of Municipal Councils of the Madras Corporation, published in notification No. 882 of page 194 and 195 of Part I-A of the Act of George County, dated 27th March 1905, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue as such of notification No. 319 published at page 32 of Part I-A of the Act of George County, dated 2nd February 1914, as relates to the election of a Commissioner for the second municipal division of the City of Madras, and to state that an election of a Commissioner for the said second municipal division of the City of Madras will be held on Wednesday, the 18th March 1914, between the hours of 7 A.M. and 9 P.M., at the Polling Station, Tirumottur High Road, Tenkasi, where the votes of the electors will be taken.

All nominations of candidates for the vacancy should be signed by at least two electors of the division, and must be submitted to the President of the Corporation on or before the 2nd March 1914, on the following form:—

CERTIFICATE OF NOMINATION.

Form for the 2nd Division to be held on 18th March 1914.

We, the undersigned, being duly qualified electors, nominate the undermentioned as a candidate at the coming election:—

| Name. | Description. | Address. | Occupation. |
|-------|--------------|----------|-------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Date.

Signature.

The above electors shall not nominate more than one candidate.

The President will receive these nominations at the Municipal office.

No. 409.—It is hereby notified that, under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 36 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, the Governor in Council has removed M. R. P. Subbanna Guruswami Ayya Gari, from the membership of the North Street District Board owing to his absence from the meetings of the Board for more than three consecutive months.

No. 418.—It is hereby notified that, under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1948, the Governor in Council has removed M.H.Ry. A. A. S. Subrahmanya Pillai Aruppal from the membership of the Taluk Board of Ramanad owing of his absence from the meetings of the Board for more than three consecutive months.

No. 411.—Under section 88 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1893, and with the approval of the Government in Council the District Board of Chittoor hereby notifies, effective from the 1st January 1914, the following as the location of the abutting boundaries shown in schedule I below and also the area of each of the various lands contained in schedule II. It is further notified that title to these lands shall remain subject to the provisions specified in schedule III of the said Act until they have been sold or otherwise disposed of by all those parties.

Summary

| Index | Name of existing lat-gate. | Name of lat-gate to be added. | Position of existing lat-gate. | Position in which the lat-gate will be removed. |
|-------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. | Chikara gate .. | Pullar gate .. | At the 11th mile stone on the road from Kulpah to Chikara. | East end of the 6th mile of the road from Kulpah, midway station to gate Madan-Bangay, north end. |
| 2. | Devilryation gate .. | Devilryation gate .. | At a distance of 1½ furlongs north of the 20th mile stone on the road from Devilryation to Palamara. | East end of the 12th mile of Devilryation to Pannampet road. |
| 3. | Kalichari gate .. | Pullikara gate .. | At a distance of 1½ miles north end of the 10th mile stone on the Pannampet-Devilryation road. | At the 6th ending of the 6th mile of the Pannampet-Devilryation road near Pullikara. |
| 4. | Pannampet gate .. | Pannampet gate .. | At the junction of the road from Pannampet to Madan and Chikara from its junction towards the Madan-Bangay road. | At the 1st ending of the 14th mile of Madan-Bangay towards gate. |
| 5. | Pile gate .. | Pile gate .. | At the junction of the road from Chikara to Karpal and from Madan-Bangay to Madanpeta. | At the 1st ending of the 20th mile of the Madanpeta to Karpal road. |
| 6. | Kalichari gate .. | Kalichari gate .. | At the 11th mile stone on the road from Kulpah to Madan. | 1½ mile to the south of the 4th ending of the 1st mile of the road from Kulpah towards station to gate Madan Karpal towards gate. |

References

[illegible]

3. With the sanction of the Governor in Council it is further declared under the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 47 of the said Act—

that payment at any time of tolls at the main gates at Tarpole and Pallikarai shall, after sundown, carts and animals at the new gates at Pallam and Kakkai, respectively, within the same period of 24 hours reduced from morning to evening and that payment at the latter gates shall similarly cover carts and animals of husbandry to pay tolls at the main gates.

No 412.—

Agreement of the Municipal Council of Portofino for a loan of Rs. 15,000 from Government under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1879.

| The terms on which the loan is required and the estimate of the cost of the loan with or without interest, as it is or is not proposed to be repaid from local funds. | The amount which it is proposed to borrow. | The fund on the security of which it is proposed to borrow. | The loan under which the loan is to be repaid. | The period for which the loan is required, the number and the currency of instalments, if any, in which it is proposed that the loan shall be repaid, the date provided for the completion of the loan, and the date when it is proposed to repay the loan. | The rate of interest at which it is proposed to borrow. | A detailed statement of the proposed expenditure of the loan authority for the three first preceding years. | A statement of the proposed expenditure of the loan authority for the three first preceding years. |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| The Municipal Council of Portofino for a loan of Rs. 15,000 from Government under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1879. | Rs. 15,000. | The Municipal Council of Portofino. | The Municipal Council of Portofino. | The loan is required for a period of 10 years and it will be repaid in 10 equal instalments of Rs. 1,500 each, the first instalment to be repaid on the 1st day of January 1924. | 4 per cent, per annum. | Estimated Expenditure | Total |
| The Municipal Council of Portofino for a loan of Rs. 15,000 from Government under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1879. | Rs. 15,000. | The Municipal Council of Portofino. | The Municipal Council of Portofino. | The loan is required for a period of 10 years and it will be repaid in 10 equal instalments of Rs. 1,500 each, the first instalment to be repaid on the 1st day of January 1924. | 4 per cent, per annum. | Estimated Expenditure | Total |
| The Municipal Council of Portofino for a loan of Rs. 15,000 from Government under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1879. | Rs. 15,000. | The Municipal Council of Portofino. | The Municipal Council of Portofino. | The loan is required for a period of 10 years and it will be repaid in 10 equal instalments of Rs. 1,500 each, the first instalment to be repaid on the 1st day of January 1924. | 4 per cent, per annum. | Estimated Expenditure | Total |

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE ANNUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PORTOFINO MUNICIPALITY FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDING 1912-13.

| | Actuals, 1912-13. | Actuals, 1911-12. | Actuals, 1910-11. |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Receipts | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Income-tax | 250 | 250 | 1,000 |
| Income-tax on buildings | 250 | 250 | 1,000 |
| Income-tax on shops | 250 | 250 | 1,000 |
| Water and drainage tax on buildings and shops | 1,777 | 1,777 | 1,777 |
| Water and drainage tax on shops | 1,777 | 1,777 | 1,777 |
| Income-tax on shops | 1,777 | 1,777 | 1,777 |
| Income-tax on shops | 1,777 | 1,777 | 1,777 |
| Income-tax on shops | 1,777 | 1,777 | 1,777 |
| Income-tax on shops | 1,777 | 1,777 | 1,777 |
| Income-tax on shops | 1,777 | 1,777 | 1,777 |
| Income-tax on shops | 1,777 | 1,777 | 1,777 |
| Income-tax on shops | 1,777 | 1,777 | 1,777 |

No. 413.—Under section 165 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council publishes the following draft of an alteration which is proposed to make under clause (vi) of section 116 of the said Act in the several rules issued under G.O. No. 109 L., dated 31st July 1905. Any objection or suggestion which may be made in respect of the said draft or any portion thereof will be considered on or after 1st June 1914:—

Draft alteration.

"At the first instance of the revised rule substitute the following:—

"No immovable property vested in or belonging to a local board shall be transferred by sale, mortgage or exchange without the sanction of the District Board when the value does not exceed Rs. 500 and the sanction of Government when the value exceeds Rs. 500."

No. 414.—The following rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards framed by the Government of Madras under section 165 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, as amended up to 24th January 1914 are published for general information:—

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS OF MEMBERS OF TALUK BOARDS.

1. For electoral purposes the area of the taluk boards constituted in columns 2 of Schedule I herein annexed shall be divided into the circles specified against each, and the names and boundaries of each circle and the number of members which each circle shall return to the taluk board shall be as shown in that schedule.

Provided that the Collector of the district shall be empowered to vary from time to time the boundaries of each circle in such manner as may be considered suitable with due regard to the principle that the vote is the basis of the elective system.

Note.—None of the provisions expressly provided, that it is to be, in the first proviso to rule 7 (1) and in rule 22 the expression "circle" and "electoral taluk" as used in these rules shall be deemed to include any divided areas situated therein.

2. The number of polling stations for each circle shall be fixed by the District Collector with reference to the circumstances of each circle and in separate towns shall not ordinarily be less than one for each Revenue Inspector's Circle included in the circle.

3. In every Revenue Divisional office registers of persons entitled to vote at taluk board elections in electoral circles in the division shall be prepared in Form A of Schedule II hereof and maintained according to the instructions given in rules 4, 5 and 9. A separate register shall be maintained for each circle in the division, and no person shall vote in any circle for which he is not registered as a voter. If a person is qualified as a voter in one circle under more than one head, the Revenue Divisional Officer shall enter in the register every head under which such person is qualified and details of his qualifications under each head.

4. (1) The following persons shall be entitled to have their names registered as voters for the taluk boards constituted in column 2 of Schedule I to these rules:—

(a) Persons who are the registered proprietors or tenants of lands held either on ryotwari or lease tenure within the revenue division, of an annual rental value as calculated under section 64 of Act V of 1881, which is not less than the amount specified against the taluk board in column 6 of Schedule I to these rules.

(b) Landholders as defined in section 3 (3) of Madras Act I of 1895, whose estates situated within the revenue division, bear an annual rental value, as calculated under section 64 of Act V of 1881, which is not less than the amount specified as the qualification for the board in column 6 of Schedule I to these rules.

(c) Tenants under headstallings as defined in section 3 (2) of Madras Act I of 1895, the annual rental value of whose holdings within the revenue division, as ascertained by their patas or leases, is not less than the amount specified in column 6 of Schedule I to these rules, and also landholders in Malabar, the tenement amounting on whose holdings is of a like amount.

(d) Persons assessed in assessment.

(e) Proprietors of village headmen.

(f) Non-official members of union panchayats.

(g) Graduates of any recognized University.

Provided that no person shall be entitled to have his name registered as a voter:—

(i) under clause (a), (b) or (c) of this rule unless he was possessed of the prescribed qualifications at the close of the last preceding the calendar year to which the register has application;

(ii) under clause (d) unless he was possessed of the prescribed qualifications during the financial year next preceding the calendar year to which the register has application; or

(iii) under clause (f) unless he has been resident in the circle and has been possessed of the prescribed qualifications since the beginning of the calendar year previous to that to which the register has application;

Provided also that no person shall be entitled to have his name registered under clauses (a), (b) or (c) unless all payments due to Government for the previous year in respect of such qualifications have been made.

(2) In the case of a person qualified under clauses (a), (b) or (c) he shall be entitled to have his name registered in every circle in which he possesses the qualifications included property, and in the case of a person qualified under clauses (d), (e), (f) or (g) in the circle in which he

him. A person whose landed property in the revenue division is sufficient in the aggregate, although not in any one estate therein, to qualify him as a voter shall be registered in two circles in which he lives, or if he does not live within any of the circles in which his qualifying property is situated, in any such circle at his choice.

Definition.—The words "person" in clauses (a) and (d), "landholders" in clause (b) and "tenants" and "leaseholders" in clause (c) above include all qualified families, joint patidars, and all other associations or bodies of individuals being not less than five in number, not being a company registered under Act VI of 1904 or formed by permission of any other Act, but as such family, joint patidars, or other association or body of individuals, shall be entitled to be registered, until at its or their instance the name of a member, partner or agent has been entered in the register maintained under rule 3 as its or their representative, who alone shall be entitled to vote as its or their behalf.

(3) No person shall, except as provided in clause (2) of this rule, be entitled to give more than one vote at an election although he may be possessed of the prescribed qualifications under more than one head.

Example.—A graduate who is also a member of a joint family may vote as a graduate or as representative of the family but may not vote as both. On the other hand a landowner who possesses the prescribed property qualification in each of two circles may exercise a vote for each such circle under clause (2) of this rule.

5. The following persons are disqualified from being registered as voters:—

- (a) persons of the female sex;
- (b) persons who are less than twenty-five years of age;
- (c) persons who have been convicted of any such offence or subjected by a criminal court to any such order as render, in the opinion of the District Collector, a defect of character which entitles them to be voters; and
- (d) persons of unsound mind and deaf mutes.

Provided that where the property of a joint family under the Marumthattayam or Aliyattattayam law is registered in the name of a woman and would but for the disqualification prescribed by this rule entitle the registered holder to a vote, the registered owner may nominate a male member of the family to represent the family on the list of voters.

6. In every Revenue Divisional office, registers of persons eligible for election as members of the taluk board to represent electoral circles in the division shall be prepared in Form B of Schedule II and maintained according to the instructions given in rules 7, 8 and 9. A separate register shall be maintained for each revenue taluk in the division, and no person shall be elected for any circle which is not situated either wholly or in part within the revenue taluk in which he is registered as eligible for election. If a person is qualified as a candidate for election in two revenue taluk under more than one head, the Revenue Divisional Officer shall enter in the register every head under which such person is qualified and state of his qualification under each head.

7. (1) The following persons shall be entitled to be registered as such revenue taluk as eligible for election to represent on the taluk board any circle situated either wholly or in part within that revenue taluk:—

(a) Persons who are the registered patidars or leaseholders of lands held either as ryotwari or zamindari within the limits of the revenue taluk of an annual rental value, as calculated under section 64 of Act V of 1884, which is not less than three times the amount prescribed as the qualification of a voter in the circle situated therein.

(b) Landholders as defined in section 3 (5) of Madras Act I of 1908, whose estates within the limits of the revenue taluk bear an annual rental value as calculated under section 64 of Act V of 1884, which is not less than three times the amount prescribed as the qualification of a voter in the circle situated therein.

(c) Tenants under landholders as defined in section 3 (5) of Madras Act I of 1908 the annual rental value of whose holdings within the revenue taluk, as evidenced by their pattas or leases, is not less than three times the amount prescribed as the qualification of a voter in the circle situated therein, and leaseholders in Malabar the Government assessment on whose holdings is of a like amount.

(d) Persons assessed to income-tax within the revenue taluk on incomes exceeding thereby of Rs. 2,500 and upwards.

Notes.—In the case where a man's interest is derived from business conducted in more than one revenue taluk and the general assessment in any one revenue taluk cannot be exactly determined, his name shall be entered in the revenue taluk in which he resides or has his principal place of business within the district.

Provided that no person shall be entitled to be registered as eligible for election—

(i) under clauses (a), (b), or (c) of this rule unless he has been resident within the revenue taluk including any municipal area situated therein since the beginning of the calendar year previous to that in which the register has application and was possessed of the prescribed qualifications at the close of the full preceding the calendar year to which the register has application;

(ii) under clause (d), unless he was possessed of the prescribed qualifications during the financial year next preceding the calendar year in which the register has application;

Provided also that no person shall be entitled to be registered as eligible for election under clauses (a), (b) or (c) of this rule unless all payments due to Government for the previous year in respect of such qualification have been fully made.

Definition.—The words "persons" in clauses (a) and (c), "landholders" in clause (b) and "tenants" and "households" in clause (d) above have exactly the same meaning assigned to them in the definition given in rule 4.

(3) Subject to the above proviso, a person who holds landed property, or is assessed to income-tax on income arising, within the revenue division which is sufficient in the aggregate, although not so in any one revenue tahsil therein, to qualify him under this rule shall be deemed qualified to be registered under this rule and shall be registered in the revenue tahsil in which he lives.

8. The following persons are disqualified from being registered as eligible for election:—

- (a) Persons of the female sex.
- (b) Persons under the age of twenty-five years.
- (c) Bifurcate persons (that is to say, persons capable of mind and voice), persons of unsound mind and deaf mutes.
- (d) Persons who have been public servants as defined in section 21 of the Indian Penal Code or members of a Municipal Council or Local Board and have been dismissed from such service for misconduct.
- (e) All salaried Government officials other than village headmen.

Provided that where the property of a joint family under the Marumattataram or Aliyasantanam law is registered in the name of a woman and would but for the disqualification prescribed by this rule qualify the registered holder for candidature, the registered owner shall be permitted to nominate a male member of the family as the representative of the family on the list of persons eligible for election.

9. The registers mentioned in rules 2 and 3, respectively, shall be prepared and notified by the Divisional Officer in accordance with the following instructions:—

(1) The Revenue Divisional Officer shall, by a notice in the District Gazette issued in June, require all persons claiming to be registered under clauses (a) and (b) of rule 4 or clause (c) of rule 7, all persons whose claims to be registered under clauses (a) and (b) of rules 4 and 7 are dependent on more than one registry in the revenue accounts, and all undivided families, joint partners, or other associations or bodies of individuals claiming to be registered under clauses (a), (b) and (c) of rules 4 or 7, to register their names or the names of their representatives, as the case may be, together with a statement of their claims before an officer, not below the rank of a Sub-Magistrate or Deputy Tahsildar, to be specified by him for each election circle, on or before the twentieth day of July. A copy of the notice shall also be issued to the Divisional Officer, to the officer of the Tahsil, Deputy Tahsildar, and Stationary Sub-Magistrate in the division and to the village officers or other competent persons in all taluk headquarters, but an order to affix such copy shall not include any proceedings taken under the notice.

(2) The Divisional Officer shall at the same time direct the officers to whom such claims are to be preferred as specified in clause (1) to prepare, in Forms A and B given in schedule II to these rules, lists of the persons, whose after such enquiry as they may deem necessary, they accept as qualified under clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (f) of rule 4 and clauses (a), (b) and (c) of rule 7.

Explanation.—(3) In the case of persons entitled to be registered under clauses (a) and (b) of rule 4 and 7 the registering officer shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of clause (2) of this rule if he enters the names of such individuals as are qualified by a single registry in the revenue accounts. But not where qualifications under clauses (a) and (b) of rules 4 and 7 are dependent on more than one entry in the revenue accounts and all associations or bodies of individuals, qualified as such, must state their claims, and if the claim is proved nominate a representative, before they are registered as eligible for a vote or for candidature as the case may be.

(4) Where a circle is situated partly within one revenue tahsil and partly within another, the Tahsildar of the taluk other than that in which the registering officer has revenue jurisdiction shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the publication of the District Gazette issued in June, furnish the registering officer with lists of the names of such persons as are qualified under clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (f) of rule 4 and clauses (a), (b) and (c) of rule 7 in that portion of the circle which is situated within his jurisdiction, and the registering officer shall include the names so furnished in the lists to be prepared by him for the circle under this rule.

(5) The officers specified in the notice issued under clause (1) of this rule shall, on or before the twenty-fifth day of July, forward to the Divisional Officer the lists, for each circle, of persons falling under clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (f) of rule 4 or clauses (a), (b) and (c) of rule 7 whom they have accepted under clause (3) and of persons falling under clauses (a) and (b) of rule 4 or clause (c) of rule 7 who have registered their names under clause (1) of this rule, and extracts from the list so forwarded with the particulars specified in forms A-1 under and B-1 of schedule II shall be published in the District Gazette issued in August together with a notice stating that any objections thereto may be made to the officers named in clause (1) of this rule within the twentieth day of September and specifying the place at which the Divisional Officer will dispose of any objections preferred.

The extracts from the lists and the notices referred to in this clause shall also, as soon as conveniently may be thereafter, be further published in the manner prescribed in the last sentence of clause (1) of this rule.

No officer specified in the notice issued under clause (1) of this rule shall be held legally liable for the negligence or secretary of the rate prepared by him in conformity with this rule, neither shall he be held liable to any action for damages by reason only of any omission or inaccuracy in respect of such lists.

(4) Any person claiming to be qualified to vote or to be elected, whose name is omitted from the lists so published, or any person objecting to the entry of any name in the lists, or any person claiming to be registered in a different circle or to vote at a different polling station, may apply in writing to the officer specified in the notice under clause (1) of this rule on or before the twentieth day of September requesting that officer to enter his name in a list or to remove an entry from a list or to alter the polling station allotted to him, as the case may be.

(5) The officer to whom any claim or objection is preferred shall at once inquire into such claim or objection and shall before the first day of October submit to the Divisional Officer a list of the claims and objections so preferred with a brief statement of the facts connected with each claim or objection and with his opinion as to the validity or otherwise of each. Provided that, if the officer first referred to is a Deputy Tahsildar, he may forward the claim or objection to the Tahsildar who will then inquire and proceed as aforesaid.

(6) The Divisional Officer shall on the date specified in the notice issued under clause (3) of this rule, which shall be not later than the twentieth day of October, hold an inquiry with regard to any claims and objections which have been made as aforesaid. After hearing the parties on the date fixed, or on any subsequent day to which it may be necessary to adjourn the inquiry, the Divisional Officer shall pass orders and shall make such modifications in the lists as may be necessary. The Divisional Officer shall so arrange that the inquiries are completed and final orders passed before the fifteenth day of November.

(7) After such arrangements as may be necessary have been made in accordance with the provisions of clauses (5) and (6) the registers shall be deemed to be completed and shall be published in the District Gazette issued in December, and copies thereof shall as soon as practicable may be themselves be printed in the manner specified in clause (1) of this rule: they shall come into operation from the first day of January next ensuing and shall continue in operation until the publication of the next final electoral registers. The correctness of the registers shall not be impugned nor, except under rule 12, shall the qualifications of any person whose name appears therein be called in question in any subsequent proceeding under these rules.

(8) The Collector may from time to time, where the cause is shown, by notification in the Gazette of the district concerned, alter the dates prescribed in clauses (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) above, provided that the changes made are reported to Government for notice with a brief statement of the reasons necessitating them.

*Proviso to Rule 9.—*Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, where the limits of an electoral circle are materially changed or where a new circle is created, the preparation, revision and publication of the electoral registers may take place on or before such date as the Collector may prescribe in that behalf and such registers when so revised and finally published shall come into force from the date of final publication and remain valid until the publication of the next final electoral registers.

10. (Omitted)

11. Elections shall be held as vacancies in elective seats occur. Until the full complement of elected members under any Board has been obtained, the District Collector shall decide in what order the elections in the several circles shall take place.

When the occurrence of an elective vacancy can be foreseen, at least two months before the occurrence of such vacancy, and when the occurrence of an elective vacancy could not have been foreseen, at least within ten days from the date on which information of such vacancy reaches him, the President of the Taluk Board shall intimate the fact to the Divisional Officer, and request him to make arrangements for an election.

12. The Divisional Officer shall fix the date on which the election shall take place, and shall be responsible for all the arrangements therefor.

(a) Not less than fifty days before the day so fixed for the election the Divisional Officer shall publish a notice stating—

(1) the number of persons to be elected;

(2) the date and hour within which and the officer to whom nominations must be submitted;

(3) the date and hours within which any objections to the nominations so received must be made to the officer appointed to receive nominations by persons registered as qualified to vote at the election;

(4) the date or dates on which and the place or places at which the Divisional Officer will hear and dispose of such objections;

(5) the date on which and the place at which the schedule of valid nominations will be published; and

(6) the date on which, the place at which and the hours during which, if there be a poll, the votes of the electors will be taken.

(b) All nominations must reach the officer appointed to receive the same within fifteen days from the date of the notice and he shall publish a list of the names by posting it in the District office within three days from the latest date for the receipt of such nominations. A period of not less than ten days from the date of publication of the list of nominations shall be allowed within which objections to any nomination may be made by persons registered as

qualified to vote at the election. The Divisional Officer shall hear and dispose of objections within the next ten days and shall, after such disposal, publish the schedule of valid nominations, which shall include also the name of any person in respect of whom references may be necessary to Government under rules 12 (c) and 13 and such publication shall not be less than twelve days before the date fixed for the election.

(c) The notice provided in clause (c) of this rule shall be deemed to have been duly given and published if it has been posted in the Divisional office not less than fifty days before the date of election. Copies of the notice shall also, as soon as conveniently may be thereafter, be affixed to the Taluk Board office, to the office of all Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the election area in which an election is to be held is situated and to the village shawdi or other conspicuous place in the headquarters of the taluk or talukas comprised in the circle.

13. No person is qualified to be nominated for election or to be elected for any circle at the time of nomination or of election—

(a) his name is not entered in the register of persons eligible for election in the taluk or taluks in which the circle is in whole or in part situated or subsequent to the date of registry he has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clauses (b), (c) and (d) of rule 8;

(b) he is not resident within the taluk taluks, including any municipal area therein, in which the circle is in whole or in part situated;

(c) he is a candidate for election in any other circle under the Taluk Board;

(d) he holds a salaried office under a local board;

(e) he has been convicted of any such offence or subjected by a criminal court to any such order as lunacy, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, a defect of character which renders him to be a member of the taluk board;

(f) he is an Honorary Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in any part of the area over which the powers of the taluk board extend and has not obtained the permission of the District Collector to stand for election;

(g) he is an unqualified bankrupt or undischarged insolvent;

(h) he is interested otherwise than as a shareholder in a joint stock company in any contract made with, or work done for, the taluk board;

(i) his servant is a member of the taluk board, or he himself is employed in the service of a member of the taluk board.

14. Nominations of candidates for election must be submitted in accordance with the rules issued under rule 12 (c) and shall be in Form C given in Schedule II to these rules. Every nomination must be accompanied by a declaration signed by the nominee expressing his willingness to stand for election. It must be signed by at least two persons qualified to vote at the election and should reach the officer appointed to receive it by the hour appointed for that purpose. No person may nominate more than one candidate for each vacancy. If no nominations are received within the prescribed time, a fresh election shall be held forthwith, and if no nominations are then received, or if the nominations received are declared invalid under rule 13 or if for any other reason the election process aborts, the vacancy or vacancies shall be filled by appointment by nomination.

15. On the latest day fixed for the receipt of nominations the officer appointed to receive nominations shall publish such nominations as have been received by affixing a copy thereof in a conspicuous place in his office.

16. Objections to nominations must be in writing and shall be received only from persons registered as qualified to vote at the election. Such objections must be presented in person by one or more of the signatories thereto and may be made only on the ground that a candidate was not qualified under rule 13.

17. The officer appointed to receive nominations shall, as far as possible, notify himself that the nominations received are valid under rule 13 and shall at once require him to object thereto which may be made. As soon as conveniently may be after the latest date fixed for the receipt of objections to nominations, he shall, if no objections have been made to the nominations received and if the nominations received are in his opinion valid, submit the nominations to the Divisional Officer with a certificate to that effect. If, on the other hand, any objections have been made or if any of the nominations received appear to be of doubtful validity, he shall certify the facts and submit the records with a statement of the case and with his opinion thereon for the decision of the Divisional Officer; and he shall forthwith communicate the progress of his report to the parties affected, that is to say, the nominee, the signatories to the nomination, and the objector, if any objection has been made.

18. The Divisional Officer shall give his decision in writing on all objections, whether made by the officer appointed to receive nominations or by any person registered as qualified to vote at the election, other than objections relating to rule 13, clause (c), which he shall at once submit through the District Collector to Government for orders. The decision of the Divisional Officer shall be final, and, if the objection is allowed, shall be communicated in writing to the candidate affected thereby. The election shall not, however, be postponed by reason of non-receipt of the orders of Government in regard to an objection under clause (c) of rule 13 before the date fixed for the election.

19. The schedule of valid nominations shall be in Form D given in Schedule II to these rules and shall be deemed to have been duly published if within the time fixed in rule 12 (b) it has been posted in the Divisional office. The schedule shall also, as soon as conveniently may be thereafter, be further published in the manner prescribed in rule 12 (c).

20. If a decision under rule 18 is for any reason not passed by the Divisional Officer in time to permit of the publication of a schedule of valid nominations within the date fixed in rule 12 (3), the election shall be postponed for such period, not less than twenty clear days from the date on which the schedule of valid nominations is posted in the Divisional office, as the Divisional Officer may direct.

21. (3) If the number of valid nominations exceeds the number of vacancies, a poll shall be taken by ballot on the day of the election in the manner hereinafter provided.

(4) If the number of valid nominations is the same as, or less than, the number of vacancies, the person or persons nominated shall be deemed to have been duly elected, and the Divisional Officer shall without delay report the names of such person or persons to the District Collector who will forward the same to the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the Fort St. George Gazette.

(5) If there is an invalid nomination, a fresh election shall be held forthwith and, in the event of there being again no valid nomination, or if no nomination at all is received or if for any other reason the election proves abortive, the vacancy shall be filled by Government by nomination.

22. Any candidate whose name is included in the schedule of valid nominations published under rule 19 may withdraw at any time before the third day previous to that fixed for the poll by a written and signed paper which shall be presented to the Divisional Officer. In such a case, rule 21 shall apply as regards the remaining nominations. The Divisional Officer shall remove any such candidate's name from the list of candidates in recording the result of the election under rule 24. No candidate who has withdrawn his candidature may subsequently stand his withdrawal and stand as a candidate at the same election.

23. In the case of a poll at an election, the Divisional Officer shall appoint a presiding officer for each polling station and such assistants as, with reference to the circumstances of the election, he may deem necessary. The presiding officer shall be a public servant not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar or Sub-Magistrate, or drawing a salary of not less than Rs. 100 per mensem, provided that, if such an officer or a sufficient number of such officers be not forthcoming, the Divisional Officer may appoint any person or persons from a list to be previously approved by the District Collector and in such case a fee of Rs. 7-6-0 for each poll together with travelling allowances at the rates admissible to non-official members of tribal boards under article 227 of the Local Fund Code shall be paid to such persons so appointed. No public servant shall in any case be paid a fee under this rule.

24. There shall be provided within each polling station a private cubicle within which the electors may, with secrecy, mark their votes in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

25. The ballot box shall be so constructed that the ballot paper can be introduced but not extracted without the box being unlocked. The ballot box shall be locked by the Divisional Officer and sealed in such manner as to prevent its being opened without breaking such seal, and it shall be kept by him to the presiding officer in a suitably sealed outer cover which shall be removed just before the commencement of the poll before such persons as may be present at the polling station. The ballot box shall be kept just outside the entrance to the private cubicle and within the view of the presiding officer, but at such a distance that he may not see for whom the electors vote.

26. The Divisional Officer shall furnish the presiding officer with a certified copy of the circle register of voters to be used at the election.

27. The presiding officer shall, with the assistance of the village headman or of such other persons as may be present, identify each voter presenting himself at the polling station and, upon such identification, shall place a tick in the register against such voter's name and supply him with an envelope on the face of which the number of vacancies to be filled and the names of the candidates for election whose nominations have been included in the schedule of valid nominations shall be printed or legibly written; the name of any candidate who may have subsequently withdrawn his candidature as provided for in rule 22 shall, however, be scored out by the presiding officer. The elector shall write his name and number inside the envelope and hand over the envelope to the presiding officer, who shall, after seeing that the name and number of the elector are legibly entered, close the envelope, seal it or sign across the flap and give it to the elector. In the case of an illiterate elector, the polling officer shall enter his name and number inside the envelope. The elector shall then go into the private cubicle, score out the name or names of candidates for whom he does not vote, retaining the name or names of the candidates, not canceling the number of persons to be elected, for whom he votes, and himself put the envelope into the ballot box without showing the presiding officer for whom he has voted. The presiding officer on the application of any voter who is incapacitated by blindness or otherwise from voting in the manner prescribed by this rule shall, in the presence of the agents of the candidates, if any such agents are in attendance cause the vote of such voter to be marked on the ballot paper in the manner directed by such voter and the ballot paper to be placed in the ballot box, and shall note the fact against the voter's name and number in the register of voters with the reason why the vote was so marked.

28. No person shall be identified to vote at any polling station except that allotted to him.

29. No candidate may vote at an election for which he is a candidate.

30. It shall be the duty of the presiding officer to see that, except in the case referred to in rule 27 as regards the votes of persons incapacitated by blindness or otherwise, none but electors are admitted to the polling booth, that elections are conducted one by one in the private cubicle so that their votes may be recorded with secrecy, that every elector to whom a voting envelope has

been heard by him deposits the same in the ballot box and that persons who have received their votes leave the booth immediately.

21. At the close of the poll the presiding officer of each station shall, in the presence of each of the candidates or their agents as may be in attendance, place the ballot box in an outer cover which he shall seal with his own seal in such a manner as to prevent the cover being opened without breaking such seal, and shall deposit it in the Divisional Office. The ballot box shall be accompanied by a certificate in Form B of Schedule II and by the marked copy of the register of voters used at the poll.

22. On receipt of the ballot box or ballot boxes from the presiding officer or officers, the Divisional Officer shall, in the presence of each of the candidates or of their agents as may attend for that purpose, open the ballot box or ballot boxes and proceed to count the votes.

23. (1) Any ballot paper which is not signed as required in the way required by rule 17 or on which the names of more candidates are written than there are persons to be elected shall be invalid.

(2) The total of the votes in favour of a candidate shall determine his election, proceeding from the western downwards, for as many places as there are vacancies.

(3) In the event of there being an equality of votes for any two or more candidates, the Divisional Officer shall cast lots for the purpose of deciding which of such candidates shall sit the vacancy.

24. The Divisional Officer shall record the result under his signature and announce it to each of the candidates or of their agents as may be present. He shall also forthwith post the result in the Divisional Office, and as soon as conveniently may be thereafter publish the same in the manner prescribed in rule 12 (d).

25. A candidate who has been duly elected may withdraw in writing to the Divisional Officer at any time before his appointment is gazetted under rule 11. In such case, the candidate who has obtained the next highest number of votes shall, subject to the provisions of rule 31, be deemed to have been elected, unless the Government shall direct that a fresh election shall be held.

26. Upon the completion of the counting of votes, the Divisional Officer shall and by the ballot papers in a packet which shall be retained in the Divisional Office. The ballot papers shall not be opened except in connection with an inquiry under rule 37 or 43. These papers may be destroyed six months after the date of the election provided the inquiry, if any, into the validity of the election has by that time been concluded and final orders passed.

27. The validity of any election may, within fifteen days from the date of such election, be questioned by a petition put in before the District Collector or the Divisional Officer by any candidate at such election or by not less than ten persons who have voted at such election on one or more of the following grounds, namely:—

(a) That the result of the election was materially affected by irregularities which occurred while carrying out the formalities prescribed by rules 12 and 14 to 31.

(b) That the person whose election is questioned was, at the time the election was held, not qualified as a candidate under rule 11.

(c) That fraud, intimidation, or bribery was practised at such election and materially affected the result of such election.

(d) That the person whose election is questioned was not elected by a majority of votes.

(e) That the person whose election is questioned is likely to bring the administration of the tank board into contempt, or that his being a member of the tank board is dangerous to the public peace or order.

28. The District Collector or the Divisional Officer may, at his discretion, require any objection or objection to drop a man or not more than five, which will be subject to reference of the petition is found to have been made without satisfactory reasons or to be frivolous or vexatious.

29. Any petition questioning the validity of an election under ground (c) in rule 27 shall be referred by the District Collector for the decision of Government. In all other cases the District Collector shall pass orders, and may, at his discretion, either dismiss the petition, or if the election be found invalid, either order a fresh election or declare elected the candidate who obtained the next highest number of votes to the candidate disqualified. The orders of the District Collector shall be final.

30. Nothing in rule 27 shall prevent the Governor in Council, the District Collector or the Divisional Officer from himself taking action on any facts affecting the validity of an election which may come to his notice either within or after the expiry of the period specified in rule 27.

31. Subject to rule 28, if no objection has been raised within the period mentioned in rule 27 or when any objection as raised has been disposed of, the name of any candidate duly elected shall be forwarded by the Divisional Officer through the District Collector to the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the Post St. George Gazette and the candidate shall enter on his functions as a member of the tank board from the date of such publication. But if, subsequent to the date of election, but prior to that of publication, an elected candidate has become subject to any disqualification, which, if it had existed at the time of his election, would have rendered him ineligible under these rules, the Governor in Council may pronounce him disqualified for appointment and may either appoint the candidate who obtained the next highest number of votes or direct that a fresh election be held.

POSTEALB 2

| Region. | Tribal Area. | Number of original tribes. | Species of deer included in the original tribe. | Number of members to be added by new tribes. | Number of members to be added by new tribes. |
|---------|--------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Alaska | Aleutian | No. 1 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 2 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 3 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 4 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 5 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | Beringian | No. 1 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 2 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 3 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 4 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 5 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| Alaska | Gwich'in | No. 1 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 2 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 3 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 4 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 5 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | Kutchin | No. 1 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 2 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 3 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 4 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 5 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| Alaska | Nenets | No. 1 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 2 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 3 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 4 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 5 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | Tundra | No. 1 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 2 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 3 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 4 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 5 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| Alaska | Yukon | No. 1 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 2 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 3 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 4 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 5 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | Chukotka | No. 1 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 2 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 3 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 4 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 5 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| Alaska | Chukotka | No. 1 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 2 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 3 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 4 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 5 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | Chukotka | No. 1 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 2 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 3 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 4 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 5 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| Alaska | Chukotka | No. 1 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 2 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 3 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 4 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 5 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | Chukotka | No. 1 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 2 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 3 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 4 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |
| | | No. 5 | Arctic Deer | 1 | 1 |

| District. | Tide level. | Number of stations. | Specifications of lines included in the schedule. | Number of measurements to be obtained by each station. | Length of survey (miles) for the survey, based on the specified scale. |
|-----------|-------------|---------------------|---|--|--|
| Chatham. | No. 1 | 1 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 2 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 3 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 4 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 5 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 6 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 7 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 8 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 9 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 10 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| Chatham. | No. 2 | 1 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 2 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 3 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 4 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 5 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 6 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 7 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 8 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 9 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 10 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| Chatham. | No. 3 | 1 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 2 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 3 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 4 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 5 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 6 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 7 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 8 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 9 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 10 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| Chatham. | No. 4 | 1 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 2 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 3 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 4 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 5 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 6 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 7 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 8 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 9 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 10 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| Chatham. | No. 5 | 1 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 2 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 3 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 4 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 5 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 6 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 7 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 8 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 9 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 10 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| Chatham. | No. 6 | 1 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 2 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 3 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 4 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 5 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 6 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 7 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 8 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 9 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 10 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| Chatham. | No. 7 | 1 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 2 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 3 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 4 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 5 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 6 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 7 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 8 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 9 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 10 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| Chatham. | No. 8 | 1 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 2 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 3 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 4 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 5 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 6 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 7 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 8 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 9 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 10 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| Chatham. | No. 9 | 1 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 2 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 3 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 4 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 5 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 6 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 7 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 8 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 9 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 10 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| Chatham. | No. 10 | 1 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 2 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 3 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 4 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 5 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 6 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 7 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 8 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 9 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |
| | | 10 | Chatham Island | 1 | 10 |

| Strata. | Takht found. | Number of observed strata. | Species of trees included in the observed strata. | Number of some trees to be wanted by each strata. | Land's property of strata for this table based on section 2. |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---|---|--|
| Berk. Daulat-abad. | Fakht | No. 1 | Karakoram strata | 1 | 80 |
| | | No. 2 | Himalayas strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 3 | Shamir strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 4 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 5 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 6 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 7 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 8 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 9 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 10 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| Chinghai. | Chinghai | No. 1 | Karakoram strata | 1 | 80 |
| | | No. 2 | Himalayas strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 3 | Shamir strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 4 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 5 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 6 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 7 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 8 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 9 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 10 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| Chinghai. | Chinghai | No. 1 | Karakoram strata | 1 | 80 |
| | | No. 2 | Himalayas strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 3 | Shamir strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 4 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 5 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 6 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 7 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 8 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 9 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 10 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| Chinghai. | Chinghai | No. 1 | Karakoram strata | 1 | 80 |
| | | No. 2 | Himalayas strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 3 | Shamir strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 4 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 5 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 6 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 7 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 8 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 9 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 10 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| Chinghai. | Chinghai | No. 1 | Karakoram strata | 1 | 80 |
| | | No. 2 | Himalayas strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 3 | Shamir strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 4 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 5 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 6 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 7 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 8 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 9 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 10 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| Chinghai. | Chinghai | No. 1 | Karakoram strata | 1 | 80 |
| | | No. 2 | Himalayas strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 3 | Shamir strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 4 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 5 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 6 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 7 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 8 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 9 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 10 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| Chinghai. | Chinghai | No. 1 | Karakoram strata | 1 | 80 |
| | | No. 2 | Himalayas strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 3 | Shamir strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 4 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 5 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 6 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 7 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 8 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 9 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 10 | Yamung strata | 1 | 100 |
| Chinghai. | Chinghai | No. 1 | Karakoram strata | 1 | 80 |

| District. | Tahsil Head. | Number of the total area. | Specimens of area included in the statistical series. | Number of members in the district by each tribe. | Landed property qualification for the males based on holding in cultivation. |
|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|---|--|--|
| Guntur—total. | Guntur. | No. 1 | Agarwalah and Kola | 1 | 90 |
| | | No. 2 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Vasavah Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Vasavah Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Vasavah Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 7 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 8 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 9 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 10 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| Guntur—total. | Chimavolu. | No. 1 | Kola Kola | 1 | 10 |
| | | No. 2 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 7 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 8 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 9 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 10 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| Guntur—total. | Chimavolu. | No. 1 | Kola Kola | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 2 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 7 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 8 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 9 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 10 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| Guntur—total. | Chimavolu. | No. 1 | Kola Kola | 1 | 120 |
| | | No. 2 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 7 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 8 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 9 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 10 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| Guntur—total. | Chimavolu. | No. 1 | Kola Kola | 1 | 180 |
| | | No. 2 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 7 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 8 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 9 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 10 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| Guntur—total. | Chimavolu. | No. 1 | Kola Kola | 1 | 120 |
| | | No. 2 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 7 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 8 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 9 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 10 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| Guntur—total. | Chimavolu. | No. 1 | Kola Kola | 1 | 180 |
| | | No. 2 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 7 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 8 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 9 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 10 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| Guntur—total. | Chimavolu. | No. 1 | Kola Kola | 1 | 240 |
| | | No. 2 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 7 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 8 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 9 | Kola Kola | 1 | |
| | | No. 10 | Kola Kola | 1 | |

| Division. | Taken from. | Number of specimens killed. | Species from which material for the standard is taken. | Number of specimens to be received by each tribe. | Number of primary cash loans for the standard loaned to each tribe. |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------------------|--|---|---|
| Guinean | Forest | No. 1 | Forest tribe | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 2 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | Fringe | No. 7 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 8 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 9 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 10 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 11 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 12 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| Ethiopian | Forest | No. 1 | Forest tribe | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 2 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | Fringe | No. 7 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 8 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 9 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 10 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 11 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 12 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| Kenyan | Forest | No. 1 | Forest tribe | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 2 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | Fringe | No. 7 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 8 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 9 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 10 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 11 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 12 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| Tanzanian | Forest | No. 1 | Forest tribe | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 2 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | Fringe | No. 7 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 8 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 9 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 10 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 11 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 12 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| Zanzibari | Forest | No. 1 | Forest tribe | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 2 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | Fringe | No. 7 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 8 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 9 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 10 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 11 | Forest tribe | 1 | |
| | | No. 12 | Forest tribe | 1 | |

| District | Police beat. | Number of houses. | Specification of area included in the electoral circle. | Number of houses to be elected by each circle. | Electoral property qualification for the Police beat specified in column 5. |
|----------|--------------|-------------------|---|--|---|
| McGill | Atlantic | No. 1 | Atlantic Circle | 1 | 40 |
| | | No. 2 | Parliamentary Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Chapman Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Parliamentary Circle | 1 | |
| | Quadrant | No. 1 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 2 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Chapman Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | North-east | No. 1 | Parliamentary Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 2 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Chapman Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| | South-east | No. 1 | Parliamentary Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 2 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Chapman Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| Barnard | Atlantic | No. 1 | Atlantic Circle | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 2 | Parliamentary Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Chapman Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Parliamentary Circle | 1 | |
| | Quadrant | No. 1 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 2 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Chapman Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | North-east | No. 1 | Parliamentary Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 2 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Chapman Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| | South-east | No. 1 | Parliamentary Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 2 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Chapman Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| Barnard | Atlantic | No. 1 | Atlantic Circle | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 2 | Parliamentary Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Chapman Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Parliamentary Circle | 1 | |
| | Quadrant | No. 1 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 2 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Chapman Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | North-east | No. 1 | Parliamentary Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 2 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Chapman Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| | South-east | No. 1 | Parliamentary Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 2 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Chapman Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| Barnard | Atlantic | No. 1 | Atlantic Circle | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 2 | Parliamentary Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Chapman Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Parliamentary Circle | 1 | |
| | Quadrant | No. 1 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 2 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Chapman Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | North-east | No. 1 | Parliamentary Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 2 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Chapman Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| | South-east | No. 1 | Parliamentary Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 2 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Chapman Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Telegraphic Circle | 1 | |
| | | No. 6 | Quadrant Circle | 1 | |

| Station. | Trunk line. | Number of electrical works. | Specification of work included in the electrical circuit. | Number of machines to be erected by each work. | Estimated property value for the work to be erected in column 6. |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------------------|---|--|--|
| Kilombero | Dover | No. 1 | House Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 2 | Trunk Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 3 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 4 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 5 | Water Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 6 | Water Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 7 | Water Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | Ditongo | No. 1 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 2 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 3 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 4 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 5 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 6 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 7 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| Kilombero | Kilombero | No. 1 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 2 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 3 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 4 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 5 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 6 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 7 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | Moyamba | No. 1 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 2 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 3 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 4 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 5 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 6 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 7 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| Tafere | Tafere | No. 1 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 2 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 3 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 4 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 5 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 6 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 7 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | Tafere | No. 1 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 2 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 3 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 4 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 5 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 6 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 7 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| Tafere | Tafere | No. 1 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 2 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 3 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 4 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 5 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 6 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 7 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | Tafere | No. 1 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 2 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 3 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 4 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 5 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 6 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 7 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| Tafere | Tafere | No. 1 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 2 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 3 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 4 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 5 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 6 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 7 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | Tafere | No. 1 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 2 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 3 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 4 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 5 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 6 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 7 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| Tafere | Tafere | No. 1 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 2 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 3 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 4 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 5 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 6 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 7 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | Tafere | No. 1 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 2 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 3 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 4 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 5 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 6 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |
| | | No. 7 | Waterworks Bldg. | 1 | 20. |

| Settlement. | Settlement. | Number of villages. | Specification of area included in the settlement. | Number of villages in the settlement. | Land property included in the settlement. |
|-------------|-------------|------------------------|--|--|---|
| Trompsburg. | Trompsburg. | No. 1 | Trompsburg. | 1 | 200 |
| | | No. 2 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 3 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 4 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 5 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | Trompsburg. | No. 6 | Trompsburg. | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 7 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 8 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 9 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 10 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| Trompsburg. | Trompsburg. | No. 11 | Trompsburg. | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 12 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 13 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 14 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 15 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | Trompsburg. | No. 16 | Trompsburg. | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 17 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 18 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 19 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 20 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| Trompsburg. | Trompsburg. | No. 21 | Trompsburg. | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 22 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 23 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 24 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 25 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | Trompsburg. | No. 26 | Trompsburg. | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 27 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 28 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 29 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 30 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| Trompsburg. | Trompsburg. | No. 31 | Trompsburg. | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 32 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 33 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 34 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 35 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | Trompsburg. | No. 36 | Trompsburg. | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 37 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 38 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 39 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 40 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| Trompsburg. | Trompsburg. | No. 41 | Trompsburg. | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 42 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 43 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 44 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 45 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | Trompsburg. | No. 46 | Trompsburg. | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 47 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 48 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 49 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 50 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| Trompsburg. | Trompsburg. | No. 51 | Trompsburg. | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 52 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 53 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 54 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 55 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | Trompsburg. | No. 56 | Trompsburg. | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 57 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 58 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 59 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 60 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| Trompsburg. | Trompsburg. | No. 61 | Trompsburg. | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 62 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 63 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 64 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 65 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | Trompsburg. | No. 66 | Trompsburg. | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 67 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 68 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 69 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 70 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| Trompsburg. | Trompsburg. | No. 71 | Trompsburg. | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 72 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 73 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 74 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 75 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | Trompsburg. | No. 76 | Trompsburg. | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 77 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 78 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 79 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 80 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| Trompsburg. | Trompsburg. | No. 81 | Trompsburg. | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 82 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 83 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 84 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 85 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | Trompsburg. | No. 86 | Trompsburg. | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 87 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 88 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 89 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 90 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| Trompsburg. | Trompsburg. | No. 91 | Trompsburg. | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 92 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 93 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 94 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 95 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | Trompsburg. | No. 96 | Trompsburg. | 1 | 100 |
| | | No. 97 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 98 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 99 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |
| | | No. 100 | Trompsburg. | 1 | |

| District. | Tribal land. | Number of villages. | Specification of areas included in the tribal estate. | Number of villages to be included by each tribe. | Estimated population of the tribe based on the tribal land specified in column 4. |
|-----------|---------------------|------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | | 10. |
| | | 1. Kachibela. | All villages lying in the west of the Chitwan-Palimda road. | 1 | 10. |
| | | 2. Jankapala. | All villages lying to the north of the Jankapala-Palimda road, including the village of Jankapala, including the road to the west of the Jankapala-Palimda road. | 1 | |
| | | 3. Beldarwan. | All villages lying to the north of the Jankapala-Palimda road and to the west of the Chitwan-Palimda road. | 1 | |
| | | 4. Beldarwan- pala. | All villages lying on the northern portion of the tribe, bounded on the north by the agency portion of the Jankapala-Palimda road, on the south by the Jankapala-Palimda road, on the west by the Chitwan-Palimda road, and on the east by the Jankapala-Palimda road. | 1 | |
| | Tingapala. | 5. Jank. | All villages lying on the western extremity of the tribe, bounded on the west by the Jankapala-Palimda road, on the south by the Jankapala-Palimda road, and on the east by the Jankapala-Palimda road. | 1 | 10. |
| | | 6. Beldarwan- pala. | All villages on the western extremity of the tribe, bounded on the north by the Jankapala-Palimda road, on the south by the Jankapala-Palimda road, and on the east by the Jankapala-Palimda road. | 1 | |
| | | 7. Beldarwan. | All villages lying on the western extremity of the tribe, bounded on the north by the Jankapala-Palimda road, on the south by the Jankapala-Palimda road, and on the east by the Jankapala-Palimda road. | 1 | |
| | | 8. Beldarwan. | All villages lying on the western extremity of the tribe, bounded on the north by the Jankapala-Palimda road, on the south by the Jankapala-Palimda road, and on the east by the Jankapala-Palimda road. | 1 | |
| | Tingapala -west. | 9. Beldarwan. | All villages lying on both sides of the Jankapala-Palimda road, including the village of Jankapala, including the road to the west of the Jankapala-Palimda road. | 1 | 10. |
| | | 10. Kachibela. | All villages lying on both sides of the Jankapala-Palimda road, including the village of Jankapala, including the road to the west of the Jankapala-Palimda road. | 1 | |
| | | 11. Beldarwan. | All the villages lying in the north of the Jankapala-Palimda road, including the village of Jankapala, including the road to the west of the Jankapala-Palimda road. | 1 | |
| | | 12. Beldarwan. | All the villages lying in the south of the Jankapala-Palimda road, including the village of Jankapala, including the road to the west of the Jankapala-Palimda road. | 1 | |
| | | 13. Beldarwan. | All the villages lying in the north of the Jankapala-Palimda road, including the village of Jankapala, including the road to the west of the Jankapala-Palimda road. | 1 | 10. |
| | | 14. Beldarwan. | All the villages lying in the south of the Jankapala-Palimda road, including the village of Jankapala, including the road to the west of the Jankapala-Palimda road. | 1 | |
| | | 15. Beldarwan. | All the villages lying in the north of the Jankapala-Palimda road, including the village of Jankapala, including the road to the west of the Jankapala-Palimda road. | 1 | |
| | | 16. Beldarwan. | All the villages lying in the south of the Jankapala-Palimda road, including the village of Jankapala, including the road to the west of the Jankapala-Palimda road. | 1 | |
| | Tingapala. | 17. Beldarwan. | All the villages lying in the north of the Jankapala-Palimda road, including the village of Jankapala, including the road to the west of the Jankapala-Palimda road. | 1 | 10. |
| | | 18. Beldarwan. | All the villages lying in the south of the Jankapala-Palimda road, including the village of Jankapala, including the road to the west of the Jankapala-Palimda road. | 1 | |
| | | 19. Beldarwan. | All the villages lying in the north of the Jankapala-Palimda road, including the village of Jankapala, including the road to the west of the Jankapala-Palimda road. | 1 | |
| | | 20. Beldarwan. | All the villages lying in the south of the Jankapala-Palimda road, including the village of Jankapala, including the road to the west of the Jankapala-Palimda road. | 1 | |

| District. | Tribal Board. | Number of electoral rolls. | Specification of areas included in the electoral rolls. | Number of members to be elected by each town. | Tribal property qualification for the tribal board specified in column 5. |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|---|---|
| Vungaputa-mat. | Vikisagrat-mat. | 6. Poutar .. | All the villages comprising Chigaputa town lying to the north of the Chigaputa-Chigaputa road and on the Chigaputa-Chigaputa road within the limits of the electoral roll of Chigaputa town. | 1 | |
| | | 7. Chigaputa .. | All the villages lying between the Chigaputa-Chigaputa road and the Chigaputa-Chigaputa road within the limits of the electoral roll of Chigaputa town. | 1 | |
| | | 8. Baya .. | Baya town of Poutar town .. | 1 | |
| | | 9. Yungaputa .. | Yungaputa town of Poutar town .. | 1 | |

SCHEDULE II.

Form A [Rule 3 and 4 (2)].

1. District Board.

2. Tribal Board.

3. Clerk.

| Social position. | Voter's name. | Voter's father's or husband's name. | Voter's village. | Voter's age. | Voter's occupation. | Qualifications for election. | | Voter's polling station. | Remarks. |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| | | | | | | Based on | Details of qualifications. | | |
| | | | | | | Based on | Details of qualifications. | | |

Form A. 1. If the person named in column 2 is the registered representative of a company or other association of individuals, the name of such company or association should be noted in column 10.

2. Column 2.—If the voter is qualified under more than one head, all the heads should be specified in column 10 and 11.

Form A₂ [Rule 4 (3)].

1. District Board.

2. Tribal Board.

3. Clerk.

| Social position. | Voter's name. | Voter's father's or husband's name. | Voter's village. | Voter's age. | Voter's occupation. | Qualifications for election, as based on facts of qualification. | Voter's polling station. | Remarks. |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------|--|--------------------------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | |

Form A₂. 1. If the person named in column 2 is the registered representative of a company or other association of individuals, the name of such company or association should be noted in column 10.

2. Column 2.—If the voter is qualified under more than one head, all the heads should be specified in column 10 and 11.

Form B [Rule 6 and 9 (B)].

| 1. District. | | 2. Revenue Division. | | | 3. Revenue Tahsil. | | | Remarks. |
|----------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|----------|
| Serial number. | Candidate's name. | Candidate's father's or husband's name. | Candidate's Village. | Candidate's age. | Qualifications for nomination. | | | |
| | | | | | Read or level of qualification. | Details of qualification. | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

Note.—If a candidate is qualified under more than one head, all the heads should be specified in column 7 and 8.

Form B. [Rule 9 (B)].

| 1. District. | | 2. Revenue Division. | | | 3. Revenue Tahsil. | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| Serial number. | Candidate's name. | Candidate's father's or husband's name. | Candidate's village. | Candidate's age. | Candidate's occupation. | Read or level of qualification. | Remarks. |
| | | | | | | | |

Note.—If a candidate is qualified under more than one head, all the heads should be specified in column 7.

Form C [Rule 14].

TAKER BOUND BY—

Election for Circle No.

to be held on

of

We, the undersigned, nominate the undersigned as candidate at the coming election—

| Full name. | Description. | Abode. | Occupation. |
|------------|--------------|--------|-------------|
| | | | |

Date (Signed)

I hereby consent to stand as a candidate for Circle No. under the Joint Board at the election to be held on

Date (Signed)

Form D [Rule 16].

| Name. | Description. | Abode. | Circle No. which nominated. |
|-------|--------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| | | | |

Form E [Rule 21].

Certified that the election for Circle No. was held this day of in my presence, and was conducted in accordance with the rules.

Date (Signed)

Presiding Officer.

Perforate at the seal with which the cover containing the ballot-box has been sealed.



ANDERSSON LANDS

26. 4th.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1924, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 800 sq ft, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a jetty and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pollachi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take the following steps:

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue District Officer, Poonchi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Figure 1

| DESCRIPTION. | | | |
|--|---|---|--------------------------|
| Description of land, and its dry, boggy or ponded state, or marsh, or pasture quality. | Name of owner or occupier. | Number of the last required in the Order No. | Entered in the Index. |
| Culivation cleared, Pasture land, In forest waste. | | | |
| Dep. S.F. No 11642. | Monsieur Thome: Sandpiper field, about one and a half acre, number of Jerning field; Monsieur Vialon: Sandpiper field to Thome. | March, 1881, No. 176, vol. 1, p. 101, No. 176, vol. 1, p. 101, No. 176, vol. 1, p. 101, vol. 1, p. 101. | 40 77, 1, 101 |

26. 514.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.51 acres, is the same or little more or less, as needed for a public purpose, to wit, for forming two approaches on both sides of the Railway bridge and for the construction of a cause shed for the bridge in Kanwar village, Peshawar district, and, under sections 2 and 3, the Talukdar of Peshawar is requested to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Treasurer of Perryopolis, and may be inspected at any time by the office holder.

References

[illegible]

Pa. 417.—Under section 2 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby orders that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 60 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to-wit, for a railway and right-of-way depot at Ashlandville; and, under sections 3 and 4, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tullahoma, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A piece of the lead is kept in the office of the Revenue Division Officer, Talowla, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

[illegible]

No. 418.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 ground and 628 square feet, in the more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for connecting Bannaraja Rajah street with Government street, Triplicane; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector for the acquisition of land in the City of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

| Description of land, with its size, more or less, with survey or plan number. | Name of owner or occupier. | Boundaries of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|---|--|--|---|
| <i>Madras district, Madras taluk, Triplicane village</i> | | | |
| Registered, No. 8-6, No. 2184-1, Pt. No. 2145. | Messias Azzel Kappaswami Chetti | North, S.S. No. 2138; east, S.S. No. 2148; south, S.S. No. 2143; west, S.S. No. 2143-2. North, S.S. No. 2145; east, S.S. No. 2143; south, S.S. No. 2143-2; west, S.S. No. 2143. | Rs. 40, 75. 0 312 0 312 Total .. 1 400 |

No. 419.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3 grounds and 1,818 sq. ft. in the more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a model school on Bellary Tannagar Road street in Georgetown; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector for the acquisition of land in the City of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

| Description of land, with its size, more or less, with survey or plan number. | Name of owner or occupier. | Boundaries of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|---|------------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| <i>Madras district, Madras taluk, Georgetown, Bellary Nagar village</i> | | | |
| Reg. S.S. No. 2138-2. | Shri Subbaraj G. Kappaswami Chetti | North, S.S. No. 2134; east, S.S. No. 2134; south, S.S. No. 2134; west, S.S. No. 2134-2. | Rs. 40, 75. 0 1100 |

No. 420.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5782 square feet, in the more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening Palayadendur street in Vinnayagam municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Tahsildar, Vinnayagam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar, Vinnayagam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

| Description of land, with its size, more or less, with survey or plan number. | Name of owner or occupier. | Boundaries of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|---|-------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| <i>Vinnayagam district, Vinnayagam taluk, Vinnayagam village.</i> | | | |
| Unsub. 1000 sq. ft. | Shri S. S. Srinivasan | North, owner's site; east and south, municipality; west, municipal road. | Rs. 75. 0 300 |

No. 412.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 53 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for giving in exchange for lands acquired for road purposes; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Haver, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Haver, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

| Description of land, wet or dry, loose or permanent, with survey or parish number. | Name of owner or occupier. | Description of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|--|---|--|------------------------|
| <i>Seine district, Arrondissement de St. Pierre et Miquelon.</i> | | | |
| Whitford parish. | Edouard, Jacques, Paul and Louis Duroy, both of St. Pierre. The owners are Marie Duroy, Edouard Duroy, Jacques Duroy and Louis Duroy. | North, bounding off parish, and, local road (west), north, local road (east), west, bounding off parish. | about 14 |
| do | do | North and east, bounding off parish, north, local road (east), west, bounding off parish. | do |
| | | Total .. | 21 |

No. 421.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 39 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a slaughter-house in Wainwright; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chagrin, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chagrin, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

| Description of land, wet or dry, loose or permanent, with survey or parish number. | Name of owner or occupier. | Description of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|--|----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| <i>Port of St. Pierre, Arrondissement de St. Pierre et Miquelon.</i> | | | |
| Dist. 1, arr. 6, No. 104 B-1. | V. Macquartier-Matth. | North, No. 601; east and south, No. 518 B-1; west, No. 604. | about 39 |

No. 422.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 220 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening Boulevard de la Ville, in the parish of St. Pierre; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Tahiti, Vainavatu, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahiti, Vainavatu, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

| Description of land, wet or dry, loose or permanent, with survey or parish number. | Name of owner or occupier. | Description of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|--|----------------------------|--|------------------------|
| <i>Port of St. Pierre, Arrondissement de St. Pierre et Miquelon.</i> | | | |
| Comm. arr. .. | Edouard Duroy | North, road; west, Duroy's site; south, road; east, bounding off parish. | about 220 |

No. 423.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 91 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Boulevard-Pont-de-la-Road in the parish of St. Pierre; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahiti of Pédagogie is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahiti of Pédagogie and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

| Description of land, wet or dry, open or previously, with survey or plan attached. | Name of owner or occupier. | Boundaries of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|--|---------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| <i>Colony district, A. Geyseren taluk, Government Ryaswamy village.</i> | | | |
| Dry, bounded back part. | Georgi Vinnam and Kanna chetty. | North, west village site of S. No. 225 A; east, the existing boundaries of the back part of the parcel as per village P. 1; south and west, Sundara-Pattappa road. | Acres 21 |

No. 428.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 478 square feet, be the same as hereinafter in law, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening off the corner at the junction of Ponnasalem High road and the G. K. road, Egmore; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector for the acquisition of land in the City of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

| Description of land, wet or dry, open or previously, with survey or plan attached. | Name of owner or occupier. | Boundaries of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|--|----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| <i>Madras district, St. Paul taluk, Egmore village.</i> | | | |
| Private Dry, S. E. No. 784, part. | J. Shanmugasundaram | North, S. E. No. 784; east, S. E. No. 784 and 784; south and west, S. E. No. 784, water tank. | sq. ft. 416 |

No. 427.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 230 square feet, be the same as hereinafter in law, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening off the corner at the junction of North road and General Fane's road, and for widening off the margin on North road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector for the acquisition of land in the City of Madras is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

| Description of land, wet or dry, open or previously, with survey or plan attached. | Name of owner or occupier. | Boundaries of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|--|--------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| <i>Madras district, Madras taluk, Telukpet village.</i> | | | |
| Dry, S. E. No. 363 B | Set Raja Velupillai Vengayappa | North, S. E. No. 363; east and south, S. E. No. 363 B; west, S. E. No. 363 A. | sq. ft. 480 |
| Do. No. 363 A | do. | North, S. E. No. 363; east and south, S. E. No. 363 B; west, S. E. No. 363. | 240 |
| | | Total .. | 720 |

No. 426.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 43 of an acre, be the same as hereinafter in law, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a tank; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Madras Deputy Collector, Tenkasi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Madras Deputy Collector, Tenkasi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

| Description of land, wet or dry, open or previously, with survey or plan attached. | Name of owner or occupier. | Boundaries of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|--|--|---|------------------------|
| <i>Tenkalay district, Tenkalay taluk, Angaravallur village.</i> | | | |
| Dry, No. 424 | A. R. Srinivas Ayyar, A. N. Srinivasamurti Ayyar and A. R. Srinivasamurti Ayyar. | North, No. 424; east, No. 424; south, No. 424; west, No. 424. | Acres 43 |

No. 406.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 100 of ac more, to the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a postoffice at Dhalid Nalla; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Wynad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Wynad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

| Description of land, with or dry, open or permeable, with survey or permanent number | Name of owner or occupier. | Boundaries of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|--|--|---|------------------------|
| Malar district, Wynad taluk, Dharwad village. | | | |
| Bywarrak, dep. 2 No. 10-1. | Owner and occupier, Gollapudi Patten Vaidil Subbarao, Ram. | North, S. No. 9, and S. No. 263, west and west, S. No. 267. | 100 ac. |

No. 407.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3-48 acres, to the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a gravel quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Tinctoropoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Tinctoropoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

| Description of land, with or dry, open or permeable, with survey or permanent number | Name of owner or occupier. | Boundaries of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|--|------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Tinctoropoly district, Tinctoropoly taluk, Iruva Panchayat village. | | | |
| Try, S. E. No. 134 .. | Melichampayyan, vendharan .. | North, Iruva Arumattal, west, No. 111; south, No. 112; west, No. 113. | 1-58 |
| Do. No. 118 .. | Ramdas Natar and Kanyappi. | North, Iruva Arumattal, west, No. 113; south, No. 114, west, Arumattal. | 1-61 |
| Total .. | | | 3-19 |

No. 411.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 15 ac, to the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a half slaughterhouse in the Calicut municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Calicut, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Revenue Divisional Officer, Calicut, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

| Description of land, with or dry, open or permeable, with survey or permanent number | Name of owner or occupier. | Boundaries of the land required to be taken up. | Extent to be taken up. |
|--|---|---|------------------------|
| Malar district, Calicut taluk, Dharwad survey and division. | | | |
| Calicut, portion of S. No. 23-5 A. | Regulated owner, Melichampayyan Arumattal (both Government, with and late Melichampayyan Arumattal) owner and occupier, Arumattapayyan Arumattal Arumattal. | North, S. No. 40-1 (2); west, S. No. 40-1 (2); south, S. No. 40-1 (2); west, S. No. 40-1 (2). | 100 ac. |
| Do. S. No. 40-1 A. | Regulated owner, Arumattal Arumattal; owner and occupier, Padiyil Arumattal Arumattal. | North, S. No. 40-1 (2); west, S. No. 40-1 (2); south, S. No. 40-1 (2); west, S. No. 40-1 (2). | 16 |
| Total .. | | | 116 |

No. 482.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1891, the Governor in Council having declared that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 1166 of square, in the same title more or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening and improving a lane between the North Kachigalagum and the third street in the Kachigalagum municipality panch, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Department Office, Kachigalagum, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Department Office, Kachigalagum, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

| Description of land, whether situated in a panchayat, village survey or panchayat village. | Name of owner or occupier. | Boundary of the land acquired is as follows:— | Extent in square feet. |
|--|---|---|------------------------|
| Tanjore district, Kachigalagum taluk, No. 105, division village | | | |
| Sry. T.S. No. 2024 and S.S. No. 46 C. | Marthi, Marthi, Vaidyanatha Marthi and Jagan Marthi, marthigam. | North, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2024; east, boundary of Vaidyanatha Marthi, T.S. No. 3176; south, boundary of Vaidyanatha Marthi, T.S. No. 2024; west, compound wall of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2024. | 4078 9047 |
| Sry. T.S. No. 2025 and S.S. No. 46 C. | Vaidyanatha Marthi and Marthigam Marthi. | North, boundary of Vaidyanatha Marthi, T.S. No. 2025; east, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 3176; south, boundary of Vaidyanatha Marthi, T.S. No. 2025; west, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 3176. | 9047 |
| Sry. T.S. No. 2026 and S.S. No. 46 C. | Marthi Panch. | North, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2026; east, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2026; south, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2026; west, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2026. | 4139 |
| Sry. T.S. No. 2027 and S.S. No. 46 C. | Marthi Panch. | North, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2027; east, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2027; south, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2027; west, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2027. | 9047 |
| Sry. T.S. No. 2028 and S.S. No. 46 C. | Marthi Panch. | North, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2028; east, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2028; south, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2028; west, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2028. | 9047 |
| Do. | Marthi Panch. | North, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2029; east, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2029; south, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2029; west, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2029. | 9047 |
| Sry. T.S. No. 2030 and S.S. No. 46 C. | M. S. Marthi Panch. | North, boundary of M. S. Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2030; east, boundary of M. S. Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2030; south, boundary of M. S. Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2030; west, boundary of M. S. Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2030. | 9047 |
| Sry. T.S. No. 2031 and S.S. No. 46 C. | Marthi Panch. | North, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2031; east, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2031; south, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2031; west, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2031. | 9047 |
| Sry. T.S. No. 2032 and S.S. No. 46 C. | Marthi Panch. | North, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2032; east, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2032; south, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2032; west, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2032. | 9047 |
| Sry. T.S. No. 2033 and S.S. No. 46 C. | Marthi Panch. | North, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2033; east, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2033; south, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2033; west, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2033. | 9047 |
| Sry. T.S. No. 2034 and S.S. No. 46 C. | Marthi Panch. | North, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2034; east, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2034; south, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2034; west, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2034. | 9047 |
| Sry. T.S. No. 2035 and S.S. No. 46 C. | Marthi Panch. | North, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2035; east, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2035; south, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2035; west, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2035. | 9047 |
| Sry. T.S. No. 2036 and S.S. No. 46 C. | Marthi Panch. | North, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2036; east, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2036; south, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2036; west, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2036. | 9047 |
| Sry. T.S. No. 2037 and S.S. No. 46 C. | Marthi Panch. | North, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2037; east, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2037; south, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2037; west, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2037. | 9047 |
| Sry. T.S. No. 2038 and S.S. No. 46 C. | Marthi Panch. | North, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2038; east, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2038; south, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2038; west, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2038. | 9047 |
| Sry. T.S. No. 2039 and S.S. No. 46 C. | Marthi Panch. | North, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2039; east, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2039; south, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2039; west, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2039. | 9047 |
| Sry. T.S. No. 2040 and S.S. No. 46 C. | Marthi Panch. | North, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2040; east, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2040; south, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2040; west, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2040. | 9047 |
| Sry. T.S. No. 2041 and S.S. No. 46 C. | Marthi Panch. | North, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2041; east, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2041; south, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2041; west, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2041. | 9047 |
| Sry. T.S. No. 2042 and S.S. No. 46 C. | Marthi Panch. | North, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2042; east, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2042; south, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2042; west, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2042. | 9047 |
| Sry. T.S. No. 2043 and S.S. No. 46 C. | Marthi Panch. | North, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2043; east, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2043; south, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2043; west, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2043. | 9047 |
| Sry. T.S. No. 2044 and S.S. No. 46 C. | Marthi Panch. | North, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2044; east, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2044; south, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2044; west, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2044. | 9047 |
| Sry. T.S. No. 2045 and S.S. No. 46 C. | Marthi Panch. | North, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2045; east, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2045; south, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2045; west, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2045. | 9047 |
| Sry. T.S. No. 2046 and S.S. No. 46 C. | Marthi Panch. | North, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2046; east, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2046; south, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2046; west, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2046. | 9047 |
| Sry. T.S. No. 2047 and S.S. No. 46 C. | Marthi Panch. | North, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2047; east, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2047; south, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2047; west, boundary of Marthi Panch, T.S. No. 2047. | 9047 |

ports declared to be infested with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Bengamot unacromi or festival.

In execution of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 24th to 12th May 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said ports.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 48 P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Porbandra in the Porbandra taluk of the Anandapur district, if persons from the infested portions of the Anandapur and Bellary districts, the Bombay Presidency, the Mysore State and other ports declared to be infested with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Bengamot Un:

In execution of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 2nd to 12th May 1914, inclusive, of persons from the said ports.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Port St. George, February 26, 1914.

No. 48 P.—In modification of notification No. 55 P., published on pages 121-123 of Part I A of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 17th February 1911, the following revised lists of plague infested areas and of passenger stations are published:—

A.—PLAQUE-INFESTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

| District. | Taluk. | Village or towns. | District. | Taluk. | Village or towns. |
|------------|--------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| Anandapur. | Madakurichi. | Challinam. Machikurichi, (including its hamlet, Akkumyalli). Sethubaili. Sethigudem. Kudimall. Tutukuppam. Tennempuram. Ramanagundam. Kallu. Ramanagundam. Sippanchall. Tutukuppam. Sethupuram. Tutukuppam. Kudimall. Sethupuram. | Colombo. —cont. | Colombo. —cont. | Pennampalayam. Tennampalayam. Uppudupalayam. Vaduvail. Vaduvail. Vaduvail. Vaduvail. Vaduvail. Vaduvail. Vaduvail. Vaduvail. Vaduvail. Vaduvail. Vaduvail. Vaduvail. Vaduvail. |
| | Bellary. | | | | |
| | Madakurichi. | | | | |
| | Harappuram. | | | | |
| Colombo. | Harappuram. | | Colombo. —cont. | Colombo. —cont. | |
| | Harappuram. | | | | |
| | Harappuram. | | | | |
| | Harappuram. | | | | |
| Colombo. | Harappuram. | | Colombo. —cont. | Colombo. —cont. | |
| | Harappuram. | | | | |
| | Harappuram. | | | | |
| | Harappuram. | | | | |

I.—In the Madras Presidency—cont.

| District. | Taluk. | Village or town. | District. | Taluk. | Village or town. |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|
| North Arcot—cont. | Tiruppur—cont. | Omandur. | North Arcot—cont. | Vellur—cont. | Koundur. |
| | | Devanahalli. | | | Karandakulam. |
| | | Koduvu. | | | Manur. |
| | | Koduvu. | | | P. K. K. K. |
| North Arcot—cont. | Tiruppur—cont. | Koduvu. | | Hosur. | P. K. K. K. |
| | | Koduvu. | | | P. K. K. K. |
| | | Koduvu. | | | P. K. K. K. |
| | | Koduvu. | | | P. K. K. K. |
| North Arcot—cont. | Tiruppur—cont. | Koduvu. | | K. K. K. K. | P. K. K. K. |
| | | Koduvu. | | | P. K. K. K. |
| | | Koduvu. | | | P. K. K. K. |
| | | Koduvu. | | | P. K. K. K. |

II.—In the Madras Presidency.

| Position of or Position. | Inhabited localities. | | Position of or Position. | Inhabited localities. | |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| | Districts and Taluks, and Towns of 20,000 or more inhabitants. | | | Districts and Taluks, and Towns of 20,000 or more inhabitants. | |
| I. Mysore. | <p>The whole province.</p> <p>1. Districts—</p> <p>(a) Districts—</p> <p>Terna.</p> <p>Terna.</p> <p>(b) Towns and ports—</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>(c) Districts—</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>2. Districts—</p> <p>(a) Districts—</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>(b) Towns and ports—</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> | | <p>II. Bombay—cont.</p> <p>III. Bengal</p> <p>IV. Bihar and Orissa.</p> | <p>A. Districts—cont.</p> <p>(4) Town and ports—</p> <p>Mandir.</p> <p>Terna—</p> <p>Terna—</p> <p>Terna—</p> <p>(c) Districts—</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>(d) Towns and ports—</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> | |
| II. Bombay. | <p>3. Districts—</p> <p>(a) Districts—</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>(b) Towns and ports—</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>4. Districts—</p> <p>(a) Districts—</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> | | V. The Panjab. | <p>(c) Districts—</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> <p>Koduvu.</p> 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3. The scholarship shall be awarded annually to the student of the Law College, Madras, who stands highest in the list of successful candidates at the First Examination in Law. In cases in which students are bracketed equal, the Director shall decide to whom the scholarship shall be awarded.

4. The scholar shall be required to prosecute his studies diligently for the B.L. Degree examination to the satisfaction of the Principal and to appear for that examination at the close of his course. The scholarship shall be liable to be reduced or withdrawn for misconduct, idleness or want of progress.

5. All balances of interest accruing on appropriated shall accumulate with the view of the capital of the endowment being increased by the purchase of additional Government paper.

6. It shall be competent to the Director of Public Instruction, with the sanction of the Government of Port Natal George, to modify the foregoing rules, should circumstances seem to call for such modification.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for two months from the date of his relief to M.R.Sy. G. S. Raghunatha Achary, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cuddalore district, acting in the Coimbatore district.

7. His undersigned acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bannard district, which was ordered in the Director's notification in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 18th February 1914, is hereby recalled.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 18th February 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments:—

M.R.Sy. K. Parthasarthi Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Panchkotal Range, and Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tirunelveli district, to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bannard district, during the absence of M.R.Sy. T. A. Sankaranatha Ayyar on leave or until further orders—to join expeditiously on relief.

M.R.Sy. P. M. Ranga Achary, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Arcot, and Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cuddalore Range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tirunelveli range, in the probationary class, vide M.R.Sy. S. T. Venkatesan Ayyar on other duty or until further orders—to join forthwith on relief.

8. The postings of M.R.Sy. K. Parthasarthi Ayyar and M.R.Sy. P. M. Ranga Achary as Acting Sub-Assistant Inspectors of the Tirunelveli and Panchkotal Ranges which were notified in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 18th February 1914 and 24th January 1914, respectively, are hereby recalled.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 18th February 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments:—

(1) M.R.Sy. T. Venkatesan Ayyar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Cuddalore, and Temporary Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Panchkotal Range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kanchikottai Range, in the probationary class, vide M.R.Sy. T. Venkatesan Ayyar on other duty or until further orders.

(2) M.R.Sy. T. Krishna Ayyangar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Madurai, to act as Temporary Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Panchkotal Range, in the probationary class—to join expeditiously. He will draw the pay at his substantive appointment together with an acting allowance of Rs. 14 per mensem, but his gross salary not exceeding Rs. 75 per mensem. His appointment as Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kanchikottai Range, which was notified in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 24th January 1914, will be considered to have been recalled.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 18th February 1914.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Form of application for admission to the Special Commercial Training School.

1. Name of applicant (in full).
2. Name of parent or guardian.
3. Sex, nationality and age.
4. Age—write date of birth, as stated in passport.
5. Native town, tribe and caste.
6. Examination passed with event, rank, and year and with copies of testimonials, if any, held. (On the case of previous honours, such and the year in which each of the degrees of the degree examination has been passed should be stated).
7. Applicant's address (for sending information, if needed).
8. Previous or other languages known.
9. Present occupation, if any.
10. If a teacher, length of service in school and the name of the school in which he is now serving.
11. Whether the applicant is a student teacher, if so, whether in elementary or non-elementary; Year of holding; name of the training school or college; and whether he has completed the course of the last semester by his 18 years.
12. Whether the candidate has a knowledge of typewriting and if so, the name of the typewriter he has been engaged to use.
13. Whether the candidate has a knowledge of shorthand and if so, his speed.
14. Remarks.

*Counter-signature and designation of officer.**Signature of the applicant and date.*Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, February 1904A. G. BOURNA,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATION.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION, FIFTH YEAR.

NOTICE.

Payment of fees.

The fee to be paid by each pupil appearing for the Public Examination for the first time is Rs. 12; the fee for re-examination in a subject or subjects in which a pupil has already been examined by the Board, is also Rs. 12, but a pupil who usually presents additional subjects will have to pay a fee of Rs. 2 for each, provided that no pupil will have to pay more than Rs. 12 on any occasion.

2. The entrance fee must be paid into a Government Treasury in the name of national schools, and into the Bank of Madras in the case of schools in Madras. No fees will be returned in the Commissioner's office.

The fee should be collected by the headmaster and sent in a lump sum to the Treasury or to the Bank together with a fee receipt form (Bills to) and a list in duplicate of the pupils who are *eligible* to be presented for the examination, one copy of which will be retained on the Treasury or at the Bank, and the other signed and returned to the headmaster along with the fee receipt. This latter list together with the fee receipt should then be forwarded in the undesignated envelope with a list in duplicate of those who are *ineligible* to appear for the examination and whose names accordingly have to be removed from the nominal roll (signature) sent in January last—see paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated the 23rd November 1901, C.No. 9318/12.

Copies of forms for fee receipt and these will be sent to the headmasters from this office about the 1st instant.

3. The fee paid will, in no case whatsoever, be returned, nor will it be covered for a subsequent examination. Neither will any excess fee that may have been inadvertently paid, be returned.

4. The fee receipt and the list of unsuccessful and eligible pupils should be forwarded together for the headmaster, direct to the undersigned, post paid (postally, registered) and addressed as follows, so that they may reach this office not later than the 1st March next.

To

The Secretary to the School Leaving Certificate Board,
Old College, Mangrovebusham, Madras, S.W.

From

The Headmaster,

High School, _____

Invariably stamped covers will not be received.

Headmasters desirous of securing themselves that the fee receipt, etc., sent by them have been received, should enclose as addressed post-paid in the respective covers. The post paid should bear the headmaster's address only, and in other writing. Such postcards will be returned to them in due course with the "Received" stamp of the office impressed upon them. Headmasters who do not receive the post-card within fourteen days of the despatch of the fee receipt, etc., should address the undersigned.

(By order.)

Office of the Chief Inspect. Examines, Madras, 13th February 1904

G. HADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, MARCH 1914.

NOTICE.

The examination will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the adjoining table:-

| Days and Dates. | Hours. | Subjects. |
|------------------------|--|--|
| MON. 23rd March. | 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. | English (First paper). Do. (Second paper). |
| Tuesday, 24th March. | 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. | Concise Mathematics. Elementary Geometrical and Trigonometry (Group A). |
| Wednesday, 25th March. | 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. | Language (Group C). History of England. |
| Thursday, 26th March. | 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. | First book and Essay-writing. Algebra and Geometry. Physics (Practical). |
| Friday, 27th March. | 9-10 a.m. to 11-12 a.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. | Physics (Practical)—First book. Do. (Second book). |
| Monday, 30th March. | 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. | Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic. Chemistry (Practical). |
| Tuesday, 31st March. | 9-10 a.m. to 11-12 a.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. | Chemistry (Practical)—First book. Do. (Second book). |
| Wednesday, 1st April. | 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. | Commercial Practice and Geography. Essay-writing and book-keeping: Practical Mathematics. |
| Thursday, 2nd April. | 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. | Survey (Theoretical). History (General). |
| Friday, 3rd April. | 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5-5.30 p.m. | Physiology (Man); Agriculture; Hygiene. Electrical. |
| Saturday, 4th April. | | Type-writing. |

* Pupils who are to appear for the Practical examination in Physics, Chemistry and Biology will receive all necessary instructions from the Chief Examiner when summoned.

† Short-hand.

2 hrs. to 2.15 p.m.—1st Paper, (Arithmetic).

2.15 p.m. to 3 p.m.—Do. Transmission of the score into English.

3-5 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.—2nd Paper, Transmission into short-hand.

‡ Typewriting.—The examination in Typewriting will commence at 1 o'clock in the morning if the examination here be postponed in India, and will be conducted as follows: An interval of 15 minutes will be allowed between the 1st and 2nd papers:—

First book, 7 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

Second book, 9.30 a.m. to 11-12 a.m.

Third book, 11-12 a.m. to 3-4 p.m.

Fourth book, 3 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.

1st Paper, 7 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

2nd Paper, 9.30 a.m. to 11-12 a.m.

3rd Paper, 11-12 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.

4th Paper, 12.15 p.m. to 1-2 p.m.

5th Paper, 1-2 p.m. to 3-4 p.m.

6th Paper, 3 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.

Candidates of the first and second books will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 12.15 p.m. and to re-enter by the third and fourth books coming after this hour will be referred to the examination, although the examination itself may not take place until after 12 minutes from that hour.

Candidates who have made a special mention are expected to appear for their examination at the hour fixed for the second book.

(By order.)

Office of the Commr. for Government Examinations,
Madras, 19th February 1914.

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G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

THE MANGALAM OF TRAINING OTHERS FELLOWS.

The prize for 1914 shall be for a thesis on "Hygiene with special reference to the conditions of India climate."

All theses should reach the Registrar on or before the 1st February 1914.

(By order.)

Senate House, 26th February 1914.

F. DEWHURST, B.A., M.Sc.,
Registrar.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL, RAJAHMUNDRY.

The Principal, Government Secondary Training School, Rajahmundry, invites applications from candidates who seek admission into the school during the year 1914-15.

1. The usual rate of the provisional stipends at present is Rs. 12.

2. The period of training is two years for all Secondary Grade teachers except in the case of those who have completed the course for the F.A. or the Intermediate examinations. In the latter case the period will be limited to only one year.

3. The Principal is also prepared to admit free students and students who, holding a permanent appointment in a Board or Municipal School, receive an allowance from Local Funds. The latter class of students are ineligible for stipends from provisional funds under rules 122-123 of the Madras Educational Code.

4. The minimum general education qualifications required for admission into the school are—

(a) Passes in Arts, Intermediate, Matriculation or Upper Secondary examination.

(b) Persons holding such completed Secondary School leaving certificates as are approved by the Principal will also be admitted. Such candidates should submit along with their applications a statement of the marks obtained at the school and at the public examination.

5. Applications from teachers employed in secondary schools should be submitted through the Inspectors or the Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

6. Inspecting officers are requested to be good enough to state in each case whether the candidates they recommended are of good character and have opportunities to join after the completion of the training course.

7. Applications for admission should reach the Principal before the 1st April 1914 and should be made on forms from which can be had from the Principal.

8. The situation of candidates who applied for admission before the publication of this notification is shown in the offer notice in the Fort St. George Gazette, Part I B, dated 16th November 1913, and they are requested to renew their applications in conformity with the instructions given above.

Government Secondary Training School for Masters,
Rajahmundry, 12th February 1914.

O. J. COULDERY,
Principal.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT HOBART MUHAMMADAN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSSES, ROYAPETTAH, MADRAS, JULY 1914.

Stipends of the value of Rs. 2 each per mensem for Mohammedan students who are prepared to undergo training for the Elementary grade are available in the Government Hobart Training School for Mistresses, Madras, from July 1914.

1. In addition to the above stipends, a guardian allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem will be sanctioned to students whose parents or guardians do not permanently reside in Madras.

2. The period of training will be two years.

3. Candidates desirous of undergoing training should send in their applications for admission together with certificates of age, health, vaccination, general education and character signed by an Inspector or an Assistant or Sub-Inspector or the President of a Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council or the Manager or Principal or Head-teacher of a completed College or Secondary School to arrive at the Headmistress, Hobart Training School for Mistresses, not later than 15th April 1914. Confidential certificates issued by Head-teachers or Managers of Schools, or Principals of Educational Institutions will not be accepted unless countersigned by an Assistant or Sub-Inspector.

4. Further particulars may be obtained from the Headmistress.

5. Application forms may be had on application to the Headmistress.

6. Incomplete applications or applications received later than 15th April 1914 will be rejected.

7. All certificates attached to the applications for admission must be in the original.

8. An entrance examination will be held for all intending candidates who do not hold any certificate at their own instance by the Sub-Inspector in charge of their menses and only candidates who pass the examination will be eligible for admission.

Office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central
Circle, The Old College, Sangamthalam,
Madras, 12th February 1914.

O. M. LYNCH,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

**ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE PRESIDENT'S TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR MISTRESSES, MADRAS.**

Applicants are invited from candidates residing within the Presidency Training School for Mistresses for training in July 1914.

2. European and Anglo-Indian mistresses will be admitted into the Secondary and Elementary Departments. The Secondary Department is also open to all India students provided that they have sufficient knowledge of English to follow and profit by the secondary course in English.

3. The rates of provincial stipend per session in the following departments shall be as follows:—

| | Secondary Department. | Elementary Department. |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Stipendiaries of higher qualification than Matriculation | Rs. 100 | Rs. 75 |
| Teachers and Anglo-Indian mistresses | Rs. 75 | Rs. 50 |
| India mistresses | Rs. 50 | Rs. 25 |
| Probationaries | Rs. 25 | Rs. 12 1/2 |
| Others | Rs. 12 1/2 | Rs. 6 1/4 |

European and Anglo-Indian mistresses

4. A gratuity allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per session may be given to male India women who are not permanent residents of Madras.

5. Only candidates who have some appointment to join on the completion of their training, or who intend to work as teachers, will be recommended for stipends.

6. In addition to the provincial stipendiaries, the Superintendent will be prepared to admit students whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds.

7. The following term fees have to be paid by those who wish to enter as paying students:—

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Secondary Department | Rs. 20 per term of six months. |
| Elementary Department | Rs. 10 |

8. Every candidate shall forward with her application the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate of health from a Civil Surgeon certifying that the candidate is physically fit to perform satisfactorily the duties of a teacher.

(ii) A certificate from a competent authority to the effect that the candidate's age is not less than 18 and does not exceed 25 years; or in the case of a candidate who has been employed temporarily as a teacher in a recognized school for not less than three years, 25 years. In the case of Christiana copy of baptismal record is required.

(iii) A certificate of recommendation from an Inspector or a Deputy Inspector of Education that the candidate bears satisfactory marks of character and that she has been trained within the past two years.

(iv) A certificate of school, signed by an Inspector, or an Assistant Inspector, or the President of a Local Board, or the Chairman of a Municipal Council, or the Manager or Principal or Headmaster of a recognized College or Secondary school.

N.B.—These officers should fully satisfy themselves regarding the candidate's conduct before granting the certificate.

(v) A certificate of education. The minimum requirements shall be—

(a) For the Secondary Department, a certificate of having passed the English, Arithmetic examination, the Matriculation examination, the Upper Secondary examination, the Higher examination for women or other corresponding test or a Secondary School-leaving certificate.

(b) For the Elementary Department, a certificate of having passed the III Form in a European or a Secondary school or success in gaining a High rank in an entrance examination which will be held for all intending elementary candidates.

9. The period of training for the Secondary and Elementary grade teachers shall usually be two years. In the case of those who have passed the Intermediate examination or the Late F.A. examination of the Madras University or have taken the course for one of these examinations in a college, the course of training shall be one year only. The Director of Public Instruction may recommend that a student of any grade shall undergo special or an extended course of training.

10. Stipendiary students, on being admitted, shall enter into an agreement with Government, binding themselves to teach for a period of two years in a recognized institution in the Madras Presidency and to appear for such examination as may be prescribed by the controlling authority.

11. Every student shall be at probation for the first term of their training.

12. A student may be dismissed by the controlling authority for inefficient conduct or serious misconduct; and, if so dismissed, she may be declared unfit for employment as a teacher. If she is a stipendiary student, she shall also be required to refund the whole amount drawn by her from Government, Local, or Municipal funds.

13. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned before the 15th April 1914 and must be made on printed forms obtained from the Superintendent on application.

President's Training School for Mistresses, Egmore,
Madras, 15th February 1914.

E. DIECK,
Superintendent.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, TRIPLIKANE, MADRAS.

The Superintendent, Government Training School for Madras, Triplicane, notifies for the admission of students, candidates of the Secondary and Elementary Grades (of Teachers' Certificate) that applications are invited from them for admission in July 1914.

2 The rate of stipend will be as follows:—

| Secondary Grade. | |
|---|----|
| Stipendiaries who have taken the Secondary School Leaving Certificate | 24 |
| of Madras | 15 |
| Madras | 14 |
| Madras | 15 |
| Elementary Grade. | |
| Stipendiaries who have studied up to the VII standard | 12 |
| Madras | 9 |
| Madras | 8 |
| Others | 7 |

A gratuity allowance not exceeding Rs. 6 per annum will be given to male Madras women who do not previously reside in Madras.

3. The period of training is two years in the case of students of both Secondary and Elementary Grades.

4. Candidates desirous of undergoing training should send in their applications for admission with certificates of age, health, residence, general education and character (signed by an Inspector, Inspector or an Assistant Inspector or by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, the President of the Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council, the Principal or Manager, or Headmaster of a recognized College or Secondary School) so as to reach the Superintendent, Government Training School, Triplicane, not later than the 20th April 1914. Applications received after the above date will not be considered.

5. The selection of candidates will be in reference to their educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the status of their appointments at the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Municipal Rules will not be selected. (The age must not be less than 18 and must not exceed 35 years, or in the case of a candidate who has been employed continuously as a teacher in a recognized school, for not less than three years, 33 years.)

6. There will be a selection examination during the last week of April 1914.

7. As regards the qualification for admission, only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the 3rd Form or the VII standard and have, less than 10 years, in the IV Form or have been awarded an Elementary School Leaving Certificate of the VII standard are eligible for admission into the Elementary Higher Grade and those who have passed the Primary Examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting Officer are not lower than those are eligible for admission into the Elementary Lower Grade. The certificate of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificate of physical fitness may be produced by the candidates after admission.

8. Application forms can be had from the Superintendent. Further particulars may be obtained from the Superintendent.

9. A hostel is attached to the school for Christian students who do not live with their parents in Madras will be expected to reside in the hostel attached to the school.

Government Training School, Triplicane,
15th February 1914.

M. F. PRAGER,
Superintendent.

INDIAN STUDENTS AND GUARDIANSHIP IN GREAT BRITAIN.

1. The Indian Students' Department aims simply to be of service to Indian students in Great Britain. It has no compulsory power. And while ready to help and advise in all cases when it is asked to, it has neither the means nor the wish to exercise any supervision over students when they are specially placed under its care.

2. There are, however, two classes of Indian students in Great Britain over whom the Department and some of its Local Advisers have a certain measure of control, first of all, Government scholars, whose allowances are paid through the India Office, and who are expected to follow the course of study which the authorities at the India Office recommend; and secondly, a certain number of students who are placed by their parents under the charge, the limited guardianship, of one of the Local Advisers for India students, in London, Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Edinburgh or Glasgow. The use of the Government scholars is small, but it may be said, to explain fully the meaning of guardianship in other cases.

3. Guardianship in these cases is purely a voluntary arrangement made between one of the Local Advisers in Great Britain and a parent in India, who wishes to have some responsible person in this country to represent him and to look after the interests of his son. The father undertakes to pay the student's allowance to the Adviser, and the Adviser undertakes to administer it for the young man, to receive reports of his health and progress. Many Indian students who come to Great Britain are well able to look after their own affairs; but experience has shown that others are not. Some students who come over are very young, without friends or connections in England, and inexperienced to deal with money. All young men in this position are in a strange country run risks of getting into difficulties, of

being imposed on, of spending too freely, of finding themselves in difficult judgments as to questionable surroundings. Some of them do not always write home as regularly as they should, or keep their relatives informed about their health or progress. Sometimes their relatives do not keep in close touch with them. In such cases it is often of great value to the student, and to the parent able to know a responsible person in this country who has the right to help and to advise.

4. It should be remembered that the Local Advisers in Great Britain, who undertake this duty under the general supervision of the Secretary for Indian students—

Mr. T. W. Arnold, at 24, Grosvenor Road, London, E. W.

Mr. H. E. Roberts, at the Indian Institute, Oxford.

Mr. E. A. Roberts, at 15, St. John's Street, Cambridge.

Professor J. J. Jones, at the School of Technology, Manchester.

Dr. J. Miller, at 6, Clarendon Terrace, Edinburgh; and

Mr. H. Stanford, at the University, Glasgow—

are all experienced men, accustomed to dealing with students, who may be asked to act with sympathy and tact, and with every endeavour to make their authority as little onerous to the student as may be. No parent should place his son under guardianship unless he is convinced that it will be of value, and unless he is prepared to trust the Adviser selected, and to support his recommendations. But if a parent desires to place his boy under guardianship, he should at once get into correspondence with the Local Adviser in England at the centre to which his son is going, through the Secretary of the Advisory Committee for Indian students established in the Province in which he lives, and should explain to the Adviser fully what his wishes are. The Secretary of each Advisory Committee is in regular correspondence with the Secretary for Indian students at the India Office, and the latter it is clear must with all the Local Advisers. As the only authority which the Adviser has consists in the matter of funds, guardianship cannot be undertaken unless the parent or such case agency consent to the Adviser to the Adviser and to the Adviser, and to make it as regular as possible.

5. The cost of living for Indian students in Great Britain varies greatly, according to the place of residence, the training adopted, and the habits of the student. At the Scottish Universities it is possible to live with careful economy on £120 a year, or £10 a month. In London it is difficult to live on less than £250 a year, or £21 10s. a month. Students at Oxford and Cambridge, who have to maintain themselves during their vacations as well as during term, ought to have £250, a year if they join a College, and £300 a year if they enter as Non-collegiate students. Students who have to pay special fees for education, or who require private tuition, must have money for those purposes as well, and it should be remembered that private tuition and certain forms of training, like Medicine, Engineering and the like, often involve a heavy expenditure. Besides the above-mentioned, a deposit of £15 to be kept in the bank to meet unforeseen contingencies, may be forwarded beforehand in the case of all students placed under guardianship; if this deposit is not drawn on, it will be returned when the period of guardianship ends. A charge of 5 per cent. on the deposit administered for the student is now limited to money not of guardianship, and is payable not to the Local Adviser but to the Secretary of State. This is a very small charge for the trouble and responsible work involved, which is largely personal in character, and which ought not to be paid for wholly out of public funds.

6. In the special cases of Oxford and Cambridge, most College authorities now require that Indian students whom they admit should be placed under the guardianship of the Local Adviser. To that extent, those in Oxford and Cambridge are almost of necessity, because the College or Non-collegiate authorities may desire to admit students unless they comply with this rule. Some Indian students are compelled to go to Oxford or Cambridge, if he objects to the rules which the authorities there lay down, so an admissible University education can be obtained at what Universities in Great Britain.

7. For further information is required in arrangements for guardianship, application should be made to the Secretary of one of the Advisory Committees for Indian students, which are now maintained at Ajmer, Allahabad, Banikrupa, Bikaner, Calcutta, Dehra, Guwahati, Lahore, Madras and Nagpur.

* But, if guardianship is undertaken, it should begin from the student's first arrival in this country. It may be made to a student who has been in the country for some time, but it may then be too late for him to act effectively.

Law College, Madras,
18th February 1924.

A. DAVIES,
Secretary, Madras Students' Advisory Committee.

LIST OF CENTRES AND PLACES OF EXAMINATION.

| No. | Centres. | Place of examination. | Superintendent. |
|-----|------------------|--|-----------------|
| 1. | Rosebushes .. | Government Training School, Rosebushes. | Headmaster. |
| 2. | Berhampur .. | Government Training School, Berhampur. | Do. |
| 3. | Chikole .. | Government Training School, Chikole. | Do. |
| 4. | Parangipeta .. | Government Training School, Parangipeta. | Do. |
| 5. | Vijayapattana .. | Government Training School, Vijayapattana. | Do. |
| 6. | Rajshamshir .. | (a) Government Secondary Training School, Rajshamshir (for males). | Vice-Principal. |
| | | (b) Government Training School for Hindustani Rajshamshir (for females). | Headmaster. |

| No. | Centre | Name of establishment | Superintendent |
|-----|--------------------|---|--|
| 7. | Geonada .. | G.R.M. Training School, Geonada. | Correspondent. |
| 8. | Maseliyatan .. | G.M.A. Normal School, Maseliyatan. | Do. |
| 9. | Gusite .. | Government Training School, Gusite. | Headmaster. |
| 10. | Rupala .. | A.R.M. Training School, Rupala. | Correspondent. |
| 11. | Ongoh .. | Government Training School, Ongoh. | Headmaster. |
| 12. | Nelore .. | Government Training School, Nelore. | Do. |
| 13. | Nayadapet .. | B.K.L.M. Training School, Nayadapet. | Correspondent. |
| 14. | Bellary .. | Government Training School, Bellary. | Headmaster. |
| 15. | Anantapur .. | Government Training School, Anantapur. | Do. |
| 16. | Ruyakudi .. | Government Training School, Ruyakudi. | Do. |
| 17. | Kurrol .. | Government Training School, Kurrol. | Do. |
| 18. | Madura .. | <div> <div> <div>(a) Government Training School, Georgetown, Madras.</div> <div>(b) Government Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane (for females).</div> <div>(c) Government Robert Training School for Mistresses, Madras (for Mohammedan women only).</div> </div> </div> | <div> <div>(1) Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Georgetown Range.</div> <div>(2) Headmaster, Government Mohammedan Training School, Triplicane.</div> <div>(3) Headmistress, Government Parashara Training School, Georgetown.</div> <div>(4) Superintendent, Government Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane.</div> <div>(5) First Assistant, Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore.</div> <div>(6) First Assistant, Government Robert Training School, Ruyakudi.</div> </div> |
| 19. | Endapet .. | Government Training School, Endapet. | Headmaster. |
| 20. | Chittoor .. | Government Training School, Chittoor. | Do. |
| 21. | Basipet .. | Government Training School, Basipet. | Do. |
| 22. | Salem .. | Government Training School, Salem. | Do. |
| 23. | Obolabatur .. | <div> <div>(a) Government Training School for Madras, Coimbatore.</div> <div>(b) Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore (for females).</div> </div> | <div> <div>Do.</div> <div>Headmistress.</div> </div> |
| 24. | Odishala .. | Government Training School, Odishala. | Headmistress. |
| 25. | Villupuram .. | Government Training School, Villupuram. | Do. |
| 26. | Tanjore .. | Government Training School, Tanjore. | Do. |
| 27. | Tirunagar .. | B.L.M. Training School, Tirunagar. | Correspondent. |
| 28. | Tiruchirappalli .. | <div> <div>(a) Government Training School, Tiruchirappalli.</div> <div>(b) B.L. Training School for Mistresses, Tiruchirappalli (for females).</div> </div> | <div>Headmaster.</div> <div>Correspondent.</div> |
| 29. | Madura .. | A.M. Training School for Mistresses, Madras. | Do. |
| 30. | Dindigul .. | Government Training School, Dindigul. | Headmaster. |
| 31. | Perambalur .. | A.M. Training Institution, Perambalur. | Correspondent. |

| No. | Order. | Place of examination. | Superintendent. |
|-----|-------------------|--|---|
| 25. | Tinnevely Bridge. | Government Training School, Tinnevely. | Headmaster. |
| 26. | Palaioottah. | (a) C.M.S. Training Institute, Palaioottah. (b) Sarah Tucker Training Institute, Palaioottah (for females). | Headmaster of the School and the Poon Assistant, Government Training School, Tinnevely. Principal. |
| 27. | Nazareth .. | S.P.A. Training School, Nazareth. | Correspondent. |
| 28. | Calicut .. | Government Training School, Calicut. | Headmaster. |
| 29. | Tallicherry .. | Brunson College, Tallicherry. | Principal. |
| 30. | Bedagora .. | Government Training School, Bedagora. | Headmaster. |
| 31. | Mangalore .. | Government Training School, Mangalore. | Do. |
| 32. | Malappuram .. | Government Training School, Malappuram. | Do. |
| 33. | Momasa .. | Government Training School, Momasa. | Do. |

Office of the Insp. of European and
Training Schools, Madras,
18th February 1914.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MADRAS.

NOTICE OF ADMISSION.

(1) ENGINEERS CLASS.

(1) Candidates must have passed the Intermediate examination of the Madras University with Group I or the equivalent branch or an examination accepted by Government as equivalent therein, and must be under 30 years of age on the 30th June 1914.

(2) Twenty candidates will be admitted. If the number of applicants exceeds 20, admission will be regulated by selection by the Principal.

(3) The fee for registration for admission is Rs. 3, which will, under no circumstances, be refunded. Applications will be received by the Principal up to Wednesday, the 10th May 1914.

(4) Every application must be accompanied by—

(a) a receipt showing that the registration fee has been paid into a Government Treasury or the Bank of Madras;

(b) copies of testimonials of good character covering the last five years; one of the testimonials must be from the head of the college the candidate last attended;

(c) copy of satisfactory certificate of age.

Form of Application for admission to the Engineers Class, College of Engineering, Madras.

| Candidate's name & (for preference and admission) (name and address) | Candidate's address. | Name and address of father or guardian. | Date of birth. | Race and religion. | Year of passing the Intermediate examination and the name of the University or the Government Examination Board. | Signature of candidate, and name of the Intermediate School. | Date of Intermediate examination. | Remarks. |
|--|----------------------|---|----------------|--------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | |

Place

Signatures of candidates.

Date

colleges. Applications in L.A.R.F.-1740 will be received by the Principal up to Wednesday, the 26th May 1914. Each candidate's application will be forwarded by his Commanding Officer to the Principal, and will be accompanied by the following documents relating to the candidate—

- (a) extract from registered details of the candidate's and next-of-kin's books for the whole period of service;
- (b) extract from company commander's book for the preceding two years;
- (c) statement of the trade followed by the candidate before enlistment;
- (d) certificate of good eye-sight, mental health and unimpaired constitution, signed by a medical officer in the following form—

I certify that I have carefully examined A. B., and that to the best of my belief he is eye-sight is good and he has no disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity, anything like, or likely to result in, his not doing employed as an Upper Subordinate in the Public Works Department.

Yours,
Surgeon.

The selected candidates shall join the colleges on Monday, the 16th June 1914, and bring with them—

- (a) a description roll;
- (b) the record of service;
- (c) a last pay certificate;
- (d) last advance and lodging certificate;
- (e) a certified list of clothing and accessories in their possession, when quitting their regiment;
- (f) a certificate of the carriage, if any, furnished to them at the Government expense, etc., as leaving their regiments is proved to be due;
- (g) Medical history sheet.

When not furnished with carriages to enable them to join, a certificate shall be given to this effect and they shall then receive travelling allowances at the rate of one shilling per mile. A double allowance shall be granted to married men if they are accompanied by their wives.

The selected candidates shall join the Preliminary subordinate class. Preliminary who fail to pass the examination held at the end of the second year shall, at once re-enter to their corps. Those who pass shall join the first year Upper Subordinate class as regular students.

College of Engineering, Calcutta,
11th February 1914.

W. H. JAMES,
Principal.

EX-STUDENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, TINKEVELLY.

Students and heads of flows and institutions (Public or Private) in which the ex-students whose descriptions are given below are employed are requested to kindly give information as to his whereabouts to the Headmaster, Government Training School, Tinkevelly, so as to enable him to take measures for the recovery of the amount drawn by the candidate as arrears, etc., while under training—

| Serial No. | Name of ex-student. | Name and character of present or former employer. | Address. | Age at date of entry into service. | Year of entry. | Grade for which trained. | Service in which last employed. | Report due from him. |
|------------|---------------------|---|--------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--|----------------------|
| 1 | R. David .. | General, Canteen. | Colaba .. | 181. | 1907 | Lower Subordinate. | R.F.C. Primary School, Panvel, Malabar. | 25. 6. 11. |
| 2 | R. Bhattacharya .. | Headmaster, Government Training School, Tinkevelly. | Arundel, Calcutta. | 19 | 1908 | Primary .. | Government School, Kuttam, Changanacherry. | 72. 4. 7. |
| 3 | R. David .. | General, Canteen. | Colaba .. | 181. | 1907 | Lower Subordinate. | R.F.C. Primary School, Panvel, Malabar. | 25. 6. 11. |
| 4 | G. David .. | General, Canteen. | Colaba .. | 181. | 1907 | Lower Subordinate. | R.F.C. Primary School, Panvel, Malabar. | 25. 6. 11. |
| 5 | R. Bhattacharya .. | Headmaster, Government Training School, Tinkevelly. | Arundel, Calcutta. | 19 | 1908 | Primary .. | Government School, Kuttam, Changanacherry. | 72. 4. 7. |

Madras, 16th February 1914.

W. C. DONALD,
Inspector of Schools, District Circle.

COMMERCE.

COMMISSIONER OF THE REGISTRATION OF TRADING APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION INTO THE SECONDARY TRAINING SECTION ATTACHED TO THE TRADING COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.

Under the recent orders of Government, the ordinary rate of Provisional stipend for Secondary Grade is Rs. 12.

Headmaster and persons who possess satisfactory Secondary School Leaving Certificate will, as remuneration for Secondary Grade Training, be therefore paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 12 instead of Rs. 10 as settled already.

Teachers' College, Calcutta,
15th February 1914.

S. W. DODGE,
Jy. Principal.

VACANCIES.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a Demonstrator in the Biological Department of the Presidency College, Madras. The appointment will last for one year. Salary Rs. 54 per mensem. The qualifications required is an M.A. or equivalent degree in Zoology. Preference will be given to applicants with a knowledge of Physics and acquaintance about analysis. The selected candidate should be able to post in appointment on the 20th June next.

Presidency College, Madras,
10th February 1914.

M. HUNTER,
As. Principal.

Applications from persons who have special proficiency in Sanskrit with Devanāgarī and Nasta'liq will be received by the President, District Board, Tanjore, up to 28th February 1914 for the post of "Assistant Senior Assistant Professor in Ex. 35-1 (senior)-40 (permanent) in the Sanskrit College, Tanjore, from the commencement of the next term. They should be prepared to appear in person at their own cost and for and should forward copies of testimonials.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
4th February 1914.

R. E. WOOD,
President.

Applications are invited from trained Mahomedan teachers of the Secondary grade for the posts of Assistant Masters at the Government Mahomedan Incomplete Secondary School, Baramulla, which is to be shortly opened. Salary Rs. 50-2-0 per mensem. Applicants should state their age and qualifications and submit their applications, if they are employed in any schools at present, through the Managers of such institutions with copies of their testimonials. The applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 20th instant.

Office of Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle,
Old College, Baramulla,
20th February 1914.

A. G. PRANATANTHARA AYYAR,
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

Applications are invited from trained teachers of the Secondary Grade for the posts of Assistant Masters in the Government Training Schools in the circle, salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Applicants should state their age and qualifications and submit their applications, if they are employed in any schools at present, through the managers of such institutions, with copies of their testimonials. The applications should reach the undersigned before the end of 20th instant.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle,
Madras, 19th February 1914.

A. C. PRANATANTHARA AYYAR,
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

Applications are invited from trained candidates for the Headmaster's post of the Board Incomplete Secondary School at Tellicherry. The pay of the post under the revised scale will be Rs. 62-5-0 and the vacancy is a permanent one. Candidates possessing a knowledge of Malay will be preferred. The applications should reach this office before 1st March 1914 and the selected candidate should be ready to join the post immediately.

Office of the Asst. Insp. of Schools, Baramulla,
Coimbatore District, 24th February 1914.

V. NARASIMHARAYUDU,
Assistant Inspector of Schools.

Wanted for the Chemical Department, Presidency College, a Stenographer on Rs. 20-40. Applicants with copies only of testimonials to the Professor of Chemistry not later than 18th March.

The Presidency College, Madras,
17th February 1914.

M. HUNTER,
As. Principal.

Applications are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of Third Clerk in the Government Museum, pay Rs. 25-1-0. Applicants who have had some office experience will be preferred and the candidate selected will be required to be on probation for a period of six months. Applicants stating age and qualifications, with testimonials if any, should reach the undersigned on or before Monday the 23rd March next.

Madras, 22nd February 1914.

J. B. HENDERSON,
Superintendent, Government Museum.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24 1914.

[Price, 2 pice.]

HIGH SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS UNDER THE CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS 1913.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The following candidates have passed the High School and Scholarship Examination under the Code of Regulations for European Schools held in November and December 1913.

2. Certificates will be awarded in due course.

| Examiner number. | Age on 31st December last. | Name of candidate. | School from which the candidate applied for the examination. |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| FIRST CLASS. | | | |
| 55 | 16 0 15 | Joseph M. Tigrado .. | St. Rita's European High School, Madras. |
| SECOND CLASS. | | | |
| 56 | 14 8 23 | Lawrence Percival Chambers .. | Devotion Protestant College, Madras. |
| 57 | 17 9 19 | Eric Saffa .. | St. Joseph's Girls' High School, Walheim. |
| 58 | 17 6 18 | Walter Harold Wright .. | St. James' European High School, Colombo, Ceylon. |
| 59 | 17 8 2 | Edward Alfred Dwyer .. | Thomas Garfield's School, Vepery, Madras. |
| 60 | 18 1 10 | Mary Gertrude Churchman .. | Madras College, Madras. |
| 61 | 16 6 25 | Harriet Pearce .. | St. Joseph's Girls' High School, Walheim. |
| 62 | 18 4 11 | John Cecil James Taylor .. | Devotion Protestant College, Madras. |
| 63 | 17 5 0 | Jean Lewis .. | St. Joseph's Girls' High School, Walheim. |
| 64 | 16 4 14 | Geoffrey Robert Chambers .. | Devotion Protestant College, Madras. |
| 65 | 17 3 28 | Ernest Walsh .. | St. Philomena's High School, Bellary. |
| 66 | 16 0 10 | Edward Farnes .. | Do. do. |
| 67 | 18 11 12 | Leo-Eduard Dwyer .. | Do. do. |
| 68 | 19 8 16 | Felix Louis Ross Ward .. | Devotion Protestant College, Vepery, Madras. |
| 69 | 17 9 30 | Edith .. | Do. do. |
| 70 | 16 1 14 | Editha Maria Wells .. | St. Joseph's Convent European Girls' High School, Calcutta. |
| 71 | 16 1 14 | Reginald T. Wing .. | St. Joseph's European Boarding Institution, Coonoor. |
| 72 | 16 8 17 | Victor LeVine .. | Do. do. |
| 73 | 17 2 22 | Eric Robert Hunt .. | St. James' European High School, Colombo, Ceylon. |
| 74 | 17 6 15 | Julia Maria Carr .. | St. Joseph's Girls' High School, Walheim. |
| 75 | 16 7 28 | Dorothy Anne D'Souza .. | St. Joseph's Convent European Girls' High School, Calcutta. |
| 76 | 15 8 18 | Marie Louise .. | St. Joseph's Convent European Girls' High School, Coonoor. |
| 77 | 16 0 11 | Ernest Mayall Day .. | Madras College, Madras. |
| 78 | 16 4 11 | Agnes Kaye .. | St. Philomena's High School, Bellary. |

| Register number. | Age on 31st December 1913. | Name of candidate. | School from which the candidate applied for the Examination. |
|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| TOWN CHARTER. | | | |
| 1 | 17 1 15 | William Ashley | Lawrence Memorial School, Male Branch, Lonsdale. |
| 16 | 17 10 6 | Francis Edgar Follenow .. | St. Anthony's High School, Vincentown. |
| 73 | 18 1 25 | Stanley Aleptus Elm .. | Do. |
| 50 | 17 10 20 | Madeline Beatrice D'Sylva .. | Queen's Girls' High School, Vepery, Madras. |
| 40 | 17 1 30 | Stanley Fry Robertson .. | Madras Collegiate School. |
| 11 | 19 10 12 | Thomas James Allen .. | Thomas Protestant College, Madras. |
| 45 | 17 6 15 | Harry Gustave Halley .. | Lawrence Memorial School, Female Branch, Lonsdale. |
| 68 | 16 8 24 | Joseph Wilfred Isaacs .. | St. Joseph's European Boys' High School, Calcutta. |
| 33 | 17 8 7 | Mary Burton | St. Joseph's Convent European Girls' High School, Calcutta. |
| 72 | 16 10 22 | Michael Lynch | St. Joseph's European Boarding Institution, Coimbatore. |
| 62 | 17 6 2 | Barbara Leon Edith Marshall .. | Madras Collegiate School. |
| 61 | 15 4 27 | Lena Burton | St. Joseph's Convent European Girls' High School, Calcutta. |
| 85 | 16 1 21 | Charlotte Cecilia Davies .. | St. Joseph's European High School, Calcutta. |
| 51 | 15 8 7 | Dorothy Ellen Shaw .. | Queen's Girls' High School, Vepery, Madras. |
| 77 | 16 10 18 | James Robert Kerr .. | Lawrence Memorial School, Male Branch, Lonsdale. |
| 87 | 16 6 16 | Norma Teresa Smith .. | Private study. |
| 82 | 16 6 8 | Mary Karsaka | St. Joseph's Convent European Girls' High School, Calcutta. |
| 83 | 17 10 8 | Michael Harris | Do. |
| 6 | 16 6 23 | Stanislaus Patrick Pinner .. | St. Joseph's European Boarding Institution, Coimbatore. |
| 37 | 16 3 15 | Arthur Joseph Peters .. | Bishop Currie's High School, Madras. |
| 4 | 17 6 7 | George Crawford Wood .. | St. Joseph's European Boys' High School, Calcutta. |
| 49 | 16 10 9 | Adina Esterline | Queen's Girls' High School, Vepery, Madras. |
| 53 | 17 10 8 | Fry Melford | St. Anthony's High School, Vepery. |
| 72 | 15 7 1 | Harold Davies Zachary .. | Queen's European High School, Coimbatore. |
| 5 | 17 3 23 | Frank Andrews | St. Joseph's European Boarding Institution, Coimbatore. |
| 78 | 15 4 15 | Harold Brown | Queen's European High School, Coimbatore. |
| 48 | 16 6 7 | John Amelia Graham .. | Private study. |
| 55 | 16 4 15 | Harold Florence Mawer .. | Queen's Girls' High School, Vepery, Madras. |
| 47 | 15 6 37 | Bethan Charles Webb .. | Bishop Currie's High School, Madras. |
| 44 | 17 11 15 | Isabel Agnes Woodruff .. | Queen's European High School, Vepery, Madras. |
| 19 | 17 8 2 | William George Carroll .. | Durston Protestant College, Madras. |
| 83 | 16 6 22 | Victor Hugh Leitch | Do. |
| 8 | 19 1 12 | Alwyn Joseph L'Flour .. | Private study. |
| 71 | 16 3 25 | Robert James St. Clair Hillis .. | Queen's European High School, Coimbatore. |
| 16 | 17 1 30 | Dora Brown | Do. |

FAILURE LIST.

List of failures in the HIGH SCHOOL AND BENEVOLENCE EXAMINATIONS under the Code of Regulations for European Schools held in November and December 1913.

2. The following abbreviations are used to indicate the cause of failure:—

Failed in English a
 Failed in Arithmetic b
 Failed to secure qualifying marks in the required number of optional subjects c
 Deficient in the total number of marks d

| Register number. | Name of candidate. | Place of residence. | Subjects in which failed. |
|------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 2 | Edmond Melville Xavier Tinscher | Georgetown .. | a |
| 8 | Joseph Van Haelen | Georgetown .. | a, b |
| 13 | Cliff Leslie Deane Hasell | Madras .. | a |
| 14 | Walter Herbert Bickworth | Idem .. | a |
| 15 | Harry Henry Joseph McMan | Idem .. | a, b, c |
| 41 | Alfred James Williamson | Idem .. | a |
| 77 | Tommy Maurice Figueira | Idem .. | a |
| 113 | Anthony Benjamin D'Costa | Idem .. | a, b |
| 119 | Clifford Anthony Henriques | Idem .. | a, b, c |
| 120 | George Joseph Monahan | Idem .. | a, b, c |
| 121 | John Xavier | Idem .. | a |
| 125 | Charles Joseph Costello | Idem .. | a, b, c |
| 129 | Lancel Thomas Renda | Idem .. | a, b, c |
| 134 | Sorenson Pedregosa | Idem .. | a, b, c |
| 138 | George Alfred D'Costa | Idem .. | b, c |
| 139 | Richard Herbert Lincoln | Idem .. | a |
| 140 | Agnes P'Costa | Georgetown .. | a |
| 144 | Agnes Barbra D'Costa | Colaba .. | a, b |
| 157 | Elizabeth Gertrude D'Costa | Idem .. | a, b |
| 41 | Daphne Ethel Hubbard | Georgetown .. | a |
| 100 | Winifred Anna Frouin | Idem .. | a, b |
| 41 | Dry Ward Russell | Laredo .. | a |
| 45 | Maupia Agnes Wang | Madras .. | a, b |
| 87 | Gertrude Mary D'Costa | Idem .. | a |
| 88 | Francis Augustine Phares | Idem .. | a, b |
| 91 | Martha Cross | Idem .. | a, b |
| 94 | Margaret Amelia Mappes | Idem .. | b |
| 42 | Helen Violet Shaw | Idem .. | a |
| 75 | Charles Alfred King | Georgetown .. | a |
| 74 | William Morris | Colaba .. | a |
| 84 | William Almeida | Madras .. | b, c |
| 85 | Conrad Llewelyn Bentley | Idem .. | a, b |
| 86 | Harold de Costanzo | Idem .. | a |
| 90 | Alan de Costanzo | Idem .. | a |
| 95 | Ivy Dorothy Jones | Laredo .. | a |
| 96 | Anna Henriette Schrier | Idem .. | a |
| 97 | Margaret Reinis | Madras .. | a, b |
| 98 | Edith Anna Regis Brown | Idem .. | a |

Office of the Insp. of European and Training Schools,
 Madras, 12th February 1914.

J. H. MULLINGS,
 Insp. of European and Training Schools.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1914.

[Price, 2 pice.

HIGH SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS UNDER THE CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS, 1913.

BANGALORE.

The following candidates have passed the HIGH SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS under the Code of Regulations for European Schools held in November 1913.

2. Certificates will be forwarded in due course.

| Register number. | Age on 1st December 1913. | Name of candidate. | School from which the candidate applied for the examination. |
|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| FIRST CLASS. | | | |
| 398 | 21 3 3 | Maxime Prince Ladouceux | Bishop Cotton Boys' High School, Banga- |
| | 18 3 25 | do | lore. |
| 395 | 15 6 10 | Ernest St. Clair Thompson | Do do |
| 395 | 17 5 30 | Alma Beatrice Hardy | Bishop Cotton Girls' High School, Banga- |
| | | | lore. |
| SECOND CLASS. | | | |
| 396 | 18 3 5 | Ralph Walter Tolin | St. Joseph's College, Bangalore. |
| 358 | 18 8 30 | Alfred Italia Price | Bishop Cotton Boys' High School, Banga- |
| | | | lore. |
| 376 | 17 1 5 | Glady D'Honnin | Sacred Heart College, Bangalore. |
| 378 | 18 3 14 | Flora Wells | Do do |
| 379 | 17 10 18 | George Edward Campbell | Bishop Cotton Boys' High School, Banga- |
| | | | lore. |
| 380 | 17 9 5 | Samuel Charles Claude D'Aguiar | Do do |
| 375 | 18 9 7 | Doris Galloway | Sacred Heart College, Bangalore. |
| 383 | 17 6 23 | Harold George Hardy | Bishop Cotton Boys' High School, Banga- |
| | | | lore. |
| 383 | 16 1 6 | Frederic Frederick D'Ora | St. Joseph's College, Bangalore. |
| 383 | 17 10 4 | William George Kilbuck | Bishop Cotton Boys' High School, Banga- |
| | | | lore. |
| 377 | 17 10 4 | Enoch Kende | Sacred Heart College, Bangalore. |
| 356 | 17 11 6 | Clive Armstrong Johnson | Bishop Cotton Boys' High School, Banga- |
| | | | lore. |
| 397 | 18 0 0 | Samuel Frederick Nagel | Do do |
| 394 | 18 0 15 | Bertina Richard Howard | Do do |
| 394 | 17 0 13 | Bertina Joseph Howie | St. Joseph's College, Bangalore. |

| Register number. | Age on 1st October 1913. | Name of candidate. | School from which the candidate applied for examination. |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Third Class. | | | |
| 567 | 13 4 1 | Michael Evelyn Gallagher .. | Private study. |
| 568 | 14 9 10 | Edward Edd .. | St. Joseph's College, Bangalore. |
| 463 | 16 16 6 | Arthur Hector Dean .. | Baldwin Boys' High School, Bangalore. |
| 554 | 20 6 18 | William Webb .. | Do. do. |
| 548 | 17 6 8 | Leola Gordon Khosla .. | Bishop Cotton Boys' High School, Bangalore. |
| 571 | 16 4 3 | Arthur Reginald Brand .. | Do. do. |
| 574 | 16 8 12 | Mildred Allen .. | Sacred Heart College, Bangalore. |
| 577 | 19 5 9 | James Patrick Arland .. | St. Joseph's College, Bangalore. |
| 578 | 19 8 12 | Oliver James .. | Sacred Heart College, Bangalore. |
| 585 | 17 7 8 | May Gertrude Weston .. | Baldwin Girls' High School, Bangalore. |
| 586 | 17 12 12 | Robert Lawrence Curtis .. | St. Joseph's College, Bangalore. |
| 587 | 17 8 11 | Yvonne Turnbull .. | Baldwin Boys' High School, Bangalore. |
| 591 | 19 5 13 | Kenneth Leslie .. | Sacred Heart College, Bangalore. |
| 593 | 18 4 30 | Deborah Mortimer .. | Do. do. |
| 595 | 17 7 8 | Colin Charles Edmund .. | Bishop Cotton Boys' High School, Bangalore. |
| 605 | 15 5 16 | William Edwin Wells .. | Bishop Cotton Girls' High School, Bangalore. |
| 549 | 16 2 8 | Leonard Gordon Hutchinson .. | St. Joseph's College, Bangalore. |
| 474 | 14 4 14 | Mary Howar .. | Sacred Heart College, Bangalore. |
| 572 | 17 3 14 | Guy Oswald Woodhouse .. | Bishop Cotton Boys' High School, Bangalore. |
| 496 | 18 11 30 | Adolphus .. | Do. do. |
| 580 | 18 1 27 | Alfred Dwyer .. | St. Andrew's High School for Girls, Bangalore. |
| 584 | 17 6 11 | Margaret Annie Fox Patrick .. | Sacred Heart College, Bangalore. |
| 573 | 19 4 10 | Harold Rupert Woodhouse .. | Bishop Cotton Boys' High School, Bangalore. |
| 594 | 18 6 31 | Kathleen Bourne .. | Baldwin Boys' High School, Bangalore. |

FAILURE LIST.

List of failures to the HIGHER SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS under the Code of Regulations for European Schools held in November 1913.

2. The following abbreviations are used to indicate the cause of failure:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Failed in English | e |
| Failed in Arithmetic | a |
| Failed to secure qualifying marks in the required number of optional subjects | s |
| Deficient in the total number of marks | f |

| Register number. | Name of candidate. | Place of examination. | Subjects in which failed. |
|------------------|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 574 | Oswald Hills Symford | Bangalore .. | e |
| 512 | Charles Archibald Parke | Do. .. | a |
| 513 | James Oscar Morris | Do. .. | a |
| 517 | James Dawson Fildes Hale | Do. .. | e |
| 546 | Richard Andrew Wain | Do. .. | a s |
| 547 | Walter Cecil Jackson | Do. .. | a |
| 545 | William Holdley | Do. .. | d |
| 549 | Henry Foulkerson | Do. .. | a b e |
| 561 | Eric Watts | Do. .. | a s |
| 553 | Robert Charles Stone | Do. .. | a b e |
| 555 | Donald Mahe MacLeod | Do. .. | a b s |
| 556 | William Edward Robinson | Do. .. | a b s |
| 558 | Henry Ross Sydney Taylor | Do. .. | a |
| 557 | David Bevis | Do. .. | d |
| 556 | George Herbert Osborne | Do. .. | a b |
| 560 | Adam Cyril Rupert Gilley | Do. .. | a b |
| 562 | Carl Franklin Ottomann | Do. .. | a |
| 563 | Harbert Alfred Schomann Verber | Do. .. | a |
| 565 | Reuben Everett | Do. .. | a |
| 567 | Daisy Kate Durr | Do. .. | b |
| 568 | Eliza Louise Thomson | Do. .. | a s |

| Register Number. | Names of candidates. | Place of residence. | Schools in which tested. |
|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 389 | Edna Phoebe Chase | Do | Do |
| 390 | Edna Phoebe Chase | Do | Do |
| 391 | Daisy Curtis | Do | Do |
| 392 | Harold Reginald Donald Thurnley | Do | Do |
| 393 | Edward James Patrick Tobin | Do | Do |
| 401 | Frederick Davis | Do | Do |
| 402 | George MacLeod | Do | Do |
| 403 | John McDonald | Do | Do |
| 404 | Robert Roy Campbell | Do | Do |

Office of the Insp. of Hospitals and Training Schools.
Nelson, 19th February 1914.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Insp. of Hospitals and Training Schools.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8.1

MADRAS TUESDAY EVENING FEBRUARY 24, 1914

[illegible]

Part 33.—Miscellaneous Notifications

CONTENTS

[illegible]

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Registration.

Pathways.—The following nestings of Neph. Registrata, are noticed :—

- I. M. H. Ry. Kanna Nannasetti, ex leave, from Kurnool (Gudlapada-Kurnool district) to Tiruchirappalli (South Arcot district).
 M. R. Ry. Pasupatipati Hanumantha Rao, from El (Madurai) to Kurnool (Gudlapada-Kurnool district).
 N. S. Ry. Pothanurathi Jayaram Pillai, from Bangalore (Guntur-Nellore district) to Chidambaram (Gudlapada-Kurnool district).
 N. S. Ry. Vaidyanatha Kandasaami Ayyar, from Tiruvannamalai (South Arcot district) to Mysore (Guntur-Nellore district).
 N. S. Ry. Madhava Srinivasa Venkata Achari, Joint Sub-Registrar II, Tiruchendur, to Tiruvannamalai (South Arcot district).
 II. M. H. Ry. Marudamalai Vengalala Nayudu, ex leave, from Attar Kasha (Tinnevely district) to Madhavaram (Madurai district).
 M. H. Ry. Pothanurathi Tiruvallabha Achari, from Madhavaram (Madurai district) to Ponnaiyil (Tinnevely district).
 M. H. Ry. Venkatasubbiah Ayyangar Kalyanas Ayyangar, from Perambalur (Tinnevely district) to Attar Kasha (Tinnevely district).
 III. M. H. Ry. Panchayannasami Krishnaswami Ayyar, from Rapar (Guntur-Nellore district) to Attur (Coimbatore-Nilgiris district).
 M. H. Ry. Vengalaya Subbarayar, from Annamalai (Coimbatore-Nilgiris district) to Kallar (Kinta district).

Wm. L. Brown, '1912. February 1914

FOREST.

Transfer.—R. Ganesan Aiyar, Ranger, Third Grade, Kollegal, is transferred to Kattangudi Range, South Canara District.

Columbata, 15th February 1914.

G. D. MCCARTHY,
As. Commissioner of Forests, Nilgiris Circle.

Departmental Test.—The following is the result of the Departmental test examination held in January 1914:—

Passer Class and Answers.

Second Class.

1. V. Krishna Aiyar, Fourth Clerk, District Forest Office, South Arcot.
2. B. Chidambaram Aiyar, Second Clerk, District Forest Office, South Arcot.

Ranger's Division Orders.

Rangal Circle.

1. G. Subramanian Aiyar, Fifth Clerk, District Forest Office, Madras.
2. V. Krishna Aiyar, Fourth Clerk, District Forest Office, South Arcot.

Tuticorin, 15th February 1914.

J. S. HATTIE,
Commissioner of Forests, Madras Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Extension of Leave.—Under article 238 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. S. Dugganadasa Venkatasubrahmanyam Aiyar, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, South Arcot division, is granted, with effect from the 10th December 1913, extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

Port St. George, 15th February 1914.

Promotions.

To take effect from 1st January 1914.

M.R. S. Dugganadasa Venkatasubrahmanyam Aiyar, from Superintendent Second Grade, to Superintendent, First Grade, temporary.

Port St. George, 15th February 1914.

Staff Sergeant A. Charles Booth, from Superintendent, Second Grade, temporary, to Superintendent, First Grade, temporary.

Port St. George, 15th February 1914.

R. D. FEARS,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Posting.—M.R. S. T. P. Anantharaman Aiyar, Superintendent, Second Grade, is posted to the charge of the Dammaguda sub-division in the Godavari Southern Division, vice Mr. Frederick Manning Waterhouse, Assistant Engineer, who has been appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Godavari Conservancy Division, vice M.R. S. Venkatasubrahmanyam Aiyar, Executive Engineer, granted privilege leave for three months or until further orders—Chief Engineer's Notification No. 1155-C, dated 15th February 1914.

Camp Dowlatabad, 15th February 1914.

J. M. LACEY,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Posting.—Sub-Engineer M. Ramaswami Pillai, on return from leave, is posted to charge of Tanks sub-division, Godavari Western Division.

Sub-Engineer N. Rangaswami, from the Tanks sub-division for investigation work on extension of irrigation in Godavari Western Division.

Bombay, 15th February 1914.

G. MILDRED,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Leave.—Under article 238, Civil Service Regulations, M.R. S. P. S. Padmanabha Aiyar, Overman, First Grade, temporary work, who stands posted to the Bellary Division, is granted privilege leave for three months (on medical certificate) with retrospective effect from the 28th December 1913.

Bellary, 15th February 1914.

W. J. J. HUNTLEY,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Transfer cancelled.—The transfer of Sergeant Toomy, Superintendent, First Grade, Temporary work, from the West Coast Division to the Coimbatore Division, ordered in S.O. No. 213-3/13-2, of 15th February 1914, is hereby cancelled.

Columbata, 15th February 1914.

J. M. PARKER,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Postings.—The following postings are ordered:—

I. (1) M.R.Ry. Katakshana Katakshana Ayyar Arangal, Supervisor, to the Madras Division for the charge of the Madras sub-division.

(2) M.R.Ry. Subbaraya Vembarasa Ayyar Arangal, S.A., Supervisor, to the Tank Restoration Scheme division.

II. M.R.Ry. Subbaraya Ayyar Arangal, Supervisor, on relief by No. (2) to the Tank Restoration Scheme division.

Trichinopoly, 15th February 1914.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. Katakshana Katakshana, Supervisor, is transferred from the Trichinopoly Division to the Tanjore Division.

Trichinopoly, 15th February 1914.

M. R. KATKSHANA,
Superintending Engineer, P. I. Circle.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. M. Katakshana Ayyar, Sub-Engineer, Fourth Grade, in charge of Madras sub-division, is granted, under article 100, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month with effect from 1st February 1914 onwards.

Madras, 15th February 1914.

A. V. RAMAIAH AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, P. I. Circle.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon F.E. Watson, I.M.S., is granted three months' privilege leave and one year and nine months' furlough in continuation thereof, with effect from date of relief.

(By order.)

G. A. F. HENDERSON, Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal Assistant to the Surgeon-General
under the Government of Madras.

Madras, 15th February 1914.

Extension of leave.—The privilege leave for one month granted to M.R.Ry. M. S. Manjappa Nayudu, Sanitary Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Godavari, is this time S.D.O. No. 1250/5 H. of 1913, dated 17th December 1913, is extended by one month.

Godavari, 17th February 1914.

R. D. ELWIN,
Principal, District Board.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that about the 11th December 1913, the undermentioned treasure is said to have been found in Nagulapadu village of the Amalapuram taluk by Yandala Venkata Subbarao and his servant Sarappa Reddy while digging earth in S. No. 694 of Nagulapadu held on a ryotwari basis by Subbarao Venkatarao Reddy and nine others:—

| Details of the find. | Weight. | Estimated value. |
|--|---------|------------------|
| Tola. | Grain. | Rs. |
| A pot of small gold coins usually known as "Pannu" or "Baku" of which 326 have been recovered from the find. | 10½ | 140 |

All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are requested to appear in person or by agent before the Collector of Madras at his office in Madras on Monday the 23rd July 1914 in view of their claims being required into and disposed of according to law.

Madras Collector's Office,
19th January 1914.

S. RAMACHANDRA REDDY,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that, on the 21st day of September 1913, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at about Rs. 71-8-0 was found hidden in the village-site panchayat land in the village of Teyyan in the Wandiwash taluk, North Arcot district:—

| Description of property. | All valued at about Rs. 71-8-0. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Three gold ornaments | |
| Six gold bangles | |
| Two gold flat pinnas | |
| One gold ring | |
| One gold chain | 88. |

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his office on the 25th day of March 1914 in order to the matter being required into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

North Arcot Collector's Office, Tanjore,
24th November 1913.

S. K. MANJUNATHA,
Collector.

Sanitary Commissioner.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Province containing 10,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Unincorporated Municipalities for the week ending 22nd January 1914.

| Municipalities | Population according to the Census of 1911. | BIRTHS. | | | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Rate per 1,000 of population per annum. | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------|----------|---------------|-----------------|----|---------------|--------------|----------|---------------|-----------------|----|---------------|-----|--------|------------------|----------|-------|--------|------------|----------|---|---------|----------------|-------------|--------|
| | | Class. | | | | | Total Births. | Class. | | | | | Total Deaths. | | | Causes of Death. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Child-birth. | Infants. | Male Infants. | Other children. | | | Child-birth. | Infants. | Male Infants. | Other children. | | M. | F. | Total. | Child-birth. | Infants. | Page. | Borne. | Dysentery. | Typhoid. | | Typhus. | Scarlet fever. | Erysipelas. | Other. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras .. | 154,120 | 2 | 88 | 3 | .. | 45 | 48 | 26 | 38 | 125 | 54 | 89 | 72 | 159 | 40 | 7 | .. | 38 | 18 | 6 | .. | 28 | 304 | 891 | | |
| Tychinopoly .. | 123,312 | 11 | 54 | 19 | .. | 44 | 85 | 79 | 30 | 59 | 24 | 89 | 72 | 159 | 40 | 7 | .. | 38 | 18 | 6 | .. | 28 | 304 | 891 | | |
| Dalton .. | 79,477 | 1 | 55 | 37 | .. | 37 | 24 | 75 | 4 | 58 | 7 | 89 | 24 | 34 | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 10 | .. | .. | 40 | 394 | 100 | | |
| Kumbakonam .. | 81,643 | .. | 28 | 1 | .. | 11 | 18 | 20 | 1 | 56 | 2 | 88 | 48 | 54 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 8 | 1 | .. | 28 | 67-3 | 28-8 | | |
| Tanjore .. | 60,581 | 5 | 84 | 4 | .. | 20 | 23 | 42 | 4 | 48 | 7 | 28 | 30 | 54 | 7 | .. | .. | 7 | 8 | 2 | .. | 25 | 21-0 | 47-2 | | |
| Nagapattinam .. | 29,328 | 8 | 20 | 5 | .. | 8 | 21 | 39 | 8 | 40 | 16 | 37 | 45 | 70 | 18 | .. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 86-3 | 48-7 | |
| Salem .. | 58,155 | .. | 86 | 8 | .. | 28 | 35 | 61 | .. | 47 | 3 | 28 | 58 | 60 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 52-1 | 40-7 | |
| Cuddalore .. | 58,807 | .. | 31 | .. | .. | 11 | 21 | 32 | .. | 67 | 2 | 28 | 54 | 78 | 2 | .. | .. | 8 | 23 | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 53-8 | 48-3 | |
| Caraiyevam .. | 55,854 | .. | 37 | 8 | .. | 18 | 12 | 33 | .. | 40 | 1 | 18 | 39 | 55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 29-9 | 58-4 | |
| Vellore .. | 48,748 | 3 | 37 | 8 | .. | 14 | 18 | 37 | .. | 38 | 9 | 18 | 39 | 55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 41-4 | 37-9 | |
| Rayachoti .. | 48,157 | 7 | 30 | 9 | .. | 15 | 18 | 35 | 1 | 51 | 3 | 18 | 12 | 32 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 48-8 | 55-7 | |
| Vengaloor .. | 48,432 | 16 | 20 | 6 | .. | 33 | 18 | 49 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 18 | 12 | 32 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 38-8 | 20-8 | |
| Chembur .. | 47,007 | 8 | 38 | 3 | .. | 18 | 18 | 35 | 5 | 81 | 5 | 28 | 50 | 58 | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | 14 | 5 | 1 | 32 | 49-1 | 21-8 | |
| Talavanchi .. | 44,808 | 9 | 11 | 37 | .. | 34 | 12 | 38 | 8 | 88 | 10 | 28 | 88 | 78 | 32 | 1 | .. | .. | 11 | 7 | 1 | .. | 32 | 80-0 | 70-4 | |
| Tiruchirappalli .. | 44,808 | 1 | 38 | 4 | .. | 15 | 20 | 35 | .. | 48 | 5 | 22 | 30 | 50 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | 36-8 | 38-3 | |
| Palghat .. | 44,319 | 1 | 37 | .. | .. | 30 | 18 | 41 | .. | 36 | 2 | 31 | 8 | 39 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | 48-3 | 41-7 | |
| Vengaloor .. | 43,413 | 1 | 37 | .. | .. | 18 | 16 | 38 | .. | 38 | 8 | 28 | 12 | 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 48-3 | 38-3 | |
| Mangalore .. | 42,128 | .. | 92 | 8 | .. | 18 | 21 | 41 | .. | 28 | 2 | 27 | 20 | 46 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 33-8 | 33-8 | |
| Gadag .. | 40,800 | 8 | 18 | 9 | .. | 12 | 20 | 32 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 18 | 24 | 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 48-8 | 45-8 | |
| Talavanchi .. | 40,188 | 7 | 13 | 3 | .. | 18 | 17 | 33 | 8 | 24 | 8 | 18 | 24 | 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 41-2 | 70-8 | |
| Eluru .. | 37,812 | .. | 35 | 7 | .. | 20 | 35 | 45 | 1 | 26 | 4 | 18 | 20 | 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 42-8 | 80-5 | |
| Tiruvannam .. | 37,540 | .. | 21 | .. | .. | 11 | 10 | 31 | .. | 45 | 3 | 18 | 19 | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 48-3 | 45-1 | |
| Bellary .. | 34,828 | 3 | 17 | 12 | .. | 23 | 14 | 31 | 8 | 60 | 10 | 48 | 24 | 80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 37-1 | 47-5 | |
| Belur .. | 35,340 | 1 | 18 | 2 | .. | 6 | 10 | 15 | 9 | 18 | 8 | 23 | 12 | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 48-3 | 130-2 | |
| Bombay .. | 35,340 | 1 | 18 | 2 | .. | 6 | 10 | 15 | 9 | 18 | 8 | 23 | 12 | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 48-3 | 130-2 | |
| Bombay .. | 31,850 | .. | 8 | 15 | .. | 6 | 18 | 24 | .. | 18 | 2 | 20 | 8 | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 34-9 | 38-5 | |
| Bombay .. | 31,455 | 1 | 15 | .. | .. | 6 | 18 | 24 | .. | 18 | 2 | 20 | 8 | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 34-9 | 38-5 | |
| Talavanchi .. | 28,258 | 1 | 10 | .. | .. | 10 | 8 | 28 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 35-8 | 80-5 | |
| Bombay .. | 28,258 | 8 | 28 | .. | .. | 24 | 12 | 38 | .. | 15 | .. | 6 | 14 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 48-8 | 30-1 | |
| Chembur .. | 28,258 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | 11 | 8 | 17 | 4 | 18 | .. | 8 | 11 | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 39-8 | 30-1 | |
| Mayavaram .. | 27,131 | .. | 18 | .. | .. | 7 | 8 | 15 | .. | 30 | .. | 31 | 19 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 37-9 | 38-0 | |
| Warangal .. | 25,943 | 3 | 8 | 11 | .. | 18 | 8 | 12 | .. | 21 | 10 | 13 | 18 | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 42-1 | 80-4 | |
| Belur .. | 25,352 | 4 | 18 | 3 | .. | 18 | 7 | 25 | 8 | 18 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 32-8 | 28-1 | |
| Chembur .. | 18,882 | 8 | 5 | .. | .. | 9 | 18 | 11 | 21 | 18 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 48-3 | 77-8 | |
| Total .. | 1,842,221 | 81 | 320 | 828 | 9 | 79 | 418 | 1,195 | 184 | 1,346 | 220 | 8 | 800 | 920 | 1,516 | 338 | 940 | 41 | 176 | 387 | 88 | 13 | 418 | 37-9 | 64-1 | |

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
17th February 1914.

N. ANNAMIAI SAI, *Inspector and Assistant,
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.*

[20th Feb. 1914.]

JOINT GOV. GENERAL OFFICE.

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Summary showing Flights Between and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 21st February 1914.

| Summary for CLOSING week ending 26th February 1914. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|--|--------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|--|--------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|
| District and place. | Railroad during the week ending The February 1914. | | | | | | Expressed during the week ending The February 1914. | | | | | | Expressed during the week ending The February 1914. | | | | | |
| | Imported. | | Exported. | | Transit. | | Imported. | | Exported. | | Transit. | | Imported. | | Exported. | | Transit. | |
| | Barrels. | Boxes. | Barrels. | Boxes. | Barrels. | Boxes. | Barrels. | Boxes. | Barrels. | Boxes. | Barrels. | Boxes. | Barrels. | Boxes. | Barrels. | Boxes. | Barrels. | Boxes. |
| Alameda district | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Buena Vista | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chico district | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chico district | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chico district | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chico district | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chico district | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chico district | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chico district | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chico district | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chico district | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chico district | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chico district | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chico district | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chico district | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chico district | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chico district | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chico district | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chico district | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chico district | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chico district | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chico district | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chico district | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Chico district | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
24th February 1914.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

NOTIFICATIONS.

DRIFT BULKING ENTER THE MARINE RACKERIE CARRIAGE ACT, 1911, APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT FOR
ADOPTION OF THE NATIONAL TRAIL OF TARIFF AND RAILROADS.

Examinations and qualifications of drivers and the conditions under which they may be employed.

1. His person shall be deemed to drive a hackney carriage unless the Commissioner is satisfied (1) that he knows how to drive and in all other respects a fit person for such employment, (2) that he is acquainted with the principal roads and public places in all parts of the town, and (3) that he is not less than 16 years of age.

Description of animals, harness and other things to be used with auditory exercises, dimensions of each exercise and the conditions in which each exercise and the animals used therein shall be kept.

5. A healthy savings shall not be brought up for registration unless it is sound throughout. The sprigged ends shall be in perfect order and the whole must be whole. The root shall be watertight. The doses must close properly and the windows, ventholes and blinds must work easily and be in serviceable order. The house or lamp shall be adequate to all respects. The living and cushion shall be clean and in good condition.

- ③ Hackney cavalries shall be registered in the following classes:—

- Class 1.—Four-wheeled carriages drawn by two or more horses licensed to carry more than six passengers.

- Class 9.—Other four-wheeled carriages drawn by two horses.

- Class 2.—Other four-wheeled carriages drawn by one horse or by bullocks.

- One 4.—Two-shoaled sailboats drawn by one horse.

- Class A.—Two-wheeled carriages drawn by one or more balloons.

- Class 4.—Rattles, paraboloids or other carriage drums or pushed by wire.
The Chinese made rattles of the same shape and material.

The Commissioner's attention to the various classes and his requirements as to the equipment of the carriages, and as to the type of harness or animal to be used therewith, shall be final. The class in which a harness carriage is stipulated shall be added to the particulars required to be shown in accordance with section 16 of the Act.

4. The Commissioners may add to the particulars required by section 3 to be entered in the register and likewise of its requirements referred to in the preceding by-law and no husband or wife shall ply his line work in conformity with those requirements.

4. Holeshafts shall be fitted with a water-proof lead and a water-proof apron, and shall be fitted with two backstays. Holeshafts for two persons shall be drawn by two men and have a mast not less than 30 inches in width by inside measurement.

8. In order that he may identify himself that any hackney carriage or any animal or harness used thereon, in fit for public use, the Commissioner may at any time by written notice require the production before him within a specified time and it shall be obligatory on the owner or person in charge thereof so to produce it.

Inspection of the premises on which carriages, animals, harness and other things are kept.

9. It shall be lawful for any police officer of and above the rank of head constable at any time between sunrise and sunset to enter any premises on which any hackney carriage, or the animal, harness or other things used thereon are kept, in order to carry out any provision of this Act or those by law, and the occupier of such premises shall afford every facility for such officer's inspection.

Retention of stand, door and saddle outside.

10. No animal shall be used in a hackney carriage in a state unfit for such work.
11. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner by written order to detain any animal used in a hackney carriage to be unfit for such work and to suspend the working of such animal for a period not exceeding one month, or a year, at the close of which period it shall be obligatory on the owner again to produce it for inspection.

12. The owner of any animal detained under the preceding clause until for use in a hackney carriage shall, if he disposes of it, or secures it from the premises on which it is detained, give notice of the fact to the Commissioner within 24 hours of such disposal or removal, furnishing at the same time the name and address of the person to whom he has disposed of it or the place to which it has been removed.

Publication of list of fares and table of distances.

13. The list of fares and table of distances fixed by the Commissioner with the sanction of the Local Government duly notified shall be published by the officer of the same in some conspicuous part of his office and in such other offices and places as he may deem proper.

Regulation of the amount and weight of baggage to be carried with or without additional charge.

14. A small box or hand bag (not exceeding 24 x 15 x 9 inches) and a bundle of bedding or rugs, shall be carried free in all classes of carriage, provided that no vehicle shall be compelled to carry more than 20 lb. of baggage. For every other article of baggage a charge not exceeding 2 annas may be levied. No hackney carriage shall carry baggage in excess of the following weights:—

| Class of carriage. | In addition to full licensed complement of passengers. | | Extra allowance for every passenger having licensed baggage. | |
|---------------------|--|----------|--|--------|
| | CLASS. | EXTRA. | CLASS. | EXTRA. |
| Classes (1) to (5). | (1) Driven by one horse or one bullock | 20 or 10 | 60 | or 30 |
| | (2) Driven by more than one horse or more than one bullock | 80 | or 30 | 120 |

General.

15. A driver leaving the reins of the municipality shall deposit his badge in the office of the Commissioner where it will be kept and given back to him on his return.

16. The driver of a carriage of the first and second class carriages shall include a coat, trousers and vest.

17. Any person having a hackney carriage of any description is entitled to the exclusive use of it, provided that he pays the prescribed fare. No other passenger shall be admitted without his consent.

18. No hackney carriage shall be driven at any time between half an hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise unless it carries if it is registered in the first, second, third class, two lighted lamps, or if it is registered in any other class, one lighted lamp. This bylaw will not operate if there is sufficient moonlight to render such light unnecessary.

H. F. T. PHILLIPS,

Deputy Superintendent of Police and Commissioner under Act V of 1911, Zaire District.

Tanjore, 12th February 1914.

DRAFT BY-LAWS UNDER THE MARRIAGE MARRIAGE CLASSES ACT, 1913, APPROVED BY GOVERNMENT FOR AMENDMENT OF THE MARRIAGE.

Exemption and qualifications of drivers and the conditions under which they may be employed.

1. No person shall be licensed to drive a hackney carriage unless the Commissioner is satisfied (1) that he knows how to drive and is in all other respects a fit person for such employment, (2) that he is acquainted with the principal roads and public places in all parts of the town, and (3) that he is not less than 24 years of age.

Disposition of animals, harness and other things to be used with hackney carriages, disposition of such carriages and the conditions under which such carriages and the animals used thereon shall be kept.

2. A hackney carriage shall not be brought up for registration unless it is sound throughout. The springs and axle shall be in perfect order and the wheels must not shake. The roof shall be waterproof. The doors must close properly and the windows, harness and wheels must work easily and be in serviceable order. The lamps or lamp shall be adequate in all respects. The lining and cushions shall be clean and in good condition.

2. Candidates will be allowed to answer certain questions with the aid of books. They may bring with them any or all of the following books on the morning of the 3rd April 1914:—

(1) The rules of the High Court, Original Side, 1902.

(2) Do Appellate Side.

(3) The Civil Rules of Practice, 1904.

(4) The text of the Civil Procedure Code.

And on the afternoon of the same day, the text of the Criminal Procedure Code.

N.B.—No book should contain any notes of any sort, manuscript or printed. If any candidate brings with him a book containing notes, he will be liable to disqualification.

The use of the above books will be allowed in answering the questions in the second half of each of the above papers.

Candidates entering the examination room will leave their books in charge of the Examination Superintendent. At 12 noon and 3 p.m. the answers to the questions for which no books are permitted will be collected. New answer books will then be distributed and candidates will, without delay, bring their answers under parental books from the paper issued out.

3. Candidates coming to the examination room after 10-30 a.m. or 3-30 p.m. will not be admitted.

4. No candidate will be permitted to leave the examination room till after 10-30 a.m. or 3-30 p.m. and a candidate once quitting the examination room will not be again admitted.

5. Candidates are requested not to spoil the floor by throwing ink, etc. They should not detach any sheets from their answer books.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
21st February 1914.

R. TYAGABAI ATTAP,
Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.

UNCLAIMED DOCUMENTS.

List of documents lying unclaimed in the office of the Registrar of Madras-Chingleput.

| Date and date of registration or refusal. | Book and document numbers. | Parties and rates. | Executors. | Calcutt. | Years of party who should take back the document. |
|---|----------------------------|---|----------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1812 26th June .. | 227 of Book I. | Letter, Court given to a monthly rent of Rs. 20 | Edinburg & Co. | Seigist, Perambur. | Madhavadas. |
| 1813 July .. | 228 of Book I. | Letter, Court given to a monthly rent of Rs. 12 | Chellamurthi, .. | 45-46 Madras. | Madhavadas. |
| 20th .. | 103 of Book I. | Letter, Court given to a monthly rent of Rs. 12 | Kapoor, Madras. | Madhavadas. | Madhavadas. |
| 4th September .. | 146 of Book I. | Letter, Court given to a monthly rent of Rs. 12 | J. S. Srinivasan, .. | Madhavadas. | Madhavadas. |
| 21st September .. | 202 of Book I. | Letter, Court given to a monthly rent of Rs. 12 | Madhavadas. | Madhavadas. | Madhavadas. |
| 22nd May .. | 146 of Book I. | Letter, Court given to a monthly rent of Rs. 12 | Madhavadas. | Madhavadas. | Madhavadas. |
| 21st .. | 146 of Book I. | Letter, Court given to a monthly rent of Rs. 12 | Madhavadas. | Madhavadas. | Madhavadas. |
| 21st .. | 146 of Book I. | Letter, Court given to a monthly rent of Rs. 12 | Madhavadas. | Madhavadas. | Madhavadas. |
| 21st .. | 146 of Book I. | Letter, Court given to a monthly rent of Rs. 12 | Madhavadas. | Madhavadas. | Madhavadas. |

N.B.—In the case of Rs. 12 and 12 in a number of Rs. 12 will be listed for the same number of documents for every three days or part thereof when the first three days from the date of registration or refusal. Documents after that will lying unclaimed for over two years will be destroyed.

Madras-Chingleput Registrar's Office,
21st January 1914.

V. SUBBA RAO,
Registrar of Assurances.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

Notice is hereby given that the courts of this District stand below will be closed for this year's annual session as follows:—

1. The District and Sessions Court of Salem.

For two months from Monday, the 20th day of April, to Saturday, the 20th day of June 1914 (both days inclusive).

2. The Courts of the District Munsifs of Salem (Principal and Additional), Krishnagiri and Iluppa.

For six weeks from Monday, the 20th day of April, to Saturday, the 20th day of May 1914 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions or other papers will not be received. Accompaniments will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees and other papers, provided the applications for such copies have been presented before the courts begin.

District and Sessions Court, Salem,
21st February 1914.

J. T. GILLBERT,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in this District will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The District and Sessions Court, Calcuttaw, the Subordinate Judge's Court, Calcuttaw, and the District Munsif's Court, Calcuttaw. | Two months from Tuesday the 21st April 1914 to Sunday the 21st June 1914 (both days inclusive). |
| The District Munsif's Courts of Tirupur, Erode, Chinnaiyur and Kalligol. | Six weeks from Tuesday the 21st April 1914 to Monday the 24th June 1914 (both days inclusive). |
| The Principal and Additional District Munsif's Courts, Chinnaiyur. | Four weeks from Tuesday the 21st April 1914 to Monday the 18th May 1914 (both days inclusive). |

The adjournment regarding the Subordinate Judge's Court, the Nilgiris, will be notified later on. During the adjournment plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment, and for the delivery of such copies arrangements will be made by each court.

District and Sessions Court, Calcuttaw,
4th February 1914

H. NOBBERLY,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of South Arcot will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 21st April to Saturday the 27th June 1914, both days inclusive, that the District Munsif's Courts of Chelkote, Ponnai, Vaidichachan, Villaperum and Tiruchendur will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 21st April to Saturday the 20th June 1914, both days inclusive, and that the District Munsif's Courts of Chelkote, Marudachan, Tiruchendur and Kallikottai for six weeks from Monday the 21st May to Saturday the 27th June 1914, both days inclusive.

1. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.
2. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which notice or other pleadings or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court of South Arcot,
Chelkote, 7th February 1914.

F. H. HAMNETT,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this District will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

- 1 (a) The District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court of Trichinopoly for two months from Monday, the 14th April, to Saturday, the 20th June 1914 (both days inclusive).
- (b) The District Munsif's Courts of Trichinopoly, Srirangam, Kallidai, Arripalay and Mammalal and the Additional District Munsif's Court of Trichinopoly for six weeks from Monday, the 11th May, to Saturday, the 20th June 1914 (both days inclusive).
- (c) The District Munsif's Court of Karaikal for six weeks from Monday, the 20th April, to Saturday, the 26th May (both days inclusive).
2. The Additional District Munsif's Court, now working at Arripalay, will also be closed for six weeks from Monday, the 11th May, to Saturday, the 20th June (both days inclusive), if its further retention for one year (which has been applied for) is sanctioned by Government.
3. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.
4. Arrangements will however be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or other pleadings or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Trichinopoly.
2nd February 1914.

H. D. J. HARDING,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this District will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| District and Sessions Court of South Malabar, Sub-Courts of Calicut, Palghat and Ootacamund and Temporary Sub-Court, Palghat. | For two months from Monday, the 20th May 1914 to Saturday, the 4th July 1914 (both days inclusive). |
| District Munsif's Court, Vaynath. | For two months from Monday, the 20th April 1914 to Saturday, the 4th June 1914 (both days inclusive). |

All the other District Munsif's Courts of this District for six weeks from Monday, the 4th May 1914 to Sunday, the 14th June 1914 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions and other papers will not be received. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of decrees and judgments and other papers, provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess.

District and Sessions Court of South Malabar,
Calicut, 23rd February 1914.

A. EDGINGTON,
District and Sessions Judge.

In confirmation of this Court's notification, dated the 4th February 1914, notice is hereby given that the Court of the Subordinate Judge, the Ndjara, Coudaloh, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 4th May 1914 to Friday, the 3rd July 1914 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment, pleas, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment and for the delivery of such copies arrangements will be made.

District Court, Coudaloh,
4th February 1914.

H. MOSELEY,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Chingapet will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 24th April to Saturday the 20th June 1914 (both days inclusive), that the District Magistrate's Court of Tiruveller will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 24th April to Saturday the 20th May (both days inclusive), and that the District Magistrate's Courts of Chingapet (Principal and Additional), Ponnasimile and Chingavaram will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 11th May to Saturday the 20th June (both days inclusive).

1. No pleas, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

2. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Chingapet,
14th February 1914.

P. A. BOOTH,
District and Sessions Judge.

In confirmation of this Court's notification, dated the 7th instant, it is hereby notified that the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Coudaloh will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 27th April to Saturday the 27th June 1914, both days inclusive, subject to the sanction of the Government for its continuance from the 20th April 1914 till the end of the year.

District and Sessions Court, North And,
Coudaloh, 10th February 1914.

F. B. HANNETT,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Ndjara will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 27th April to Saturday, the 27th June 1914, both days inclusive, that the District Magistrate's Courts of Ndjara (Principal and Additional) and Kariyati will be closed for six weeks from Monday, the 27th April, to Saturday, the 8th June 1914, both days inclusive, and that the District Magistrate's Court of Kariyati will be closed for six weeks from Monday, the 10th May, to Friday, the 27th June 1914, both days inclusive.

1. No pleas, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.
2. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Ndjara,
10th February 1914.

J. W. SUTHER,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Civil Courts in the Tanjore District will be closed for the annual recess as follows:

1. The District Court, the Subordinate Judge's Courts, Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Mayavaram, Nagapattinam, and the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Tanjore. For two months from Monday the 27th April to Saturday the 27th June 1914, both days inclusive.
2. The Courts of the District Magistrate of Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Velurugam, Rayavetichy, Shiyell, Tiruchendur, Kappalam and Pattakottai. For six weeks from Monday the 27th April to Saturday the 8th June 1914, both days inclusive.
3. The Courts of the District Magistrate of Tanjore, Tiruveller and Manavangudi. For six weeks from Monday the 10th May to Saturday the 27th June 1914, both days inclusive.

Any pleas, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the courts. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District Court, Tanjore,
24th February 1914.

D. VENKOTA SAO,
Ag. District Judge.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

12 ISHIGURO

Notice is hereby given that a Court will be held on Monday the 11th day of March 1894 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of declaring the dividends in the within named reorganized estate and that all objections to the schedule filed herewith and status of any of the creditors appearing thereon, which have not previously been determined, will then be heard and determined.

[illegible]

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
21st February 1896

J. R. AVELINSON,
Deputy Director

INSOLVABLE FIBERS

No. 3 of 1914 (Serials Class No. 288 of 1908) in the Cover of the Southern
District, Michigan, Calver.

| | | |
|---|----|-------------------|
| Vasanthakuttil Kutta Maitha of Nagpur area, Collet .. | .. | <i>Pedicular.</i> |
| Sakshi Viti Mawmad Kosa and three others .. | .. | <i>Cuscuta.</i> |

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 13 of Act III of 1897, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 11th March 1916. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court on the said date.

Additional District Munsif's Court, Calcutta,
17th February 1914.

H. KRISHNAN,
General Manager

No. 6 of 1913 is the Copy of the Decree of the Emperor, Commander

Thekkumalai Chetti, son of Venkatesan Chetti, residing at Edipoy-
amparam, Coimbatore taluk " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "

Notice is hereby given under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that all the creditors of the above-named debtor should present their claims as soon as possible before 20th March 1914, and that a claim may be proved by de-barring or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the appendix attached to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908. A schedule of creditors will be formed on 15th March 1914.

Dated 29th day of February 1964.

H. MORSELEY,
District Judge

No. 42 of 1813 (No. 13 of 1812 is the District Court of Ocracoe) is the Court of the Ottoman Empire, Ocracoe.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Tenkanti Narasimhaiah and Anjanayya, residing in Jannala- | |
| maddur, Coimbatore district | Fathima (Dahew) |
| Pallavi Venkata Ranganadh and others | Sundaram (Cris- |
| | tian) |

Since it is barely given that Tanshanti Herminhays and Anapocyle were adj. allowed in-
wants by an order of the Court, dated the 28th day of January 1884.

The creditors of the said deceased should prove their claim on or before the 15th day of March 1904; a claim may be proved by delivery or sending by post in a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1903.

Official Receiver's Court, Budapest,
19th February 1924

M. W. ELLIOT,
Chief Engineer.

No. 92 of 1913 (No. 52 of 1913 in the Court of the District Magistrate of Soudharan)
in the Court of the District Magistrate, Soudharan.

| | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|-------------------------|
| Maharaj Kanneya's son Kanneyya, residing in Palla Reddigata, haveli | .. | .. | .. | .. | Petitioner (Sister). |
| of Yaganti, Cuddapah taluk | .. | .. | .. | .. | Respondent (Creditors). |
| Balabho Yacheta Subbiah and others | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

Notice is hereby given that the shroveseed Malcom Kenegeya was adjudicated as insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 5th day of February 1974.

The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their claim on or before the 10th day of March 1914; a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the undersigned an Affidavit Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1902.

Official Receiver's Court, Calicut,
30th February 1914.

M. W. ELLIOT,
Off. and Assoc.

Mo. 75 of 1913 (Mo. 80 of 1913 in the District Court of Oregon)
in the Office of the Official Recorder, Oregon.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Tripster Sarwat Fida Abass's son Sahayyah, residing in Haddopoli, | |
| Foodstore work | Patnamer (Daher). |
| Mahipat Tashatarmayyah and others | Raymond (Daher). |

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of article III of the Constitution of the United States, that the above-named Marcella Peltola has applied to the District Court of Chicago for being declared an alien and that her petition having been transferred to this Court for disposal, it is posted for hearing to the 18th day of March 1914.

Any condition wishing to oppose the petition may appear before this Court in person or by pleader on the next date.

General Ramirez's Court, Paddepak,
12th February 1934.

M. W. ELLIOT,
Chief Engineer

No. 2 of 2013 (No. 1 of 2014 in the District Court of Oshana) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Oshana.

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Maha Subbappa's son Pella Chingak, residing in Peravuram, besides | |
| of Aranthiyakudi, Palampet taluk | <i>Palaemon (Delio)</i> |
| Talavali Gurusappa and Teelade Subbiah and others | <i>Scaphinotus</i> (Orisk.) |

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 22 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named Maria Fedie Cheongah has applied to the District Court of Cook County for being declared an insolvent and that in previous having been transferred to this Court her disposal, it is ordered for hearing to the 10th day of March 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the petition may appear before this Court in person or by

Official Reserve's Court, Caddo, La.,
18th February 1914.

M. W. ELLIOT,
Official Secretary

No. 1 of 1914 is the Coast of the District Mount. Elbow.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Europana Pilsa, one of Marlborough Pilsa meeting at Oshak | |
| East | Pelimer. |
| a. qm. g. G. Company, Agent Melbourne Pilsa and six | |
| others | Beyard Londre |

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted for hearing on 30th March 1944.

District Muzo (Pa-Cant), Maselipatan,
21th February 1916.

B. BANGSWAMI ATTANAR,
District Engineer

No. 25 of 1911 of the COURT OF THE DEPUTY JUDGE, GOVERNOR, KALINGAR.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|----|-------------------------|
| Morris, Shaw Wallace & Co. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Petroleum (Crude). |
| Farquhar Vanita Sulem Rao | .. | .. | .. | .. | Counter-epidemic (Dell) |

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjournment passed on the said petition on 1st March 1915 has been annulled by order, dated 25th December 1915, of L.A. No. 425 of 1915 under section 27, clause 7 of Act III of 1901.

District Court, Boston, 15th February 1914.

J. I. COTTON,
Director, Japan

No. 4 of 1913 is THE ORDER OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SHARADA, RAJASIMHAPUR.

| | | | |
|---|----|----|-------------|
| Sei Ryen Wheren Matsuyama Bah Gaps of Karsapa.. | .. | .. | Petitioner. |
| ori Faja of Pokapokan and nine others | .. | .. | Defendants. |

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner in the above case has submitted a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of his debts under section 27 of Act III of 1907 and the same is posted for consideration on 10th March 1914.

District Court, Cedarash,
190. February 1894.

J. J. COTTON,
District Judge.

No. 9 of 1943 is the Court of the District Judge, Bangalore, Bangalore.

| | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----------------|
| Shi Hara Yoshiteru wasa Mao Goro of Kyoto | .. | .. | .. | <i>Pythium</i> |
| Shi Naga of Fitchburg and nine others | .. | .. | .. | <i>Collet</i> |

Notes is hereby given that the petitioner in the above case has submitted a proposal for a compromise in satisfaction of his debt under section 27 of Act III of 1907 and the same has been posted for consideration to 19th March 1911.

Diary Court, Glasgow
28th February 1896

J. J. CORTES,
District Judge

No. 62 of 1913 (No. 16 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, Godevada)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, GODEVADA.

Vijayar Lakshminarayana, son of Sreenivasa, residing at Vaddapera .. Petitioner (Plaintiff).
Kannan Narayana and others Counter-petitioners (Defendants).

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court, dated 20th day of January 1914, the above-named petitioner was adjudged insolvent. Creditors of the above-named petitioner should prove their claims on or before 15th day of March 1914 by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 4 of the Indian Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1912.

Official Receiver's Court, Godevada District,
13th February 1914.

M. H. HAKIM,
Official Receiver.

No. 3 of 1914 (No. 13 of 1914 in the District Court, Godevada) IN THE COURT OF THE
DISTRICT JUDGE, GODEVADA.

Fallappa Nagappa son of Pata Naganna, residing at Channada .. Petitioner (Plaintiff).
Chelamchara Nagappa and others Counter-petitioners (Defendants).

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to declare him as insolvent and that the application is posted to 15th day of March 1914.

Official Receiver's Court, Godevada District, Rayachanady,
15th February 1914.

M. H. HAKIM,
Official Receiver.

No. 2 of 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, GODEVADA.

Veerappa Lakshminarayana, son of Veerappa, age 18, Village trade, of
Panalagada Petitioner.
Ganika Venkataswami and also others Counter-petitioners.

Notice is hereby given, under section 22 (2) of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 15th March 1914.

District Munsif's Court, Godevada,
19th February 1914.

S. AUDHARAYANA MATHEU,
District Munsif.

No. 11 of 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, GODEVADA.

Pandana Subbaraya Petitioner.
Sundarappa Venkataswami and others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 9th day of February 1914 and the intending creditors should prove their claims on or before the 15th day of April 1914 by sending affidavits in Form No. 3 by registered post or in any manner they choose.

District Munsif's Court, Godevada,
18th February 1914.

S. RAGHAVA AYYANGAR,
District Munsif.

No. 12 of 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, GODEVADA.

Partial Venkatasappa Petitioner.
Ganika Cotton Sale and Paper Mills & Co., etc., and others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 9th day of February 1914 and the intending creditors should prove their claims on or before the 15th day of April 1914 by sending affidavits in Form No. 3, by registered post or in any manner they choose.

District Munsif's Court, Godevada,
18th February 1914.

S. RAGHAVA AYYANGAR,
District Munsif.

No. 1 of 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, GODEVADA.

Talluri Subbaraya, Panayya, Nagabharan and Panayya Petitioners.
Kallipada Venkata Narayana and others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioners have applied to this Court on the 15th day of February 1914 to be declared insolvent, and that the 15th day of April 1914 has been fixed by this Court for receiving the affidavits, if any, of the creditors intending to oppose the said application.

District Munsif's Court, Godevada,
18th February 1914.

S. RAGHAVA AYYANGAR,
District Munsif.

No. 8 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, KINRA, MARATHWADA.

Chittan Chakraborty Petitioner.
Kallipati Ramabrahman and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner Chittan Chakraborty has applied for being declared as insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 18th day of March 1914.
Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on 10 a.m. on the said date.

District Court, Kinra, Marathwada,
18th February 1914.

F. A. COLLEDGE,
District Judge.

No. 27 of 1913 in the Court of the District Judge, KINRA, MARATHWADA.

Pallepota Sanyas, son of Venkataswami Petitioner.
Kalepalli Balakrishna Sankar and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner Pallepota Sanyas was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 15th day of February 1914; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 5 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

District Court, Kinra, Marathwada,
15th February 1914.

F. A. COLLEDGE,
District Judge.

No. 53 of 1913 (No. 2 of 1913 in the file of the Court, Baramulla) in the Court of the Official Receiver, KINRA, MARATHWADA.

Madhyasam Ramaswami Petitioner.
Venkataswami's son Ramaswami and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner Madhyasam Ramaswami was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 15th February 1914; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 5 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Kinra, Marathwada,
18th February 1914.

Dr. SRIHARILU,
Official Receiver.

No. 125 of 1913 (No. 36 of 1913 in the file of the District Muzdar's Office, Baramulla) in the Court of the District Muzdar, KINRA, MARATHWADA.

(1) Arivigadda Ramaswami, (2) Arivigadda Sanyas and (3) Arivigadda Peda Sanyas Petitioners.
Madduraddi Venkataswami and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioners (1) Arivigadda Ramaswami, (2) Arivigadda Sanyas and (3) Arivigadda Peda Sanyas were adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 15th February 1914; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 5 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Kinra, Marathwada,
18th February 1914.

Dr. SRIHARILU,
Official Receiver.

No. 126 of 1913 (No. 37 of 1913 in the file of the District Muzdar's Office, Baramulla) in the Court of the District Muzdar, KINRA, MARATHWADA.

(1) Mappa Venkataswami and (2) Mappa Lakshmaswami Petitioners.
Adavanchi Venkatasankaraswami and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioners (1) Mappa Venkataswami and (2) Mappa Lakshmaswami were adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 15th February 1914; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 5 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Kinra, Marathwada,
18th February 1914.

Dr. SRIHARILU,
Official Receiver.

No. 115 of 1913 (No. 10 of 1913 of THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT MUMBAI'S COURT, MAHARASHTRA) IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE, KATRA, MAHARASHTRA.

Kallappa Kallappa Petitioner.
Mudabala Kallappa Rao and fourteen others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner Kallappa Kallappa has applied to this Court on the 8th February 1914; and the notices are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Katra, Maharashtra,
14th February 1914.

H. SRIRAMULU,
Official Receiver.

No. 1 of 1914 (No. 10 of 1913 of THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF NORTH ARCADE) IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE, NORTH ARCADE.

In the matter of *Visalakshi Reddi*, an insolvent, one of *Visalakshi Reddi*, residing at *Palloor village, Chittoor taluk*.

Visalakshi Reddi Petitioner (Insolvent).
Vira Magbava Reddi and others Defendants (Creditors).

Whereas the above-named Visalakshi Reddi has been adjudged an insolvent by the District Court of North Arcot on 15th December 1913, it is hereby notified that all persons holding any pecuniary claims against the said insolvent should prove their claims before me as early as possible. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post a registered letter to me an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Chittoor,
14th February 1914.

V. SRINIVASA RAOHACHARIAN,
Official Receiver.

No. 3 of 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, RAIPUR.

Ganga Baijwa Baijwa, one of Kadar Baijwa Baijwa, at Digan
Buzar, Asot, Walsapah taluk Petitioner (Debtor).
Pudamanna Guralani and sixteen others Counter-petitioners (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given, under clause (5) of section 23 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named debtor has applied to this Court by a petition, dated 2nd February 1914, for being adjudged an insolvent and that the petition is posted for hearing on the 20th March 1914.
Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on the said date.

District Magistrate's Court, Raipur,
24th February 1914.

V. DAMDAPANI PILLAI,
District Magist.

No. 10 of 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SALEM.

Venkateswami Chetti Petitioner.
S. Venkateswami Ayyar and six others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that Venkateswami Chetti, one of Matha Chetti at Palurayankuppam, Ator taluk, Salem district, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted on 20th March 1914 for hearing.

Principal District Magistrate's Court, Salem,
17th February 1914.

K. S. KOTHANDARAMA AYYAR,
Principal District Magist.

No. 1 of 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SALEM.

Nell Soudan, son of Iyengaranna Soudan, Pannampalayam, Koonpur-
petit Agraharam, Erode taluk Petitioner.
P. L. P. Palappa Chettiar and eleven others Defendants.

Take notice that the above-named petitioner has filed a petition for being declared insolvent and it will be heard on 10th March 1914.

Additional District Magistrate's Court, Salem,
17th February 1914.

P. G. RAMA AYYAR,
Additional District Magist.

No. 51 of 1913 (No. 6 of 1913 of THE JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE'S COURT, TAPPAH) IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE, SOUTH ARCADE.

S. Parthasarathi Chetti Petitioner.
Chakravarthy Chetti and 818 others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Parthasarathi Chetti, one of Kusa Chetti, residing at Vythareddipalayam, Chidambaram taluk, the petitioner above named has applied to this Court on 14th February 1914; and the notices are called upon to prove their claims on or before the 14th March 1914 at 7 a.m. by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Chidambaram,
14th February 1914.

A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 12 of 1914 (No. 1 of 1914 of the FILE of the DISTRICT MUGGER'S COURT, PANGNI)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL REGISTRAR, SOUTH ARCADE.

Venkatapathi Reddi Petitioner,
P. Venkatapathi Reddi and two others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Venkatapathi Reddi, son of Reddi Reddi, residing at Veluppalam, Chidambaram taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 14th March 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Chidambaram, 19th February 1914. A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 14 of 1914 (No. 2 of 1914 of the FILE of the DISTRICT MUGGER'S COURT, PANGNI)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL REGISTRAR, SOUTH ARCADE.

Krishnasami Chetti Petitioner,
Nutha Rangasami Chetti and eight others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Krishnasami Chetti, son of Annaswami Chetti, residing at Velumangalam, Chidambaram taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 14th March 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Chidambaram, 19th February 1914. A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 15 of 1914 (No. 3 of 1914 of the FILE of the DISTRICT MUGGER'S COURT, PANGNI)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL REGISTRAR, SOUTH ARCADE.

Ramakrishna Ashwari Petitioner,
Chakrapani Chetti and five others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Ramakrishna Ashwari, son of Krishnasami Ashwari, residing at Koppampalayam, Tiruchendur taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 14th March 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Chidambaram, 19th February 1914. A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 16 of 1914 (No. 4 of 1914 of the FILE of the DISTRICT COURT, SOUTH ARCADE)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL REGISTRAR, SOUTH ARCADE.

Dhanayyappa Reddi, Venkataraya Reddi and Sadayappa Reddi Petitioner,
Rama Reddi and thirteen others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Dhanayyappa Reddi, Venkataraya Reddi and Sadayappa Reddi, sons of Ishwariyappa Reddi, residing at Thuchanur, Sakun, Chidambaram taluk, have applied for being declared insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to 14th March 1914. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 7 A.M. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Chidambaram, 19th February 1914. A. CHAKRAPANI AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 2 of 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, SOUTH MALABAR, CALICUT

Anandji Kallappanath Kunnam Maseed Petitioner,
Madrassathani Haji Ahmed Katti and eleven others Counter-petitioners.

Notice, under clause 5 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to the 11th March 1914.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Calicut, 19th February 1914. F. J. SOZARIO,
Subordinate Judge.

No. 2 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif's Court of Vallabhadra,
in the County of the Central Malabar, Tanjore.

Parasuraman Ayyar, son of Nannu Reddy, Alankudi Malabar;
person, Parasuraman Ayyar and Veluprasad Menon Petitioner.
Hobanur Gunda Harothar and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 28 (4) of Act III of 1907, that each of the creditors of the above-named defendant who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 25th March 1914, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
16th February 1914.

G. S. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 3 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanjore.

Amaladas Ayyar, son of Venkataswami Ayyar, residing at Manoj-
apparambali, Papanasam taluk Petitioner.
Narasimham Ayyar and twenty others Respondents.

Under clause 3 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the above-named Amaladas Ayyar has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent, and that his application is posted to 16th day of March 1914 for hearing.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Tanjore,
12th February 1914.

T. C. THIRUVENKATACHARIAN,
Sd. Subordinate Judge.

No. 5 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tanjore.

Rethkonda Venkataswami, son of Nagaswami, Kapt and trader at Rajga-
palam, Tenkasi taluk Petitioner.
Enatal Sanyas Gura and others Counter-petitioners.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 3 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Rethkonda Venkataswami has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 16th April 1914 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by valid on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Tanjore,
16th February 1914.

K. KALLANASWAMI,
District Munsif.

No. 7 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanjore.

In the matter of Nagalingam Pillai.

S. N. M. A. G. Gopal's Ayyar and another Petitioner (Defendant).
Nagalingam Pillai Respondent (Plaintiff).

Notice is hereby given, under clause 3 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that S. N. M. A. G. Gopal's Ayyar, son of Kalluram Ayyar, residing at Mala Vinayagaswami, Tinnevely Bridge, and S. N. M. A. G. Ramakrishna Ayyar, son of Induram Ayyar, residing at Sankarapattanam, Tenkasi taluk, and at Pappankulam, Anthonimadam taluk, have applied to this Court for declaring Nagalingam Pillai, son of Sridasappa Pillai, ordinarily residing in the Chattr Street, Mala Vinayagaswami, Tinnevely Bridge, an insolvent, and that their application is posted for hearing to the 24th day of March 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by valid on the said date.

Dated the 16th day of February 1914.

D. G. WALLER,
Sd. District Judge.

No. 8 of 1914 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanjore.

In the matter of Narayana Appayya.

S. P. N. M. P. R. M. Rameswami Chettiar Petitioner (Defendant).
Narayana Appayya Respondent (Plaintiff).

Notice is hereby given, under clause 3 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that S. P. N. M. P. R. M. Rameswami Chettiar, son of Sankaradas Chettiar, residing at Tinnevely Konda and at Kankarai,

Revenue District, has applied to this Court for declaring Narayana Appayya, son of Rama Appayya, residing at Alwarthosangar, Tiruchendur taluk, and at Kallipalem, Srivilliputhur taluk, an insolvent, and that his application is posted for hearing to the 24th day of March 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by written statement, on the said date.

Dated the 14th day of February 1914.

D. G. WALLER,
As. District Judge.

No. 78 of 1913 (No. 1 of 1913 in the DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT, SRIYAKKUMAR) in the COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TIRUVALLUR.

In the matter of A. R. M. Vallabhaiah Pillai.

A. R. M. Vallabhaiah Pillai Petitioner.
Parthasarathy Pillai and eight others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that A. R. M. Vallabhaiah Pillai, son of Ramaswami Pillai, residing at Thiruvengadam, Tiruchendur taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 15th day of February 1914, and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

Official Receiver's Court, Tenasserly,
14th February 1914.

F. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

No. 2 of 1914 (No. 1 of 1914, DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT, TIRUCHENDUR) in the COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TIRUCHENDUR.

In the matter of K. Arayana.

K. Arayana Petitioner.
K. V. Kallammar and Sivaramalingam Pillai Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that K. Arayana of Arayanaipalayam, son of Arakka Arayana, residing at Veerampalayam, Tenasserly taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 14th day of February 1914, and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

Official Receiver's Court, Tenasserly,
14th February 1914.

F. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

No. 3 of 1914 (No. 15 of 1913 in the DISTRICT COURT, TIRUVALLUR) in the COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TIRUVALLUR.

In the matter of Vallabhaiah Kallamban and his son son.

Vallabhaiah Kallamban and his two sons (1) Ramaswami Kallamban and (2) Kallamban Kallamban Petitioner.
Deviakumbhar and twenty-three others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that (1) Vallabhaiah Kallamban, son of Subrahmanya Kallamban, and (2) Ramaswami and Krishna Kallamban, sons of Vallabhaiah Kallamban, residing at Koda, Nanguneri Taluk, Srivilliputhur taluk, the petitioners above named, were adjudged insolvents by this Court on 15th day of February 1914, and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

Official Receiver's Court, Tenasserly,
14th February 1914.

F. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

No. 1 of 1914 in the COURT OF THE DISTRICT MURDER, TIRUCHENNAI.

Bayan Sahib Petitioner.
Slate Mahomed Sahib and two others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 17 of Act III of 1907, that Bayan Sahib, son of Vallabha Sahib of Cuddalore, Tiruchennai taluk, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent. His petition stands posted to 12th March 1914 for hearing.

District MURDER'S COURT, TIRUCHENNAI,
15th February 1914.

N. RAMASWAMI,
District Judge.

No. 35 of 1913 of the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

N. V. Kishanmayy Ayyar, son of Venkataswami Ayyar Nanyangar
Ayyar, Stone Andler Street, Trichinopoly Petitioner.
Sungarayal Aiyar and others Counter-Petitioners.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petition is now adjourned on last week by me on 18th February 1914. All the petitioners are required to prove their claims by depositions or sending by registered post to the District Receiver an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules. The further examination of the petition will take place on 28th February 1914.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
18th February 1914.

G. KUMARACHAKRAVARTI AYTANQAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 1 of 1914 of the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

V. Krishna Ayyar, son of Venkataswami Ayyar, Aliah, Trichinopoly .. . Petitioner.
Madhayan Chetti and others Counter-Petitioners.

Whereas the above-named petitioner has applied to the District Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal. Notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 14th March 1914.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
17th February 1914.

G. KUMARACHAKRAVARTI AYTANQAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 1 of 1914 of the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

T. Ahmed Mankhayer Petitioner (Defect).
S. K. Ibrahim Chetty and twenty-one others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (3) of Act III of 1907, that T. Ahmed Mankhayer, son of Usha Mankhayer, residing at North New Street, Trichinopoly, Trichinopoly taluk, the petitioner above named, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 6th March 1914 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear either in person or by pleader in this Court on the said date of hearing.

District Judge's Court, Trichinopoly,
25th February 1914.

G. J. KURABISHI SAKIN,
District Judge.

No. 4 of 1913 of the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly.

Mutha Venkatasubramanian Pillai, son of Panchasubramanian Pillai, Kalla
Street, Trichinopoly Fort Petitioner.
Agent Subbarayan Pillai and others Counter-petitioners.

Whereas the above-named petitioner has applied to the Sub-Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 7th March 1914.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
16th February 1914.

G. KUMARACHAKRAVARTI AYTANQAR,
Official Receiver.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

No. 513 of 1912 of the Small Causes Court of Madurai.

Noorulla Mawther Plaintiff.
S. Palaniandy Poyyar Defendant.

To S. Palaniandy Poyyar, residing at Kuthav within the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court of Madurai, Madurai taluk, Madurai Presidency.

Whereas plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 102-2-5 due on a promissory note you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on person, or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court duly by some other person able to answer all such questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by affidavit in the summons, to answer the above-named plaintiff, on Monday, the 25th day of March 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day And you will bring with you, or send by your pleader to inspect, and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 12th day of February 1914.
Except from Prisoners.

I give under the documents required.
I will within a reasonable time required, say you on (in each party to, as the case may be) required to put in a written statement by me.

2. If you do not appear on the day appointed your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you are here no money from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness in person, on applying to this Court at any time before the trial on your application, their necessary costs of attendance.

3. If you attend the day, you should pay the money due Court with the costs of the suit to avoid the execution of the decree which may be against your person or property, or both if necessary.

Madurai, 12th February 1914.

M. T. MAUNG,
Additional Judge.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICES.

The Patna north lock will be closed for traffic from the 1st April 1914 to 1st July 1914 both days inclusive, as the lock has to be repaired. Boatmen are warned that their boats cannot be allowed through the lock on those days and that they will have to make their own arrangements for transhipment of goods, if any, from the river to the canal side and vice versa.

The Aligarh north and south locks will be closed for traffic for two weeks from the 8th March 1914. Boatmen are warned that their boats will not be allowed to pass the locks on those days and that they will have to make their own arrangements for transhipment of goods if any.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Chingapat division, 24th February 1914. S. A. SRINIVASA ATTANGAR, Executive Engineer.

The Cuddalore north lock otherwise called Nattakadu lock will be closed for traffic from the 1st April 1914 to 1st July 1914, and arrangements will be made to pass boats through a sand bag lock. Passengers intending to go to Ponnapper for the Erividigai feast, and all boatmen are warned that their boats are likely to be detained for some time at the sand bag lock. No boats will be allowed to pass the lock after 4 p.m. at night.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Chingapat division, 24th February 1914. S. A. SRINIVASA ATTANGAR, Executive Engineer.

UNCLAIMED SUM.

A sum of Rs. 5-3-4 is due to Sankada Subbaya Nayak, Ponnapper, as per final bill for repairs to Kappa Noddi Thangai since March 1911. The same will be credited to Government if the ponnapper fails to appear before the undersigned to receive the same on or before the 31st March 1914.

10th February 1914.

F. W. OGDENWELL, Executive Engineer, North Arcot Division.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 18 of 1914.

The following is published for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
10th February 1914.

W. E. HUDDLESTON, Commander, R.N.,
Presidency Port Officer.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Karnaphuli river—Depth of water in fathoms.

No. 17-I (first publication).

Subject.—The following depth of water was found in the channel by soundings taken on the 14th January 1914.—

| Track No. 1, Outer Bar— | | | | | | Fms. |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|------|
| Due on Diamond | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| Due on Diamond | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| Due on Diamond | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |

Chart referred to—No. 14, Chittagong (Karnaphuli) river.

Publication.—Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 225.

Authority.—Port Office, Chittagong, action, dated 28th January 1914.

J. C. WARD, Lieut., R.N.,
Act. Port Officer of Calcutta.

(Published for general information.)

Calcutta, the 19th January 1914.

H. H. GOSWAMI,
Secretary, Marine Department.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 37 of 1914.

The following is published for information.

Provisionary Port Office, Madras,
18th February 1914

W. R. HUDDLESTON, Commander, R.F.M.,
Provisionary Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 255.)

CHINA SEA.—TERRING TOWERS.—REFERENCE TO THE HAZEL.

Establishment of River Mouth Leading Marks and Inward and Outward Turning Transit Marks.

Notice is hereby given that the following aids to navigation have been established, to assist vessels in navigating between the Dong Hoi and the entrance to the Haiko:—

Two Most prominent Beacons to be known as the River Mouth Leading Marks, have been established on the southern bank of the Haiko, about 1 mile to the north-westward of the Port Light.

The high (or rear) Beacon exhibits a white light. The low (or front) Beacon exhibits a red light. The lights are fixed, diaphanous, of the South Order. These Beacons in station mark the channel from the Spot Light-house toward the entrance to the Haiko, north Central Port (about 4 miles S.S.W. of Port Light) is shown.

Three Beacons, forming two sets of right-angled transit marks, and to be known as the Inward and Outward Turning Transit Marks, have been established in the neighborhood of the Taku Tar Outer Leading Marks.

The high (or rear) Beacon is a black square. The low (or front) Beacons are two black pyramids.

The establishment of these two sets of transit Marks—the Inward Turning Transit Marks—indicates, when in line, where an inward-bound vessel should leave the Taku Tar Inner Leading Marks and proceed on the River Mouth Leading Marks. The establishment of these two sets of transit Marks—the Outward Turning Transit Marks—indicates, when in line, where an outward-bound vessel should leave the River Mouth Leading Marks and proceed on the Taku Tar Inner Leading Marks.

The stationary withdrawal of the floating aids to navigation during the winter months is not affected by this Notice. The lighting of the several Leading Marks will be continued during the winter.

(By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.)

The Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 26th December 1913.

W. FRED. TILLEY,
Coast Inspector.

List of VESSELS in the MARINE REGISTER with their DISCHARGES, &c., on the 21st February 1914, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

| Ship's name. | Tonnage. | Commander. | Particulars. | Where to act. | Agents. |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|
| S.S. "Tadousa" | 22 | ... | Colombo | 19th February. | Moore, Perry & Co. |
| S.S. "Heron" | 22 | ... | Colombo | 19th do. | " " |
| S.S. "Typhoon" | 22 | ... | Colombo | 19th do. | " " |
| S.S. "Lightning" | 22 | ... | Colombo | 19th do. | " " |
| S.S. "City of London" | 22 | ... | Colombo | 19th do. | " " |
| S.S. "Tadousa" | 22 | ... | Colombo | 19th do. | " " |

History of Vessels arrived at and departed from the Port of Madras on the 16th February 1914.

ARRIVALS.

| Ship's name. | Vessel's name. | Date. | Port of origin. | Commander's name. | Where from. |
|--------------|----------------------|-------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1914. | | | | | |
| 19th Feb. | S.S. "Scholar" | 1909 | S. | R. J. Griffiths | Colombo. |
| 19th " | S.S. "Chao Fengyong" | 1909 | S. | J. L. Fudge | Id. |
| 19th " | S.S. "Kata Nalora" | 1910 | S. | J. G. Gullerick | Trinidad. |
| 19th " | S.S. "Sunderland" | 1911 | S. | G. W. Gullerick | New York. |
| 19th " | S.S. "Amsterdam" | 1912 | S. | G. W. Gullerick | Rotterdam. |
| 19th " | S.S. "Idem" | 1913 | S. | J. G. Gullerick | Rotterdam. |
| 19th " | S.S. "Idem" | 1914 | S. | J. G. Gullerick | Rotterdam. |
| 19th " | S.S. "Idem" | 1915 | S. | J. G. Gullerick | Rotterdam. |
| 19th " | S.S. "Idem" | 1916 | S. | J. G. Gullerick | Rotterdam. |
| 19th " | S.S. "Idem" | 1917 | S. | J. G. Gullerick | Rotterdam. |
| 19th " | S.S. "Idem" | 1918 | S. | J. G. Gullerick | Rotterdam. |
| 19th " | S.S. "Idem" | 1919 | S. | J. G. Gullerick | Rotterdam. |
| 19th " | S.S. "Idem" | 1920 | S. | J. G. Gullerick | Rotterdam. |
| 19th " | S.S. "Idem" | 1921 | S. | J. G. Gullerick | Rotterdam. |
| 19th " | S.S. "Idem" | 1922 | S. | J. G. Gullerick | Rotterdam. |
| 19th " | S.S. "Idem" | 1923 | S. | J. G. Gullerick | Rotterdam. |
| 19th " | S.S. "Idem" | 1924 | S. | J. G. Gullerick | Rotterdam. |
| 19th " | S.S. "Idem" | 1925 | S. | J. G. Gullerick | Rotterdam. |
| 19th " | S.S. "Idem" | 1926 | S. | J. G. Gullerick | Rotterdam. |
| 19th " | S.S. "Idem" | 1927 | S. | J. G. Gullerick | Rotterdam. |
| 19th " | S.S. "Idem" | 1928 | S. | J. G. Gullerick | Rotterdam. |
| 19th " | S.S. "Idem" | 1929 | S. | J. G. Gullerick | Rotterdam. |
| 19th " | S.S. "Idem" | 1930 | S. | J. G. Gullerick | Rotterdam. |

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORT OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a deserter or absence without leave from the 1st Infantry Regiment of Infantry, dated at Mysore, the 17th day of February 1914.

Number, rank and name, 8134, Private Victor Doris; age, twenty-five years, two months and twelve days; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, fair; hair, light brown; eyes, blue; nose, aquiline; labourer (hardwork); date of enlistment, 15th March 1907; place of enlistment, Ferozshah; parish and country in which born, Barmen, Straßburg, Rhine, England; date of desertion or absence, 15th January 1914; place of desertion or absence, Mysore; marks, tattoo-marks on both forearms and back of both hands. Scars on both knees.

G. H. J. HOOKER, Major,
Commanding, 1st Cavalry Regiment.

Report of a deserter or absence without leave from the 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps of Infantry, dated at Bangalore, the 17th day of February 1914.

Number, rank and name, 8514, Rifle John Thomas Erasmus Smith; age, twenty-six years eight months; height, 5 feet 4½ inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey; nose, bilious; smokes; date of enlistment, 15th March 1908; place of enlistment, Leeds, Yorkshire; parish and country in which born, Witley Gilbert, Durham, Durham; date of desertion or absence, 2nd January 1914; place of desertion or absence, Agre; marks, scars, lower, clasped hands, left forearm; scar, right forearm; old injury to third finger right hand; scar left wrist; under six years.

MONTAGU STUART-WORTLEY, Lieut-Col.,
The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Commanding 4th Battalion.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF KEROSINE-OIL AT COTACAMUND.

Notice is hereby given that tenders will be received up to 2 o'clock on Monday the 23rd March 1914, by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, N. for the supply of consignments of kerosine-oil of 157½ to be delivered to the French Press at Shanmugas Hill. Deliverment in such quantities and such times as may be ordered. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10 which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras,
10th February 1914.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF WOOD, METALS, NAILS, OILS, BRUNNER, PETROL, KEROSINE-OIL, SOAP, POTASH, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 2 P.M. on Monday the 23rd March 1914 by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, for the supply, for a period of one year, from 1st April 1914 of all or any of the articles mentioned in the following groups: group I, wood, etc.; group II, metals, tools, nails, etc.; group III, oil, stoves, etc.; group III-A, kerosene, petrol, etc.; group IV, brushes; group V, kerosene-oil and petrol; group VI, tin and earthenware; group VII, soap, country, etc.; and group VIII, potash, country, etc. Tenders should be on printed forms copies of which are to be obtained free on application and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25 for each of the groups, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted. Ten per cent on the weighted annual value of the accepted tender should be deposited and the contractor must execute an agreement on stamped paper the use of which is to be borne by him. This deposit will be returned in case of failure to supply the articles within the time stated or of the quality required. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for doing so. The articles should be weighed and delivered at the Mint Buildings, Pochampatty Branch and Mount Road Branch at the cost of the supplier.

Mint Buildings, Madras,
10th February 1914.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SERVICES OF AN AUCTIONEER.

Sealed tenders for the services of an Auctioneer for the sale of unserviceable and obsolete stores of the battery during the year 1914-15 will be received by the undersigned up to 15 noon on Monday the 23rd March 1914.

Terms of tenders are obtainable on payment of Rs. 2 per cent. Tenders must be sent under a strong cover securely fastened, sealed and conspicuously marked, "Tender for the sale of unserviceable and obsolete stores" and accompanied by a ^{Financial Post} receipt for Rs. 25.

Madras, 11th February 1914.

H. MACDONALD, Major,
Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory.

AUCTION FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES REQUIRED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THE TECHNOLOGY CENTRAL FILL DURING THE YEAR 1964-1965.

Notice is hereby given that the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Tromsøspoly, will hold a public auction at the Central Jail, Tromsøspoly, on the 19th March 1914 at 2 p.m. for the supply of the following articles:—

[illegible]

Tendering bidders must deposit Rs. 50 as earnest-money. The deposits of the successful bidders will be retained by the Superintendent, and those of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned after the auction is over.

The successful bidder will be required to deposit one-tenth of the value of the supplies and to execute a bond within a week of the date of the auction, having which their deposits will be refunded. In the case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidder will also be liable to pay the difference between the price awarded and that ultimately obtained.

Bidders at the auction must bring with them a sample of each article for which they intend to bid.

In the case of merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be considered, provided they reach the undersigned before the 16th March 1914 with the samples and the circumstances referred to.

The *Berardius* does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tender.

Any further information may be had from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Thiruvananthapuram.

Central Jail, Philadelphia,
1914, February 1914.

H. SHUBROCK,
Department of Mathematics

ATTENTION FOR SUPPLY OF CHAINS, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Publicantery, Madras, at 11 a.m. on 14th March 1914 for the supply of grain, etc., detailed below.

2. The amount deposited against each firm will form the security for due performance of the contract by successful bidder and they will also exercise a bond.
3. The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.
4. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras.

[illegible]

The Postmaster, Moscow,
17th February 1906.

G. W. MACDONALD, Ocala, Fla., LMS
Superintendent of Prison

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT LUNATIC ASYLUM, MADRAS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND OTHER HOSPITAL REQUIREMENTS.

Tenders to be ready given that sealed tenders in duplicate will be received up to 6-30 o'clock (morning) on Friday the 4th March 1914 by the Superintendent, Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras, for the supply of the following articles:—

First, Groceries—Quantities of articles which need to be supplied in bulk within seven days after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made on bills as soon after receipt as possible.

Second, Groceries—Quantities of perishable articles of daily supply (supply to continue from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915). An order for each day's requirement will be given to the contractor. Payment will be made on monthly bills.

Third, Medicines—Quantities of medicines, Hospital Medicines, Wine and Spirits. "Bedding and Clothing."—Quantities of articles to be indicated for in quantities as required. Payment will be made on monthly bills. Supplies to continue from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.

1. The articles required are detailed in the classified schedules annexed, and information as to weights, etc., may be had on personal application at the Asylum.

2. A separate tender must be sent in for each article.

3. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent at the Government Lunatic Asylum at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may desire to attend.

4. Tenders to be expressed in the manner detailed in paragraph 1 and on the covers the words "Tenders for Hospital Supplies" written. Each tender must contain not only the price, but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the means in which must be detailed up having the appropriate value of each article tendered.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit (in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts) as earnest money of the amount asked against each article. When several articles are tendered for, one Bank receipt for the total amount of earnest-money will be received. In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. No cash will be returned. This deposit will be returned to successful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 6.

6. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of three days from the date thereof, and, in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

7. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of the articles being which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

9. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Deputy Assistant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the articles.

10. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent. of deposit money, will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security forfeited to Government.

11. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

12. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The Superintendent also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

14. The successful competitor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

15. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be returned over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the depositors. Government will appropriate as soon as per G.O. No. 2886, dated 1st March 1908, authority in that effect being duly returned in the account or other document submitted by the depositors.

16. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph No. 15, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule or schedules to the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest money, if in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts, deposited in Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

17. No article shall be supplied to the Asylum except on authority signed by the Superintendent or by some responsible person authorized by him in writing to do so.

18. Printed forms of tenders can be had on application at the Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras.

19. Samples are not required unless called for. When called for they must be sent in within two days. If approved and tender accepted, the samples received will be counted as part of the supply. If rejected the samples will be paid for at the tender price. Tenderers are distinctly to understand that, if the tender is accepted, the balance of the article or articles required must be in every way equal to the approved sample. The signature of the Superintendent to be fixed on this point.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Madras, 11th February 1914.

P. HEFFERNAN, Capt., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Government Lunatic Asylum

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET, ETC., FOR THE
 CENTRAL JAIL, SALEM

Notice is hereby given, that the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Salem, will hold a public auction at the Central Jail, Salem, on Monday the 23rd March 1924 for the supply of the following articles required for the use of the Salem Central Jail during 1924-1925:—

Maintenance Department

| Des. articles. | Quantity. | Probable quality. |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Myrica nagi | 350,000 lbs. (more or less). | To be delivered in four months time in four instalments free from bark, sand and stones; one half of the quantity to be old and mature grass. 10 stages above 10 per cent to be made good by the contractor. |
| 2. Senna pedic. dry, free from seed, shell; no must be white. | 125,000 lbs. (more or less) | to be delivered in two lots; culture of seed should not be less than 47 per cent. |
| 3. Senna rose, white, dry, clean and free from bark, leaves, etc. | 80,000 lbs. (more or less). | In four lots as required. |
| 4. Terminal shell, new .. | 50,000 lbs. (more or less). | Clean and free from bark, dirt, stones and grits; not worsted water; and not less; to be delivered in two lots. |
| 5. New tarred | 9,000 lbs. (more or less) | from four stones, fibre, etc., to be delivered in one lot. |
| 6. New carboxen, dry .. | 5,000 lbs. (more or less) | to be free from worst; to be delivered in one lot. |
| 7. Chilli, new and dry .. | 5,000 lbs. (more or less) | to be delivered in one lot. |
| 8. Turmeric, new and dry .. | 500 lbs. to be delivered in one lot. | |
| 9. Cloves, fresh and large .. | 700 lbs. (more or less) monthly. | |
| 10. Eucalypt | 30 tons (more or less) monthly. | |
| 11. Freezed, dry, in billets of not more than 8 feet. | 15 tons (more or less) monthly. | |

Necessaries Department.

| Articles. | Particular quantity. |
|---|--|
| 12. Unglazed seed | 25,000 lbs. (yearly) to be of good quality. Seed should be bulky and heavy. To be delivered in such quantities as may be required from time to time. Weightage more than 75 per cent. and definitely the custom of ad. ad. less than 40 per cent. to be made good by the contractor. |
| 13. Grass, grey, wool | 10,000 lbs. yearly to be supplied as required. Weightage more than 50 per cent. to be made good by the contractor. |
| 14. Kersh grass, 4 feet long .. | 5,000 lbs. yearly to be supplied as required; quality should be fine and dry. |
| 15. Wood-charcoal | 4,500 lb. yearly to be supplied when ordered. |
| 16. Leather | 500 lb., to be supplied as required. It must be of good quality without board marks and should weigh from 7 to 8 lb. and form about 20 strips. |
| 17. Aloe fibre | 500 lb. |
| 18. Bone-wax | 10 lb. to be supplied in the beginning of the official year. |
| 19. Catgut | 200 yards. |
| 20. Cotton rade | No. 500. |
| 21. Tin solder | 50 lb. |
| 22. Tin shims (rakes) | 50, 400. |
| 23. Saccharine | 5 lb. |
| 24. Gum | 5 lb. |
| 25. Shellac | 1 lb. |
| 26. Fern wood | 300 lb. |
| 27. Turpentine | 5 lb. |
| 28. Japan | 2 lbs. |
| 29. Sandpaper | 3 quires. |
| 30. Rattan | 500 lb. |
| 31. Ragi | 500 lb. Excess weightage should be made good by the contractor. |
| 32. Raw rice | 100 lb. |
| 33. Lamp oil | 50 lb. |
| 34. Coconut oil | 50 lb. |
| 35. Country soap | 40 lb. |
| 36. Java fibre | 20 lb. |
| 37. Tissue paper | 5 quires. |
| 38. Red tape | 54 rolls. |
| 39. Glass plates | 10 inches x 8 inches—200. |
| 40. Glass plates | 14 inches x 12 inches—50. |
| 41. Empty dealwood boxes .. | 16 monthly. |
| 42. Red cloth (sawdust) .. | 16 yards. |
| 43. Bamboo shavings | 25. |
| 44. Bamboo shavings for window thread | 55. |
| 45. Jaggery | 55 mounds, good, dry and pelegay. |

46. Bidding bidders should deposit Rs. 50 as earnest-money. The deposit of the successful bidder will be retained by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Salem, until the supplies are made and those of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction is over. Bidders are at liberty to bid for whatever quantity they may wish to supply up to quantity required.

47. In the case of the large supplies the successful bidder will be required to deposit at once a sum equal to one-fifth part of the value of the articles bid or tendered for, and to execute a bond within seven days of the date of the auction failing which their deposits will be forfeited. In case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidders will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

48. Samples of articles of dress can be seen at the time of auction. The date of supply will be intimated by the Superintendent in person.

49. *The advance of cash will be made for supplies ordered.

50. In the case of those merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be considered provided they reach the Superintendent on or before 11 noon of the 23rd March 1914, and are accompanied by the deposit of Rs. 10. These tenders will be opened only at the time of the auction and the rate offered will be considered with the auction bids. Tenderers should specify in words as well as in figures the rates offered, which should be in lb. per rupee delivered at the Salem Central Jail.

51. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tender.

52. The merchants will be required to deposit one-tenth of the value of articles bid or tendered for.

Salem Central Jail,
19th Feb. 1914.

W. L. FORBSTER, Chgo., I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

* The cost of the articles supplied will be paid upon delivery or even as passed by the medical officer and the Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF BEET AND MANUFACTURES.

Notice is hereby given that the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bellary, will hold a public auction at the Central Jail Office, Bellary, on Tuesday the 10th March 1914, at 2 P.M., for the supply of the following articles required for the Jail during 1914-1915:—

| Articles. | Probable quantity (more or less). | |
|--|-----------------------------------|----|
| Peetty | 215,000 lb. | .. |
| or | | .. |
| Raw's seed (not less than 4 months old) | 125,000 .. | .. |
| Cholam, white .. | 205,000 .. | .. |
| Turned for fine seed .. | 15,000 .. | .. |
| Cholam | 2,000 .. | .. |
| Turned | 100 .. | .. |
| Cholam | 20,000 .. | .. |
| Shall, thorough .. | 40,000 .. | .. |
| Segg | 200 .. | .. |
| Segg | 200 .. | .. |
| Firewood, dry .. | 500 tons | .. |
| Cholam | 200 lb. | .. |
| Vegetables | 50,000 .. | .. |
| Melons; about .. | 2,000 .. | .. |
| or | | .. |
| as much as required. | | .. |
| Kashmir oil | 2,000 .. | .. |
| Common oil | 40 .. | .. |
| Our only | 11,000 plates | .. |
| Cholam, mixed seed, best quality, soft, long crops, for the district | 1,000 lb. | .. |
| Cholam, mixed seed, mixed quality, superior | 2,000 .. | .. |
| Cholam, mixed seed, mixed quality | 5,000 .. | .. |
| Cholam, mixed seed, mixed quality, superior | 10,000 .. | .. |
| Segg | 200 cwt. | .. |
| Gingerly seed, best .. | 25,000 lb. | .. |
| Segg | 200 .. | .. |
| Cholam | 10,000 .. | .. |
| Peetty | 500 lb. | .. |
| Twice No. 4's white .. | 2,000 lb. | .. |
| Twice No. 10's white .. | 1,000 .. | .. |

The articles, firewood, milk, wool, segg, gingerly seed and segg shall be delivered in such quantities as may be required from time to time.

2. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 50 as earnest-money. The deposits of successful bidders will be retained by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary, until the supplies are made and those of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction is over. Bidders are at liberty to bid for all or any of the articles they may wish to supply up to the quantity required.

3. The successful bidder will be required to deposit as security for the due performance of the contract a sum equivalent to 25 per cent. of the value of articles contracted for and to execute a bond within ten days of the date of auction bidding which the deposits will be liable to forfeiture. In case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidder will also be liable to pay the difference between the price contracted and that ultimately obtained.

4. Samples of articles should be furnished for inspection at the time of auction and bidders by tender should not fail to send in their samples in time. The date of supply will be intimated by the Superintendent in person or by letter. The cost of the articles will be paid upon delivery but no advance will be made on any account.

5. The contract will be subject to the confirmation by the Superintendent of Prisons.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing; also the right of requiring the successful tenderer to supply greater or smaller quantities of articles than those mentioned above. The quantities ordered by the Superintendent shall be delivered within ten days from the date of order.

7. In the case of their merchants unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be considered provided that they reach the Superintendent on or before 3 P.M. of the 10th March 1914, and are accompanied by the deposits. These tenders will be opened only at the time of the auction and the price offered will be considered with the lowest bid. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rates offered which should be in pounds per cwt. delivered at the Central Jail, Bellary.

The orders should be addressed to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary, superscribed "Tenders for the supply of articles."

8. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tender.
9. Exact weights will be made good by the contractor.

Bellary Central Jail Office,
29th February 1914.

A. J. IVATTS,
Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

Tenders are hereby given that sealed tenders in duplicate will be received up to 10 o'clock (morning) on Wednesday the 26th February 1914 by the Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, for the supply of the following articles:—

Brot, Biscuits, and Mac-doi, etc., Biscuits.—Consists of articles which must be supplied in bulk within seven days after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made on bill as soon after receipt as possible.

Brot, Potatoes.—Consists of perishable articles of daily supply (supply to commence from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915). An order for each day's requirements will be given to the contractor. Payment will be made on monthly bills.

Mac-doi, Biscuits, Fruits, etc., Soap, etc., Medical Stores, Medical Water and "Bedding and Clothing."—Consists of articles to be ordered for in quantities as required. Payment will be made on monthly bills. Supplies to commence from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.

1. The articles required are detailed in the classified schedules annexed, and information as to samples, etc., may be had on personal application at the hospital.

2. A separate tender must be sent in for each article.

3. Tenders will be opened by the Senior Medical Officer at the General Hospital at the appointed time in the presence of three contractors who may observe in siting.

4. Tenders to be superscribed in the manner described in paragraph 2 and on the outside the words "Tenders for hospital supplies" written. Each tender must contain not only the price, but the total value of each item of supply ordered in a separate column, the total in which must be totalled up showing the aggregate value of each entire tender.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit (in Government promissory-note or Bank receipt) as earnest-money of the amount noted against each article. When ordered articles are received for, one Bank receipt for the total amount of earnest-money will be returned. In default of each deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be returned after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. No seal will be returned. This deposit will be returned to successful tenders immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 6.

7. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, and, in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

8. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving notification that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of the articles, filling which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

10. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Deputy Assistant-Secretary for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the articles.

11. A fee, not exceeding 10 per cent. of deposit money, will be levied for any intervention of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the amount will be doubled and the security forfeited to Government.

12. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

13. The Senior Medical Officer reserves to himself the right to decline or accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

14. The Senior Medical Officer also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

15. The successful competitor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

16. Government promissory-notes lodged as earnest-money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be returned over to the Senior Medical Officer but shall remain in the name of the deposit. Government will appropriate or amend the notes as per G.O. No. 2534, dated 1st March 1914, whereby it has been being duly entered in the contract or other document annexed by the depositor.

17. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph, No. 16, the tenderer shall attach a certificate in his schedule or enclosure to the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the amount money of the Government promissory-note or Bank receipt deposited to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

18. No articles shall be supplied to the Hospital except on authority signed by the Senior Medical Officer or by some responsible person authorized by him in writing to do so.

19. Printed forms of tenders can be had on application at the General Hospital, Madras.

20. Samples are not required unless called for. When asked for they must be sent in within two days. If accepted and tender accepted, the samples received will be treated as part of the supply. If rejected, the samples will be paid for at the tender rates. Tenderers are distinctly to understand that, if the tender be accepted, the balance of the article or articles required must be in every way equal to the approved sample. The opinion of the Senior Medical Officer is to be final on this point.

21. The number or quantity named in the form of tender is the maximum number or quantity which the Senior Medical Officer undertakes to require to be supplied, but the contractor will be under an obligation to supply such larger number or increased quantity as the Senior Medical Officer may require him to supply.

| Articles. | Maximum number or quantity required. | Current deposit. | Remarks. |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Meat, tinned. (Both supplies. Quantities stated in this list represent an average supply.) | | | |
| Assorted | 120 | 5 | If the whole of the tinned meat is included in one tender, the 120 will be reduced to current deposit. |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Poultry, tinned. (Both supplies.) | | | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | If the whole of the tinned poultry is included in one tender, the 120 will be reduced to current deposit. |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |
| Beef, tinned, 1 lb. tins, 12 months | 120 | 5 | |

| Article. | Maximum number or quantity required. | Estimated deposit. | Remarks. |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| Dust and Shavings, Firebricks. (Quantities shown in this group represent work on two boats' material supply)—total | | | |
| Dust | 20 | 20 | |
| Shavings | 200 | 200 | |
| Firebricks | 20 | 20 | |
| Concrete (Sulphur) | 1,000 | 1,000 | |
| Bait, Sea-bait. (Quantities shown in this group represent work on two boats' material supply) | | | |
| Food, 1st sort, without bones | 20 | 20 | |
| Meat, 1st sort, with bones (a) | 20 | 20 | |
| Do do without bones (b) | 20 | 20 | |
| Bacon's fat | 20 | 20 | |
| Bacon's salt | 20 | 20 | |
| Butter, fresh, best | 20 | 20 | |
| Butterfat (20 lb. or pt.), specific gravity not under 700 | 20 | 20 | |
| SALT | | | |
| Salt, coarse, best, may be refined in hospital, specific gravity not under 1,020 (note of 10 lb. or more) | 20 | 20 | |
| Olive or 1st sort, 18 lb. each in weight when fresh | 20 | 20 | |
| Tallow | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 1st sort, with bones (a) | 20 | 20 | |
| Do do without bones (b) | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 2nd sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 3rd sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 4th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 5th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 6th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 7th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 8th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 9th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 10th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 11th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 12th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 13th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 14th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 15th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 16th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 17th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 18th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 19th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 20th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 21st sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 22nd sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 23rd sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 24th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 25th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 26th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 27th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 28th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 29th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 30th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 31st sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 32nd sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 33rd sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 34th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 35th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 36th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 37th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 38th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 39th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 40th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 41st sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 42nd sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 43rd sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 44th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 45th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 46th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 47th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 48th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 49th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 50th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 51st sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 52nd sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 53rd sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 54th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 55th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 56th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 57th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 58th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 59th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 60th sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 61st sort | 20 | 20 | |
| Fat, 62nd sort | 20 | 20 | |

(a) Each sheep must weigh not less than 20 lb. Only male sheep will be accepted. The feet of the sheep must be attended upon within 10 days of the date of the sale. The feet of the sheep will not be accepted as evidence unless they are attended. The evidence attached to the sheep will stand in the possession of the sheep until the date of the sale, and during the time of the sale or after it in other cases, the evidence will provide a liability for the sheep and he will be paid according to the standard scale.

| Articles. | Minimum number or quantity required. | Forced Supply. | Remarks. |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| Assorted Groceries. (Quantities shown in this group represent more or less than the market supply.) | | | |
| Indian meal, large | No. | 1,000 | 75 |
| Indian meal, small | No. | 1,000 | |
| Indian meal, extra | No. | 1,000 | |
| Flour, extra | No. | 1,000 | 75 |
| Flour, small | No. | 1,000 | |
| Flour, extra | No. | 1,000 | |
| Wine and Spirits. (Quantities shown in this group represent more or less than the market supply.) | | | |
| Beer | Do. | 24 | If the whole of this group is included in one tender, the 24 will be received as a forced supply. |
| Port | Do. | 24 | |
| Whisky | Do. | 24 | |
| Brandy | Do. | 24 | |
| Wine | Do. | 24 | |
| Port | Do. | 24 | |
| Whisky | Do. | 24 | |
| Brandy | Do. | 24 | |
| Wine | Do. | 24 | |
| Port | Do. | 24 | |
| Butter and Lard. (Quantities shown in this group represent more or less than the market supply.) | | | |
| Butter, salted, in casks | No. | 100 | If the whole of this group is included in one tender, the 24 will be received as a forced supply. |
| Butter, salted, in casks | No. | 100 | |
| Butter, salted, in casks | No. | 100 | |
| Butter, salted, in casks | No. | 100 | |
| Butter, salted, in casks | No. | 100 | |
| Butter, salted, in casks | No. | 100 | |
| Butter, salted, in casks | No. | 100 | |
| Butter, salted, in casks | No. | 100 | |
| Butter, salted, in casks | No. | 100 | |
| Butter, salted, in casks | No. | 100 | |
| Meat and Poultry. (Quantities shown in this group represent more or less than the market supply.) | | | |
| Meat, salted, in casks | No. | 100 | If the whole of this group is included in one tender, the 24 will be received as a forced supply. |
| Meat, salted, in casks | No. | 100 | |
| Meat, salted, in casks | No. | 100 | |
| Meat, salted, in casks | No. | 100 | |
| Meat, salted, in casks | No. | 100 | |
| Meat, salted, in casks | No. | 100 | |
| Meat, salted, in casks | No. | 100 | |
| Meat, salted, in casks | No. | 100 | |
| Meat, salted, in casks | No. | 100 | |
| Meat, salted, in casks | No. | 100 | |

N.B.—All articles of butter and lard must be hand-made.

Madras, 1st February 1914.

H. KIRKPATRICK, Major, I.M.S.,
As. Quarter Master General, General Hospital, Madras.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF WOOL FOR THE VELLORE CENTRAL JAIL MANUFACTORY.

Notices hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore, up to 8 P.M. on 17th March 1914, for the supply by contract of the undermentioned wool for the Vellore Central Jail Manufactory from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.

- No tender will be received after the date and hour specified above.
- Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of wool for the Vellore Central Jail."
- No tender will be considered unless accompanied by samples of not less than 1 lb. of each of the wools it is proposed to supply and current market prices.
- Tenders may be made for one or more of the wools and should specify in pounds (35 lb. to a pound) the rate at which each article can be supplied at the Jail.
- The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.
- The amount money of successful tenders will be returned. The amount money of unsuccessful tenders will be forfeited if they fail to execute a written bond and to furnish security in cash to the amount of 5 per cent of the value of the wool contracted for within a week from the date of acceptance of their tenders being made known to them.
- No advance of cash will be made to the contractor. Payment for wools supplied will be made by the undersigned.
- The contract is subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.
- The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of requiring the successful tenderer to supply greater or smaller quantities of wool than those mentioned below and the quantities ordered by the Superintendent shall be delivered within ten days from date of order.

12. The contract must not be subject under pain of forfeiture.
 13. Any further advance that can be had from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore.

| | | Probable quantity | Estimated value. |
|---|---|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Out white wool, 200 quality, without addition of known or acquired wool | 100000 | 10 |
| 2 | Out black wool, 200 quality | 100 | 25 |

Vellore Central Jail,
12th Feb. 1924.

J. J. BOBB, M.A., Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: GOVERNMENT VOLUNTARY VENEREAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND OTHER HOSPITAL REQUIREMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders in duplicate will be received up to 5-30 o'clock (nooning) on Saturday 23rd February 1924 by the Superintendent, Voluntary Venereal Hospital, for the supply of the following articles:—

Diet, staple and non-diet, staples—consists of articles which must be supplied in bulk within seven days after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made as bills as soon after receipt as possible.

Diet, perishable—consists of perishable articles of daily supply (except) to continue from 1st April 1924 to 31st March 1925. An indent for each day's requirement will be given to the contractor. Payment will be made on monthly bills.

Non-diet, perishable, and surgical dressings—consists of article to be indented for in quantities as required. Payment will be made on monthly bills. Supplies to continue from 1st April 1924 to 31st March 1925.

2. The articles required are detailed in the classified schedule annexed, and information as to samples, etc., may be had on personal application at the hospital.

3. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent of the Voluntary Venereal Hospital at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

4. Tenders to be superseded in the manner described in paragraph 1 and on the second the words "Tenders for hospital supplies" written. Each tender must contain not only the rates, but the total value of each item of supply entered is a separate column, the items in which must be tallied up showing the aggregate value of each entire tender.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit (in Government Promissory notes or Bank receipts) as earnest-money of the amount asked against each article. When several articles are tendered for, one Bank receipt for the total amount of earnest-money will be received. In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be removed after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. No cash will be returned. This deposit will be returned to successful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 7 below.

6. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, and, in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

7. The successful tenderer must within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge actually, viz., 12 per cent, on the total value of his articles, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

9. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Assistant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the articles.

10. A fee, not exceeding 10 per cent, of deposit money, will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be cancelled and the security forfeited to Government.

11. The contract must not be subject. The contractor's security, if not forfeited, will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

12. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The Superintendent also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

14. The successful competitor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

15. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest-money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be returned over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the

depositor. Government will appropriate or extend the notes as per O.G. No. 5184, dated 21st March 1980, authority to that effect being duly obtained in the context of other document executed by the depositor.

18. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph 15, the Senderer should attach a certificate to his schedule or schedules in the following effect:—

— I, the undersigned, agree to have the second-coming of the Power of the primitive voice or final message contained in the revealed in one of my fathers to uphold the contract.¹

17. No articles shall be supplied to the hospital except on authority signed by the Superintendent or by some responsible person authorized by him in writing to do so.

18. Praised forms of teacher art: he had an application at the Voluntary Teachers' Handout, Moscow.

10. If approved and tender accepted, the samples received will be counted as part of the supply. If rejected, the samples will be paid for at the tender rates. Tenderers are distinctly to understand that, if the tender is accepted, the balance of the article or article accepted must be in every way equal to the received sample. The column of the Procurement is to be final on this point.

[illegible]

(c) Will the value be paid consistently?

(c) Only male sheep will be accepted. The test and tail must be attached when animals being passed by the Medical Officer. Only the test and tail must be accepted as male in order to be considered. Each sheep must weigh not less than 45 lb.

Government Veterinary General Hospital,
Madras, 12th February 1944.

¹ E. W. C. BRAIDFIELD, C.A.S., I.M.S.,
Barnstaple, Devon.

GOVERNMENT OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

TERMS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

Bids are hereby given that sealed tenders, in duplicate, will be received up to 10 A.M. on Friday the 27th February 1914 by the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, for the supply of perishable articles and non-perishable articles in bulk, as detailed in Schedules A and B, for the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras. The quantity required appears against all articles in Group No. VII, of "Non-perishable articles" and all "Perishable articles" in Schedule B is only a probable one and will be more or less according to actual requirements.

1. A separate tender must be sent for each group of articles.

2. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Marshall's Road, Egmore, at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

3. Tenders to be accompanied showing the number of the group or article and schedule. Each tender must contain not only the rates, but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be itemized up.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in Government Promissory notes or Bank receipts set opposite to each group of the schedule, and at default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, and any tender be returned after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. Its cash will be returned. The deposit will be returned to successful tenders immediately.

5. The successful tenders for non-perishable articles shall be required to deliver the articles in bulk one week after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made as soon as possible after delivery.

6. The successful tenders for perishable articles shall be required to have ready daily at 7-30 A.M. the day's supply for the reception of the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital. He will find out daily the requirements of the following day.

7. The successful tender for non-perishable articles excepting Groups Nos. 2 and 3, after receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted must supply the articles in bulk before the prescribed date, failing which his tender money will be forfeited to Government.

8. The successful tenders for perishable articles must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, tender security, viz., 50 per cent on the total value of the articles, failing which his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

10. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent. of the deposit money will be levied from the successful contractor of perishable articles for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and if frequently repeated the contract will be annulled and the security surrendered to Government. The contract may not be annulled. The contractor's security will be returned to him on completion of his contract.

11. A deposit of the different articles sent to be forwarded by him on completion of his tender. The samples of the accepted tender will be sealed and lodged in the office of the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital.

12. The Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, reserves to himself the right to decline to accept the tender for any or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for doing so.

13. The Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, also reserves to himself the right or rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for doing so.

14. Tenders containing rates manifestly below the market value of articles will be summarily rejected.

15. Every attention is to be tendered that the tenderer must be induced by the tenderer, failing which the tender will be rejected.

16. The successful contractor will be required to sign a bond and to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

17. Government Promissory notes lodged as earnest security money or security deposit for a period of 12 months or less shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate as a loan the notes as per G.O. No. 2135 of 11th March 1910, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other agreement entered by the depositor.

18. The tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender or tenders to the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money submitted to Government in case of my failure to undertake the tender."

SCHEDULE A.

NON-PERISHABLE ARTICLES.

| Description of articles. | Quantity required. | Estimated amount. | Description of articles. | Quantity required. | Estimated amount. |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Group No. 1. | | Rs. | Group No. 2—Canned. | | Rs. |
| Coffee, powder, 1st sort, in tin 1 lb. | 500 | 20 | Edinburgh, broken | 45 | 20 |
| Sugar, brown, best quality | 1,000 | | Chilms, 1st sort | 250 | |
| Sugar, white, 1st sort | 500 | | Condensed milk | 250 | |
| Tea, 1st sort, | 50 | | Chester milk | 50 | |
| Oranges | 5 | | Shall | 1,000 | |
| Group No. 3. | | | Mustard seed, country | 50 | |
| Ammonia | 10 | 1 | Pepper, black | 100 | 20 |
| Salts | 10 | | Pepper, white | 10 | |
| | | | Salt | 10 | |

[illegible]

* Will probably be reported to be supplied between 1913 June and 21st August 1914, when the present stock estimated to be used.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Григорьев А.А.

| Description of articles. | Probable quantity required. | Estimated money. | Period of delivery. | Remarks. |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---|
| Group No. 1. | | | | |
| Best, best, green-fat, without bones | 10 | 20 | 100 | Best's stock will not be accepted. The best of the sheep must be selected in the September months, as being passed by the Department. To be supplied in season which has been supplied in months 11 & 12. |
| Chickens, 12 or more in weight when dressed | 500 | 100 | | |
| Ducks | 10 | 10 | | |
| Best, best, fresh, in weight 1 1/2 or more | 4,000 | 4,000 | | |
| Best, best, including wings | 4,000 | 4,000 | | |
| Pork, 10, 14-16 lbs. dressed | 500 | 200 | | |
| Beef, green-fat, best sort, without bones | 10,000 | 100 | | |
| Butter | 10 | 20 | | |
| Eggs, fresh, at good and white | 500 | 50 | | |
| Pigeons | 10 | 10 | | |
| Chickens | 10 | 10 | | |
| Beef, best, green-fat, without bones | 10 | 10 | | |
| Chickens | 10 | 10 | | |
| Beef, best, green-fat, without bones | 10 | 10 | | |
| Chickens | 10 | 10 | | |
| Group No. 2. | | | | |
| Best, best, green-fat, without bones | 10 | 20 | 10 | To be ready at the hospital at 4 o'clock in the morning and at 4 o'clock in the evening. |
| Chickens, 12 or more in weight when dressed | 500 | 100 | | |
| Ducks | 10 | 10 | | |
| Best, best, fresh, in weight 1 1/2 or more | 4,000 | 4,000 | | |
| Best, best, including wings | 4,000 | 4,000 | | |
| Pork, 10, 14-16 lbs. dressed | 500 | 200 | | |
| Beef, green-fat, best sort, without bones | 10,000 | 100 | | |
| Butter | 10 | 20 | | |
| Eggs, fresh, at good and white | 500 | 50 | | |
| Pigeons | 10 | 10 | | |
| Chickens | 10 | 10 | | |
| Beef, best, green-fat, without bones | 10 | 10 | | |
| Chickens | 10 | 10 | | |
| Beef, best, green-fat, without bones | 10 | 10 | | |
| Chickens | 10 | 10 | | |
| Group No. 3. | | | | |
| Best, best, green-fat, without bones | 10 | 20 | 10 | To be ready at the hospital at 4 o'clock in the morning and at 4 o'clock in the evening. |
| Chickens, 12 or more in weight when dressed | 500 | 100 | | |
| Ducks | 10 | 10 | | |
| Best, best, fresh, in weight 1 1/2 or more | 4,000 | 4,000 | | |
| Best, best, including wings | 4,000 | 4,000 | | |
| Pork, 10, 14-16 lbs. dressed | 500 | 200 | | |
| Beef, green-fat, best sort, without bones | 10,000 | 100 | | |
| Butter | 10 | 20 | | |
| Eggs, fresh, at good and white | 500 | 50 | | |
| Pigeons | 10 | 10 | | |
| Chickens | 10 | 10 | | |
| Beef, best, green-fat, without bones | 10 | 10 | | |
| Chickens | 10 | 10 | | |
| Beef, best, green-fat, without bones | 10 | 10 | | |
| Chickens | 10 | 10 | | |

money will be forfeited. In the case of failure to undertake the supply, they will also be liable to pay the difference between the price and that ultimately obtained.

4. In the case of merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be accepted, provided they reach the Superintendent on or before the hour fixed for the auction and accompanied by the required deposit money, viz. £5. These tenders will be opened only at the time of auction.

5. Samples of articles proposed to be supplied should be produced at the time of auction and the supplies should be strictly in accordance with the samples.

6. The contracts will be subject to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Prisons.

| Description. | | Probable requirements for the year 1914-15. | Remarks. |
|---|-------|---|--|
| 1. White mangle puddle | .. .. | 15,000 lb. | |
| 2. Rape (Soybean) not less than 40 bushels (40) | .. .. | 40,000 lb. | Weightage should not exceed 40 per cent. |
| 3. Rape (Soybean), new | .. .. | 110,000 lb. | Do. 10 per cent. |
| 4. Dry chicken grey and white | .. .. | 5,000 lb. | Do. 2 per cent. |
| 5. Cornmeal, new, 40s from seed and 40s stone | .. .. | 2,000 lb. | Do. do. |
| 6. Turmeric, new | .. .. | 400 lb. | Do. do. |
| 7. Salt, ordinary (Soybean), new from seed | .. .. | 40,000 lb. | Do. 4 per cent. |
| 8. Rape | .. .. | 40 lb. | |
| 9. Brown sugar | .. .. | 120 lb. | |
| 10. Dried banana | .. .. | 2,500 lb. | |
| 11. Raw tobacco | .. .. | 2,000 lb. | |
| 12. Broom | .. .. | 200 lbs. | |
| 13. Brown bread, loaf | .. .. | as required. | |
| 14. Broom, 10 weight 3 ft. each | .. .. | Do. | |
| 15. Oil | .. .. | Do. | |
| 16. Oil | .. .. | Do. | |
| 17. Kerosene oil, mangle brand | .. .. | Do. | |
| 18. Coconut oil | .. .. | 10,000 lb. | |
| 19. Jaggery, palm-tree, mixed with | .. .. | 700 lb. | To be supplied as required. |
| 20. Broom | .. .. | 10,000 lb. | Do. |
| 21. Grapely seeds | .. .. | 20,000 lb. | Weightage should not exceed 10 per cent. |
| 22. Kerosene, mangle | .. .. | as required. | |

Note.—Fodder, rap, oil and grapely seeds—to be supplied in the institution's community with 10th April 1914.

District Jail, Calcutta,
10th February 1914.

J. A. MISHALL,
Asst. Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET.

Notice is hereby given that the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, will hold a public auction at the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, on Saturday the 14th March 1914, at 10 a.m. for the supply of the following articles required during 1914-1915—

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. White mangle puddle, new | .. .. | 40,000 lb. | To be supplied within two months. |
| Do. old | .. .. | 40,000 lb. | Do. |
| 2. Turmeric, rap | .. .. | 120,000 lb. | Do. |
| 3. Unbleached new turmeric | .. .. | 10,000 lb. | Do. |
| 4. "Broom" | .. .. | 2,000 lb. | Do. |
| 5. Cornmeal (new) | .. .. | 2,000 lb. | Do. |
| 6. Turmeric | .. .. | 400 lb. | Do. |
| 7. Ordinary shell | .. .. | 10,000 lb. | Do. |
| 8. Coconut | .. .. | 15,000 lb. | To be supplied monthly as required. |
| 9. Grapely seeds | .. .. | 20,000 lb. | Do. |
| 10. Turmeric | .. .. | 200 lb. | Do. |
| 11. Bread | .. .. | 500 lb. | Do. |
| 12. Butter from house | .. .. | 400 lb. | Do. |
| 13. White sugar | .. .. | 100 lb. | Do. |
| 14. Brown sugar | .. .. | 400 lb. | Do. |
| 15. Jaggery, palm-tree | .. .. | 1,000 lb. | Do. |
| 16. Kerosene | .. .. | 200 lb. | Do. |
| 17. Rape | .. .. | 400 lb. | Do. |
| 18. Broom | .. .. | 10,000 lb. | Do. |
| 19. Broom | .. .. | 40,000 lb. | Do. |

5. Intending bidders must deposit Rs. 500 for rap, puddle and shell and Rs. 10 for other articles as deposit-money. The deposit of the successful bidder will be retained by the Superintendent and those of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned after the auction is over.

6. The successful bidder will be required to deposit one-fourth of the value of the supplies and to execute a bond within a week of the date of the auction, failing which their deposits will be forfeited. In the case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidder will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

7. Bidders at the auction must bring with them a sample of each article for which they intend to bid.

8. In the case of merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be accepted, provided they reach the Superintendent on or before the 14th March 1914 with the samples and deposit-money retained as above.

9. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tender.

Central Jail, Trichinopoly,
10th February 1914.

R. SHUNBEEK,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR THE
PENITENTIARY, MADRAS.

Prisoners' orders for the supply of the undermentioned articles required during the period 20th March 1914 to 10th March 1915 will be received by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, up to 12 noon on 10th March 1915.

Abstracts of miscellaneous articles appeared during the year 1915 in the Periodicals, Modern

| Description of articles | | Probable quantity | Description of articles | | Probable quantity |
|---|-----|-------------------|-------------------------|-----|-------------------|
| Group I. | | | | | |
| Eggs, hen fresh, 1½ doz. in weight each | No. | 400 | Fresh potatoes | No. | 2 |
| Chickens, 10 oz. each in weight when dressed. | " | 10 | Do. sweetish kinds | " | 2 |
| Group II. | | | | | |
| Bayonet, 5 Mils. fresh, 1 doz. each | " | 400 | Almonds | " | 100 |
| Lawson of chicken | " | 100 | Walnuts | " | 10 |
| Almonds | " | 100 | Walnuts, large | " | 10 |
| Butter, 1st sort | " | 10 | Walnuts | " | 100 |
| Butter, 2nd sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 3rd sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 4th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 5th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 6th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 7th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 8th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 9th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 10th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 11th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 12th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 13th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 14th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 15th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 16th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 17th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 18th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 19th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 20th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 21st sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 22nd sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 23rd sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 24th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 25th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 26th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 27th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 28th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 29th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 30th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 31st sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 32nd sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 33rd sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 34th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 35th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 36th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 37th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 38th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 39th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 40th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 41st sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 42nd sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 43rd sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 44th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 45th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 46th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 47th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 48th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 49th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 50th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 51st sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 52nd sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 53rd sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 54th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 55th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 56th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 57th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 58th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 59th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 60th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 61st sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 62nd sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 63rd sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 64th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 65th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 66th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 67th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 68th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 69th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 70th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 71st sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 72nd sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 73rd sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 74th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 75th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 76th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 77th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 78th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 79th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 80th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 81st sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 82nd sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 83rd sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 84th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 85th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 86th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 87th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 88th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 89th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 90th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 91st sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 92nd sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 93rd sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 94th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 95th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 96th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 97th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 98th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 99th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |
| Butter, 100th sort | " | 10 | Walnuts, very small | " | 10 |

Note.—The articles to be delivered as required.

Overall Summary

1. Teachers should be recommended "Teachers for the supply of miscellaneous articles for the Panfletary, Reform."
2. Teachers will only be received as printed forms which can be obtained, free of cost, on application.
3. Teachers should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article will be supplied, and the total value of each article should also be entered in the appropriate column.
4. No teacher will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent. on the total value of articles tendered for.
5. Teachers not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.
6. Teachers may be for one or more groups but must be for an article in each group.
7. The Representative reserves to himself the right of rejecting any teacher without assigning any reason for his doing so.

8. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 10 per cent. on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty, and to sign a contract book within three days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In the case of failure his deposit of 2 per cent. delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor, payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, as soon as the articles are received.

10. The contract must not be sublet.

11. A fine not exceeding Rs. 5 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for any infringement of stipulations of the contract, or for the supply of inferior articles, or if frequently requested, the contract may be cancelled and security forfeited to Government.

12. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.

13. The contract is subject to the modifications of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

14. In case the contractor after taking the contract is not willing to carry out his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security money to Government; the contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his failure or by Government having to purchase the articles specified in the contract in the local market at higher rate than those accounted for.

15. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, on application on any office day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

16. Government preliminary notes lodged as security deposit (for a period of twelve months or less) will not be refunded over to the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, but will remain in the name of the deposit. Government will appropriate or expend the money as per G.O. No. 1335, dated 1st March 1909, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract executed by the Inspector.

The Postmaster Office, Madras,
17th February 1914.

O. W. KACHONCHIE, Captain, I.M.S.,
Sd/-, Superintendent of Prisons.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR FIREWOOD.

States tender for the supply of firewood to the hospitals, Lunatic Asylum and Medical School specified in the enclosed schedule, for the period from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915 will be received by the Principal, Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras up to 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, 29th March 1914, and opened in the presence of those who may choose to attend at the office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras in Temple Gardens Bangalore.

1. Offer to be accompanied "Tender for supply of Firewood to the Madras Government Hospitals, Medical School and Lunatic Asylum."

2. Tender must not only contain the rate but the total value of the item of supply.

3. Tender must be accompanied by an amount security money of Rs. 500 (in Government promissory note or bank receipt); and, in default of such deposit, the tender will be rejected, nor will any notice be returned after the date fixed for the opening of tenders. The cash and is received. This deposit will be returned to the successful tenderer immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 3.

4. No tenders shall be allowed to withdraw their tenders for the space of thirty days from the date thereof; and, in the event of their so doing, their deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

5. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of the article, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

6. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

7. Bills or presentation will be passed by the Assistant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the article.

8. A fine not exceeding Rs. 50 will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the contract, and, if frequently requested, the contract will be cancelled and the security forfeited to Government.

9. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

10. The Surgeon-General reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. The successful competitor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

12. The Government preliminary notes lodged as deposit money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be refunded over to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, but shall remain in the name of the deposit. Government will appropriate or expend the money as per G.O. No. 2485, dated 31st March 1909, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other documents executed by the depositors.

13. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph No. 12, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule to the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the amount security, if in the Government promissory notes, surrendered to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

| Institution. | Forecast. | | Forecast monthly supply. | Remarks. |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|--|
| | Forecast quantity of each institution during the year. | Forecast quantity to be forecast for by the contractor. | | |
| | tons. | tons. | do. | |
| General Hospital | 100 | | | (4) Subcontract as to disposition, etc., of forecast may be taken pending settlement of the Hospital's statement. The wood must be well dried and ready for use. |
| Maternity Hospital | 104 | | | (5) There should be only one rate for the requirements of all the institutions comprising it viz., etc., of wood. |
| Voluntary General Hospital .. | 23 | 412 | 400 | (6) The Medical Officers in charge of the institutions will indicate the quantities for the quantity they need. Leave time to time during the year. |
| Ophthalmic Hospital | 54 | | | (7) The smallest rate should include delivery charges. |
| Leprosy Hospital | 30 | | | |
| Lancette Asylum, Madras .. | 200 | | | |
| Marital School, Bangalore .. | 3 | | | |

(By order.)

Madras, 25th January 1914.

G. A. F. JENNINGS, Captain, I.M.S.,
Principal Secy. to Secy-General with the Secy. of Madras.

SALE NOTICE OF SECOND-HAND GUNNIES.

These gannies are hereby informed that about 1,000 second-hand gannies will be sold in lots of about 500 each by public auction by the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, at his office opposite Kingsland Gate bridge commencing from Thursday the 15th March 1914 at 1 p.m., subject to the following conditions:

1. A deposit of Rs. 20 must be made by every intending bidder previous to bidding and should be paid into the Deputy Circle Treasury before 12-30 p.m. on the day of sale.
2. The undersigned reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting any bid.
3. The successful bidder must pay the whole cost of the lot or lots purchased by them and remove them from the depot previous within three days of the sale, failing which the gannies will be resold at their risk.
4. The quantity of successful bidders will be returned as soon as the gannies are sold and on the day. While those of the successful bidder will be adjusted towards the cost of the gannies purchased by them.

Office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle,
15th February 1914.C. F. SHARP,
Inspector.TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR THE
VELLORE CENTRAL JAIL MANUFACTORY.

Bidder tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore, up to 3 p.m. on 15th March 1914 for the supply by contract of the articles enumerated in the undermentioned list for the use of the Vellore Central Jail from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.

1. No tender will be received after the date and hour specified above.

2. Tenders should be superseded by "Tender for the supply of miscellaneous articles for the Vellore Central Jail."

3. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by Rs. 25 earnest money which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers and which will be forfeited in the case of the successful tenderer if he fails to deposit in such 5 per cent of the value of the articles contracted for by him and in case of a bond for the due performance of his contract within one week from the date of the acceptance of the tender being made known to him.

4. Samples of all articles in list A should accompany tenders and the articles in list B should be of the best quality.

5. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. No advance of cash shall be made to the contractor. Payment for the articles supplied will be made by the undersigned.

7. The contract is subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

8. The contract should not be sublet.

9. Further information can be had from the undersigned.

10. The quantities given in the schedule are only approximate and the contractor will be required to supply more or less according to the Superintendent's orders.

11. Articles to be supplied only on orders signed by the Superintendent.

12. Samples supplied should be not less than 2 lb. weight, and not a mixture of several qualities.

(f) Until one-half of the purchase money is paid within the time fixed to the Sub-Divisional Officer or the Executive Engineer, the lessee shall not be put in possession of the forest property, *i.e.*, tanna trees mostly and other forest trees, if any, not specified below.

(g) The lessee will be permitted to cut only tanna trees in the bed of the Kanigiri Reservoir up to decomposed stones planted at the present F.T.L. and on both banks of the Kanigiri River. Canal below the dry and he shall not cut or interfere with palm-tree, bamboo, mangrove, mangrove, mangrove, lappa, wood apple and other fruit-bearing trees, if any, the right of enjoying the usufructs of such of these trees will be sold separately during the usual annual sales.

(h) The tanna trees shall either be grubbed or cut down to the ground level. The trees cut and on the tanna wood shall be removed within three years from the date of the agreement or lease and on the expiry of this period of three years the right shall cease.

(i) The removal of the tanna wood shall be made by the usual ranga and cart-tracks and all convenient places where there is no hindrance. The lessee's carts will be permitted to pass to and out of the tank during the cutting season by these routes.

(j) The lessee shall be liable for any damages which may be caused to the above-said ranga or other parts of the Kanigiri Reservoir by the lessee's carts or cutmen in the removal of the wood and by whatsoever reason to the port of the lessee or his men.

(k) The lessee or his men shall not hinder or impede the progress of any works on the reservoir or in its vicinity by the removal of the wood. The lessee shall be liable for any hindrance or inconvenience caused, but he shall not be entitled to any damages for any hindrance that may be caused to the removal of the tanna wood by him, by the works in progress.

(l) The lessee will be allowed to stack tanna wood in such places outside the reservoir-bound as may be pointed out to him or his men by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Bangalore sub-division, whose orders in writing shall be obtained beforehand.

(m) The lessee will be allowed to burn wood for charcoal in any convenient place in the reservoir bed.

(n) The lessee will be allowed to have his line-dike in any convenient portion of the forest, in the bed of the reservoir.

(o) The lessee has no right to interfere with the right of (1) cutting grass, (2) of grazing, (3) of enjoying the usufruct of the fruit-bearing trees already included and (4) of catching fish in the bed and from the bank of the reservoir sold in separate articles.

(p) The charcoal, lappa and other articles prepared in Public Works Department limits and at the places specified above shall be sold by the lessee for Public Works Department purposes at fixed rates which may be settled by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Bangalore, or the Executive Engineer of the Division, who will, after due consideration of local and market rates, fix the rates for the articles above named.

(q) The lessee will not be allowed to complain about the water level of the reservoir and to interfere with the water stored in the reservoir and the irrigation works of the reservoir.

(r) The period of the lease or agreement will under no circumstances be extended.

(s) The lessee should make his own arrangements to safeguard the property in the form of tanna trees entrusted to him.

(t) If the purchase money is not paid on the date settled, after the endorsement of sale by the Executive Engineer, interest at six per cent. per annum will be calculated on the amount of purchase money not paid until it is paid and recovered.

(u) The lessee will have to pay the cost of the stamp or stamps required for lease or agreement.

(v) The lessee must first clearly understand the above conditions before they commence to bid in the auction.

(w) Any other conditions considered necessary will be notified to the bidders at the time of auction.

22nd January 1914.

H. F. D. DE COURCY,
Executive Engineer, Nilgiri Division.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF PRISON ARTICLES TO YELLOW CENTRAL JAIL.

Notice is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Central Jail, Yellow, at 7-30 A.M. on Wednesday the 1st day of April 1914, for the supply of prison articles as detailed below.

1. The successful bidder will be required to deposit as security for the due performance of his contract a sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of the value of articles estimated for and to execute a bond.

2. One-quarter of the articles contracted for must be delivered by the 15th May 1914 and the remainder as ordered.

3. The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

4. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all bids without assigning any reason therefor.

5. Samples of articles proposed to be supplied should be produced at the time of auction and the supplies should be strictly in accordance with the samples.

6. Merchants who are unable to be present may send in their tenders in writing together with their samples and the Superintendent may accept money which will be returned to the successful tenderer. These tenders should reach the Superintendent not later than the 31st March 1914.

7. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent.

8. The quantities given in the schedule are approximate and the Superintendent reserves the right of ordering more or less than those quantities as may be required and the contractor will be

required to supply according to the written orders of the Superintendent. No verbal orders should be attended to.

| Article. | | Particular statements for the year. | |
|--|---------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Rice (not less than six months' stock) | | 240,000 | |
| Ragi | 100,000 | 100,000 | |
| Civilian | 2,800 | 2,800 | |
| Chandray | 3,000 | 3,000 | |
| Turmeric | 500 | 500 | |
| Dha. (country) | 140,000 | 140,000 | |
| Old (country) | 7,000 | 7,000 | |
| New (country) | 7,000 | 7,000 | |
| Wheatly seeds | 60,000 | 60,000 | |
| Flaxseed | 500 | 500 | |
| Sago | 100 | 100 | |
| Beaten sugar | 200 | 200 | |
| Green | 40,000 | 40,000 | |

Central Jail, Vellore,
10th February 1914.

J. J. MOORE, M.A., Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR MINOR FOREST PRODUCE AT SRIRANGAPOTA.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the produce noted below in stock at Srirangapota:—

- (1) Sesampille " " " " 4 months.
- (2) Betelnuts " " " " 200 bundles.
- (3) Man yonias " " " " 400 bundles.
- (4) Sesam bark " " " " 1 month.

N.B.—The quantities are only approximate. The successful tenderer will be bound to take the total quantities available even if they happen to exceed, or fall short of, the notified quantities.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be returned to all except the person whose tender is accepted. All Madras tenderers must credit their deposits into the Bank of Madras and national residents into the nearest Government Treasury and must enclose the Bank or Treasury receipt as the case may be with their tenders. Government promissory notes will not be accepted.

3. The produce will be delivered at Srirangapota, the weighments at the depot being final.

4. The successful tenderer must pay the whole of the purchase money into the Madras Bank, or into any Government Treasury, within a week and take delivery of the produce within a fortnight from the date of the receipt of the order accepting the tender failing which the deposit will be forfeited and the produce be sold at his risk. For produce paid for but not removed within the aforesaid time drawings will be charged at the discretion of the District Forest Officer.

5. Tenders must be accompanied by "Tender for minor forest produce in stock at Srirangapota" and should be addressed to the District Forest Officer, Vellore, so as to reach him not later than the 25th March 1914. Tenders received without deposits or those received after the above said date will not be considered.

6. The District Forest Officer reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting any tender without assigning reasons therefor.

7. Tenders will be opened by the District Forest Officer at his office at 2 P.M. on the above date.

25th February 1914.

H. F. ARBUTHNOT,
District Forest Officer.

NOTIFICATION.

Required a wood work Contractor to make doors and windows of all classes in that and Indian woods—nothing but first class work will be accepted.

10th February 1914

R. W. FORBES,
Executive Engineer, Police Division.

TENDERS FOR THE EXECUTION OF WATER WORKS.

Particulars are invited for the execution of Water Works in Manjappur for labour only. Full particulars can be had in the Executive Engineer's Office, Kuvana Eastern Division, Srirangapota, between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on all working days. Tender money Rs. 500 (Five hundred only) should accompany the tender. Tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on 25th March 1914.

Srirangapota, 10th February 1914.

P. N. A. LUGAR,
Executive Engineer, Kuvana Eastern Division.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICES AT MADURA.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Madras Special Division, at his office at Madura up to 3 p.m. on the 30th March 1934, for the work comprising Executive Engineer's and Madras and Pargar Sub-divisions offices at Madura, estimates No. 24,550.

Each tender must be sealed and accompanied "Tender for constructing Executive Engineer's and Madras and Pargar Sub-divisions offices at Madura" and accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 500 and the Executive Engineer reserves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason therefor.

3. Printed tender forms (T-1 and T-2) can be had on application at the Madras Special Division Office, Public Works Department.

4. Plans, specifications and schedules of quantities may be seen at the Executive Engineer's Office, Madras Special Division, on all days except Sundays and holidays between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

5. Tenders should be in English and should show clearly the rates offered for the various descriptions of work of which the tenderer will agree to execute the work.

6. The tenderer will be expected by the Executive Engineer, Madras Special Division, on 30th March 1934, and the successful tenderer will be expected to start work within fifteen days of receipt of notice that his tender has been accepted, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

7. The deposit of unsuccessful tenders will be returned after allotment of contract.

8. The contract will not be allowed to sublet.

9. The Executive Engineer does not undertake to satisfy the unsuccessful tenderers of the rejection of their tenders.

10. Telegraphic tenders will not be considered.

11. No extra rate will be paid, above the accepted tender rates for any material in excess of its having to be obtained from special localities to conform to the specifications or to approved samples.

Tender schedule for constructing Executive Engineer's and Pargar and Madras Sub-Divisions offices at Madura.

KINDS OF WORK.

Earthwork.

| Quantity in Cubic Yds. | Description of work. | Unit. |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| 14,192 s. ft. | Excavation for foundations | " " |
| 9,465 " | Filling to beamed with earth | " " |

Concrete.

| | | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 6,024 " | Concrete kitchen built in line mortar | " " |
|---------|---------------------------------------|-----|

Brick work.

| | | |
|------------|---|-----|
| 5,791 " | Brick in line mortar in foundations and basement | " " |
| 15,800 " | Brick in line mortar in superstructure | " " |
| 946 " | Brickwork built in line mortar | " " |
| 221 " | Brick in line mortar in kitchen floor | " " |
| 100 s. ft. | Brick in line mortar in line mortar including painting complete | " " |
| 174 " | Brick in line mortar in line mortar including painting complete | " " |
| 188 " | Brick in line mortar in line mortar including painting complete | " " |
| 218 " | Brick in line mortar in line mortar including painting complete | " " |
| 118 s. ft. | Brickwork in line mortar including painting complete | " " |

Stone work.

| | | |
|------------|----------------|-----|
| 104 s. ft. | Quilstone work | " " |
|------------|----------------|-----|

Iron work.

| | | |
|----------|------------------|-----|
| 8 s. ft. | Galvanized plate | " " |
| 8 s. ft. | Galvanized plate | " " |

Wood work.

| | | |
|------------|---|-----|
| 108 s. ft. | Timbered wrought-iron post and rail | " " |
| 128 s. ft. | Timbered wrought-iron post and rail including three coats of painting | " " |
| 118 s. ft. | Timbered wrought-iron post and rail including three coats of painting | " " |
| 88 " | Timbered wrought-iron post and rail including three coats of painting | " " |
| 88 s. ft. | Timbered wrought-iron post and rail including three coats of painting | " " |
| 88 s. ft. | Timbered wrought-iron post and rail including three coats of painting | " " |
| 88 s. ft. | Timbered wrought-iron post and rail including three coats of painting | " " |
| 88 s. ft. | Timbered wrought-iron post and rail including three coats of painting | " " |

Doors, windows and casements.

| | | |
|------------|---|-----|
| 400 " | Doors, painted and finished with two coats of paint | " " |
| 400 " | Doors, painted and finished with two coats of paint | " " |
| 400 " | Doors, painted and finished with two coats of paint | " " |
| 400 s. ft. | Doors, painted and finished with two coats of paint | " " |
| 181 " | Doors, painted and finished with two coats of paint | " " |
| 181 s. ft. | Doors, painted and finished with two coats of paint | " " |
| 181 s. ft. | Doors, painted and finished with two coats of paint | " " |
| 181 s. ft. | Doors, painted and finished with two coats of paint | " " |

[illegible]

CONTRASTING A HIGH-LEVEL

[illegible]

LAWRENCE OF THE ARABIAN

[illegible]

CONSTRUCTION A. WISE 1990.

| Site # | Year | Number of birds | Number of eggs | Number of chicks | Number of adults | Number of young |
|--------|------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 1998 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 2 | 1999 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 3 | 2000 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 4 | 2001 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 5 | 2002 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 6 | 2003 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 7 | 2004 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 8 | 2005 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 9 | 2006 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 | 2007 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 11 | 2008 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 12 | 2009 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 13 | 2010 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 14 | 2011 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 15 | 2012 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 16 | 2013 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 17 | 2014 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 18 | 2015 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 19 | 2016 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 20 | 2017 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 21 | 2018 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 22 | 2019 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 23 | 2020 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 24 | 2021 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 25 | 2022 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 26 | 2023 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 27 | 2024 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 28 | 2025 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 29 | 2026 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 30 | 2027 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 31 | 2028 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 32 | 2029 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 33 | 2030 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 34 | 2031 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 35 | 2032 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 36 | 2033 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 37 | 2034 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 38 | 2035 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 39 | 2036 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 40 | 2037 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 41 | 2038 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 42 | 2039 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 43 | 2040 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 44 | 2041 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 45 | 2042 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 46 | 2043 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 47 | 2044 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 48 | 2045 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 49 | 2046 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 50 | 2047 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 51 | 2048 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 52 | 2049 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 53 | 2050 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 54 | 2051 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 55 | 2052 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 56 | 2053 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 57 | 2054 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 58 | 2055 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 59 | 2056 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 60 | 2057 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 61 | 2058 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 62 | 2059 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |

CONSTRUCTED & SHOWN HERE—cont.

| Quantity or number. | Description of work. | Unit. |
|---------------------|---|----------|
| 605 s.f. | Painted rubble in mortar in suspension .. | 100 s.f. |
| 2 | Galvanised mesh .. | s.f. |
| 20 ft. | Concrete wall (part in Pichamandla), wrought and put up .. | s.f. |
| 611 s.f. | Roofing with slates (five on each gable, etc., complete) .. | 100 s.f. |
| 10 s.f. | Work done in gutter .. | s.f. |
| 10 | Verandah with wire railing and electric and iron bars .. | 100 s.f. |
| 5,400 s.f. | Placing with 4" concrete plastered with 3" mortar .. | s.f. |
| 15 ft. | Roofing with mortar .. | s.f. |
| 10 | Roofing 1" mortar .. | s.f. |
| 50 | Work done in testing 3 made .. | s.f. |
| 1 ft. | Galvanised iron pipes 1/2" dia. .. | s.f. |
| 2 m. 2 | Station for road .. | s.f. |
| 1 ft. | Lock for water .. | s.f. |
| 1,000 s.f. | Building in with north concrete in works .. | s.f. |
| 10 | Building the front and one of the wings with wire fence, the work side being now Telegraph Office and out side Lane Office .. | s.f. |
| 10 | Colours and roof ways, electric lighting lines, drawing room, etc. .. | s.f. |
| 10 | On part in front .. | s.f. |

Madras, 14th February 1914.

M. L. NICHOLSON,
Executive Engineer, Madras Special District.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL.

SEALING TENDERS for the supply by contract from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915 of Government Indian Steam Coal (Royal Dockyard) or Government South Welsh Steam Coal or an Admiralty Laid or Government English Steam Coal of the estimated quantities specified below, at the ports mentioned, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 5 p.m. (Standard Time) on Wednesday the 11th March 1914, after which hour no tender will be accepted:—

| | Estimated quantity for Indian Steam Coal or English Coal. | Estimated quantity for South Welsh Coal. |
|----------|---|--|
| Bombay | Tons. | Tons. |
| Calcutta | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Colombo | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Karachi | 400 | 400 |
| Madras | 3,700 | 3,715 |
| Rangoon | 300 | 315 |
| | 2,000 | 2,015 |

1. It will not be necessary for tenders to tender for all ports, but for such port or ports as they may desire.

2. The Indian coal tendered must have a calorific value of not less than 7,000 calories or 17,000 British Thermal Units with ash not exceeding 18 per cent, or the evaporative power of the Indian coal must be not less than 7 lb. of water per lb. of Indian coal with ash not exceeding 18 per cent. For South Welsh coal or English coal such as Devon's West Hartley, tendered as English Steam coal, the evaporative power must be the same as the foregoing, but the ash must not exceed 8 per cent.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed in any Government office; but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way, they will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

4. Any tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed tender and schedule forms will be summarily rejected.

5. Printed tender forms and any other information in connection with this contract can be obtained at this office and the forms can also be had from the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Calcutta, Port Officer, Karachi, Presidency Port Office, Madras, and from the Principal Port Officer, Rangoon.

7. The attention of all tenderers is invited to the necessity for carefully observing the conditions contained in this notice.

8. Each tender is to be superscribed "Tender for supply of either Indian Steam Coal, or English or South Welsh Coal."

Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay,
14th February 1914.

W. LUNSFORD,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

SALE OF RANDALWOOD

Notice is hereby given that the following approximate quantities of rangeland will be put up for sale by the Government at the Valleys, Taramacundi and Thoppattur depots on the 11th, 12th and 13th March 1914, respectively:—

1. Valleys depot about thirty (30) tons. Taramacundi depot about thirty (30) tons. Thoppattur depot about twenty (20) tons. These figures relate to billets roots chips and dust inclusive.

2. No person will be allowed to bid at the auction sale unless he furnishes an earnest money deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred) in the case of the sale at Valleys and Taramacundi and Rs. 100 (one hundred) in the case of the sale at Thoppattur. The deposit will be retained in the case of the highest bidder and will be adjusted towards the purchase money in the event of the sale being confirmed. If the sale is not confirmed, the deposit will be returned. In the case of other bidders, the deposits will be returned at the close of the sale.

3. The bids are subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Forests, Southern Circle, Trichinopoly, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any bid.

4. In the event of any bid being accepted by the Commissioner of Forests, Southern Circle, the successful bidder will have to pay the purchase money in full within one week of the date of confirmation of the sale.

5. In the case of failure to make payment by the due date, the sale will be rebid at the purchaser's risk and the deposit will be forfeited to Government.

6. The rangeland will be weighed, as it is in the depot in the presence of the purchaser or his accredited agent, as soon as full payment has been made. No further weighing will be undertaken by the Forest Department or allowed to be done by the purchaser; the classification, cleaning and weighing as done by the Forest Department must be accepted.

P.R.—One ton of rangeland weighs about 20 to 25 cwt.

7. The purchaser must take delivery of the rangeland at the time of weighing. He will be allowed one week from the date of weighing to remove it, during which period the wood will be kept in the depot at his risk. If the purchaser fails to remove all the wood within that period, demurrage will be charged at the rate of Rs. 5 (five) per day until the 31st March 1914, after which date any rangeland remaining will become the property of Government.

8. The highest bidder will be required to sign the auction list in token of having understood the conditions of sale and in support of his bid.

9. Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

North District Collector's Office, South Forest Branch,
Valleys, 26th January 1914

T. OLEARY,
District Forest Officer.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF CATTLE FOOD.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 24th March by the Principal at his office for the supply of the following articles of cattle food for the period from the 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.

1. Tenders should specify in words the price per ton for the articles delivered at the Coimbatore Railway Station or in this case inclusive of all weighing and carting charges.

2. Each tender is to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25. The deposits of unsuccessful tenders will be returned.

3. Samples of articles must accompany the tender and no tender will be taken notice of unless so accompanied. They must be clearly marked and labelled.

4. Tenders may be for one or both the articles.

5. The successful tenderer will have to deposit 10 per cent. of the value of the tender. This security will be returned at the termination of the contract.

6. The articles are to be supplied in 12 monthly instalments of three tons each, in the case of Nos. 1 and 2, and about 45 salagris in the case of No. 3.

7. The Principal reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

8. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent. of deposit money will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond.

| | Articles. | |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 1. Cotton seed | | .. 30 tons. |
| 2. Groundnut cake | | .. 30 .. |
| 3. Dried kank | | .. 240 salagris (of both.) |

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 Madras ACT 4 OF 1913. (A Bill for the Registration of Medical Practitioners). English. 1913. Part 6. (8 p.).
 ACT V OF 1914. FORESTS, as amended up to 1st July 1913. Royal Dec. Act. 5. (1 p.).
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List of New Books published during the Current Quarter.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- A DIBNET OF INDIAN LAW CASES FOR 1913. COMPILING UNDER THE CARE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BY H. D. DIXON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Royal Dec. Cloth. Rs. 3-0-0 to Rs. 14-0-0.

List of Books published from July to December 1913.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- A DIBNET OF INDIAN LAW CASES, Vol. V (1913-14), ENGLISH 1913. Royal Dec. Cloth. Rs. 8-0-0 to Rs. 12-0-0.
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VACANCIES.

APPLICANTS are invited from qualified men for the post of a Photo-Engraving Assistant in the Office of No. 4 Drawing Office, Survey of India, Bangalore. The pay of the post is Rs. 20 per mensem with prospects.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the Superintendent, Southern Circle, Survey of India, Bangalore.

Office of the Superintendent, Southern Circle,
Survey of India, 20th January 1914.

F. W. FERRIE, Esq., Lt.-Col., I.A.,
Offy. Superintendent, Southern Circle.

APPLICANTS are invited from candidates duly qualified under the Examination rules for sitting and long-standing vacancies on Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 in the Taluk and Divisional Office in the District. A knowledge of Telugu is essential. Applications should be in the handwriting of the applicants themselves. In the case of Second Grade candidates, details of their works should invariably be furnished. Graduate, Intermediate and old Matriculation will be preferred.

Collector's Office, Chittoor.
23th January 1914.

A. FOTHERINGHAM,
Collector.

APPLICANTS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of Stenographer which will be permanently vacant in this Court on the 24th May 1914.

Preference will be given to graduates in law who have some experience in the Judicial Department and whose vernacular is Telugu.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Kistna, Elloor,
24th February 1914.

V. G. MASABHUSAR,
Subordinate Judge.

APPLICANTS are invited from candidates who have passed Civil Judicial Test and Translation Test, Lower Grade, for the post of sitting Head Clerk of the District Munsif's Court at Taluk on Rs. 24. The vacancy is likely to become permanent. A good knowledge of Urdu language is essential. Preference will be given to Urdu. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 25th March 1914.

Gauhati District Court, Nalbari,
24th February 1914.

G. V. KUNABHAWARI, Esq.,
District Judge.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Interpreter, Presidency Magistrate's Court, Madras, on Rs. 75 per mensem from 23rd March 1914. Applicants must have passed the Examination Test, Higher Grade, in either Tamil or Telugu and Lower Grade in the other of those two languages. Preference will be given to applicants who are also able Hindustani. The appointment will be temporary for one year, but it is probable that it will become permanent. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st March 1914.

Presidency Magistrate's Court, Egmore, Madras.
1st February 1914.

F. D. BIRDA,
Chief Presidency Interpreter.

Appointments are invited from candidates for the permanent Typewriting Copyist's post in this office.

5. The applicants should have passed at least the elementary grade in Typewriting and should provide himself with his own machine to work with if one be required.

6. The applicants should state their age, qualifications, past and present employment, relations in public service, service held by them, if any, and in what capacity, and should also submit copies of testimonials, if any. The applications should be in the candidate's own handwriting only. Candidates who know to read and write Tamil fluently need apply.

4. It will be open to the successful candidate to earn extra allowances as provided for by rules.

District Munsif's Court, Amli,
1st February 1914.

A. P. F. SALDASHA,
District Munsif.

Applications are invited from graduates and undergraduates who have experience of account work and who have passed the Account Test Higher or the Account Test of 1913, for the post of Accountant on Rs. 45-50 in the District Forest Office, North Salem. Applications in the applicant's own writing should be supported by copies of testimonials. Preference will be given to those who have been acquainted with District Forest office accounts. The post is permanent.

Salem Collector's Office, North Salem Forest, N.S.,
26th February 1914.

E. C. M. MASCOERENHAS,
District Forest Officer.

Applications are invited for the post of a Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer on Rs. 30 per mensem from candidates who have passed the examination prescribed for Sub-Overseers and Surveyors at the College of Engineering, Madras. The applicants should state their age, general educational qualifications, the date of the Gazette in which the results of the Examination are published and submit the certificate of having passed the examination. The applications should be submitted before 1st March 1914. Particulars as to why they left their last appointment should also be given.

Chidambaram Collector's Office,
1st February 1914.

J. F. RYANT,
Collector.

Applications are invited for the post of a Draftsman in the District Forest Office, Madras, on Rs. 35 per mensem. The appointment is temporary but is likely to continue for some years. The applicant must have passed the Draftsman's test at the Engineering College, Madras. Preference will be given to those who have had experience in the District Forest Office work. Copies of testimonials should accompany.

Madras Collector's Office, Forest Branch,
7th February 1914.

J. B. SCOTT,
District Forest Officer.

Applications are invited for the posts of temporary Sub-Overseers on Rs. 30 per mensem in the office of the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, VI Circle, Trichinopoly.

Preference will be given to applicants who have passed the old surveyor's or new Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering, Madras.

The applications should reach this office on or before the 28th February 1914.

28th February 1914.

K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, VI Circle.

Applications are invited for the posts of temporary Draftsmen on Rs. 45 and 35 per mensem in the office of the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, VI Circle, Trichinopoly.

Preference will be given to applicants who have passed the Draftsman's test at the Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering, Madras.

The applications should reach this office on or before 28th February 1914.

1st February 1914.

K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, VI Circle.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of a Temporary Surveyor at Rs. 50 per mensem for surveying and levelling operations in the Hindagpur Minor Basin, T. R.S. Division, III Circle, Bellary.

The appointment is likely to last for four months.

Applicants which should be accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 10th March 1914.

Office of the Es. Engineer, T.R.S. Div., III Circle,
Bellary, 10th February 1914.

E. W. P. WALSH,
Executive Engineer.

Advertisements are invited from candidates for the post of a Probationary Revenue Inspector in the District. Candidates must have passed the B.A. degree examination and should be below the age of 35. Applicants should reach this office on or before the 10th March 1914 and should submit particulars as to (1) age, (2) date and outcome, (3) residence in public service and (4) vernacular languages known.

Collector's Office, Madras,
10th February 1914.

E. A. DAVIS,
Asst. Collector.

NOTICE.

THE Government have sanctioned the creation of a small number of Sanitary Inspectors to check the spread of *polio* of children in this Presidency and, when not engaged on *active* duty, to visit the larger towns in order to remove their more patent sanitary defects and, by example and instruction, to familiarise the people with the principles of sanitation. This number outside of twenty appointments and applications are invited for three posts.

3. Applicants should submit the following particulars about the candidates:—

(1) Name; (2) age; (3) qualifications (Sanitary and other); (4) native district; (5) vernacular known; (6) present occupation; (7) previous sanitary experience; and (8) whether able to read and write.

Copies of testimonials (if any) should be attached to the applications.

Applicants should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st March 1914.

3. These appointments will be temporary and non-permanent. They will last for three years. The pay of such appointments is Rs. 45 per mensem with travelling allowances in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations. Only qualified Sanitary Inspectors (i.e., those who have passed Hygiene, Physiology and Minor Sanitary Measurements in the Intermediate Grade after undergoing prescribed course in the Medical College and in the Sanitary Engineer's office need apply.

4. Selected candidates should be prepared to proceed to any part of the Presidency and should possess medical certificates of fitness before appointment.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner,
Madras, 9th February 1914.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Applications are invited from Graduates in B.A. or B.Sc. of the Madras or any other Indian University for the following posts:—

Professor on Rs. 50—5—100.

Deputy Professor on Rs. 40 per mensem.

Preference will be given to applicants who are subjects of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore. All applications should reach the undersigned before the 25th February 1914.

Every applicant should state his name, father's name, residence, age, height and chest girth, optional language, optional subject, year of passing the B.A. Degree examination, present occupation, if any, and submit with his application copies of certificates of character, medical and of physical fitness for service in the Forest Department.

Office of the Commissioner of Forests, Travancore,
Calicut, 21st January 1914.

M. RAMA RAO,
Commissioner of Forests.

Wanted a Kannada Graduate with a fair knowledge of English for the Epigraphical Section's place in the office of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, Government. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 50—5—75. The selected candidate will be entertained on probation for two years and will be made permanent only at the end of those two years if approved service. Graduates who have taken their degree in History and Political Economy will be preferred. Applications will be received by the undersigned till the 1st of April 1914. Applicants should state their age and the year in which they took their B.A. degree forwarding with their applications copies of testimonials which they may hold.

Obtained, 17th February 1914.

H. KRISHNA SASTRI,
Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for
Epigraphy, Southern Circle.

Applicants are invited for the post of Field Surveyor in Revenue Settlement Party No. I, North Arcot, Taluk, pay Rs. 15 to 18 according to qualifications. Travelling allowance under rules will also be given while on field duty.

None but those who have either passed the Field Surveyor's Test or who have obtained from field survey work an adequate survey training required for Revenue and whose language in Tamil read apply. Applicants should state their age and submit copies of testimonials not later than the 15th of March 1914.

Revenue Settlement Office, Taluk,
15th February 1914.

D. KRISHNAYYA PANTULU,
Special Settlement Officer.

Warren Grantee for well boring. Salary Rs. 50 with travelling allowance. Applicants with copies of testimonials should reach the President, District Board, Madras, on or before the 15th March 1914.

District Board Office at Madras,
15th February 1914.

A. B. LUTHER-TOTTENHAM,
President.

The Government of Bengal proposes to appoint a *wholesale officer* to perform the duties of *Buyer* under the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1912, the Provident Insurance Societies Act, V of 1912, and the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, VI of 1912, on a salary of Rs. 400—500—500. Candidates must be Chartered Accountants and applications should be sent in at once to the Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Writers' Buildings.

Calcutta, the 15th February 1914.

S. K. SAWDAT,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

I, P. RAMASWAMY of Venkatchi Town, Nellore district, have changed my name herewith to P. RAMAKRISHNA DASA.

Madras, 15th February 1914.

P. RATHAKRISHNA DASA.

NOTICE.

The Administrator-General of Madras and as such the Administrator to the estate of O'DONNELL, J. M., late of Chinnampalle, who died at Chinnampalle on or about the 29th June 1912, hereby gives notice in pursuance of section 21 of Act VI of 1912 that all persons having claims against the above estate as creditors, next-of-kin or otherwise should prefer their claims accompanied with affidavits in support thereof to the Administrator-General of Madras on or before the 15th March 1914 after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the said estate will be distributed.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras,
15th February 1914.

C. E. OGDEN,
Administrator-General of Madras.

NOTICE.

Under section 172 of Act VI of 1912, the undersigned hereby informs the public that the Tripartite Hindu Permanent Fund Limited, has been wound up voluntarily under section 172 (b) of Act VI of 1912 and that the undersigned is appointed liquidator of the Fund.

Office of the Tripartite Hindu Permanent Fund, Madras,
Triplicane, 15th February 1914.

T. S. RAJAGOPAL

ARTHUR GIBBS (Deceased).

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims against the Estate of ARTHUR GIBBS (in the Will called Arthur Henry Gibbs, late of 14, William Street, Singapore, in the County of Middlesex, England, who died on the 26th day of September 1913, are required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of March 1914, at the undersigned's address, after which date the Administrator of the said Estate will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

High Court House, Madras,
15th February 1914.

HENRY BRIGHTWELL,
Administrator of the Estate of Arthur Gibbs (deceased).

NOTICE.

Take notice that one Ramakrishna Subramanyam of Tenali, Madras district, has died in Insolvency Prison (J.P. No. 1 of 1914) in the Temporary Sub-Court, Madras, praying that he may be adjudged as insolvent and that the public notice posted to 5th March 1914 for notices to creditors and objections, &c., &c.,

15th February 1914.

G. V. SUBBARATNAM,
Prisoner's Friend.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1904. [PART, 2 *contin.*

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The following report on the working of the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act (II of 1894) and the Hereditary Village Officers Act (III of 1895) during the official year 1912-13, with the appended statements, is published for general information.

2. *Statement I (Appointments made under sections 5, 10 and 11 of Act III of 1895).—*Out of 3,147 appointments falling under sections 10 and 11 of the Act, 693 appointments were given to strangers owing apparently to the absence of competent men in the hereditary families. The corresponding figures for 1911-12 were 3,831 and 1,089.

3. *Statement II (Penalties inflicted under sections 7, 8 and 9 of Act III of 1895).—*There was on the whole a slight decrease as compared with the preceding year in the number of punishments.

4. *Statement III (Suits filed under section 13 of Act III of 1895).—*There was a decrease in pendency at the close of the year as compared with that at the beginning, notwithstanding an increase in the total number of suits for disposal during the year.

5. *Statement V (Appeals to District Collectors against departmental orders of appointments and against decisions in suits during 1912-13).—*The increase in pendency at the close of the year appears to be due to the large increase in the total number of appeals for disposal in the year.

6. *Statement VII (Appeals to the Board against orders of appointment and against suit decisions).—*Ten appeals out of 91 were pending at the close of the year. In the majority of cases the decisions of District officers were confirmed.

7. *Statement VIII (Proprietary estates which Act II of 1894 has been introduced and in which establishments have been revised).—*This shows the progress made in revising establishments in proprietary estates. The total number of estates in which revision was continued up to the end of 1912-13 was 4,617 against 5,375 for 1911-12.

8. *Statement XI (Punishments of proprietors).—*No proprietors were punished during the year under section 31 of Act II of 1894.

9. *Statement XIV (Enfranchisement operations).—*The work relating to the enfranchisement of proprietary estates village service tenants in the Chingleput district was completed during the year.

10. The other statements call for no remarks.

11. *References to the Board under section 18 of Act III of 1895. —*Three references under this section were disposed of in the year.

12. *General remarks. —*Old statements XIV-A and B have been discontinued consequent on the abolition of the proprietary estates village service area and the provincialisation of proprietary estates village service receipts. Acts II of 1894 and III of 1895 worked generally satisfactorily during the year. There were complaints of inadequacy of pay for the munsifs in parts of Godavari and Kistna; these have been dealt with separately.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Chennai, 17th January 1914.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

Statement III.—Cattle filed and disposed of under section 13 of Maine Act III of 1895 during 1922-23.

| Dispos. | Number of cattle pastured on or April 1912. | | | Number of cattle pastured on or April 1912 and May 1912. | | | Total number of cattle for a year. | | | Disposed of | | | | | | | | | | Number of cattle pastured on or April 1912 and May 1912 and selling to | | | Number of cattle pastured on or April 1912 and May 1912 and selling to | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|--------|--|--------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|-----------|-----------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | For sale. | For sale and to be sold. | Total. | For sale. | For sale and to be sold. | Total. | For sale. | For sale and to be sold. | Total. | Number of cattle disposed of or sold | | | | | Number of cattle disposed of or sold | | | | | Number of cattle disposed of or sold | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Number of cattle disposed of or sold | | | | | Number of cattle disposed of or sold | | | | | Number of cattle disposed of or sold | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | For sale. | Under section 13 (1), previous (1). | Under section 13 (2), previous (2). | As lost or found or for section 14. | For sale. | For sale. | For sale. | For sale. | For sale. | For sale. | For sale. | For sale. | For sale. | For sale. | For sale. | For sale. | For sale. | For sale. | For sale. | |
| 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | |
| Proprietary cattle. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern and western | 4 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 32 | 37 | 69 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Kennecott | 4 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 32 | 37 | 69 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Settlement in business | 4 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 32 | 37 | 69 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Shops | 4 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 32 | 37 | 69 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Trails | 4 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 32 | 37 | 69 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Swells | 4 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 32 | 37 | 69 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Other cattle and to be sold | 4 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 32 | 37 | 69 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Total | 4 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 32 | 37 | 69 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Public cattle and animals. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ornamental | 4 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 32 | 37 | 69 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Animals | 4 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 32 | 37 | 69 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Swells | 4 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 32 | 37 | 69 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Public cattle | 4 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 32 | 37 | 69 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Other cattle | 4 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 32 | 37 | 69 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Total of animals in Proprietary cattle. | 4 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 32 | 37 | 69 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Total of animals and animals in Proprietary cattle. | 4 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 32 | 37 | 69 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Grand Total of animals and animals in Proprietary cattle. | 4 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 25 | 45 | 32 | 37 | 69 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |

* These are the correct figures.

Statement IV.—Appeals to District offices against punishments under sections 7 and 8 of Act III of 1895 during 1912-13.

| Office. | Number of appeals against duties by | | | | | | | | Number of appeals against executives by | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|---|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|
| | Volunteers and Deputy Volunteers | | | | Divisional officers | | | | Divisional officers | | | |
| | In which the original orders were | | | | In which the original orders were | | | | In which the original orders were | | | |
| | Harassed. | Notified. | Confined. | Forbidden to act in 1912. | Harassed. | Notified. | Confined. | Forbidden to act in 1912. | Harassed. | Notified. | Confined. | Forbidden to act in 1912. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Government villages. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harassed and notified | 2 | 11 | 5 | — | 6 | — | 4 | — | 31 | 3 | 25 | 14 |
| Harassed | 5 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | 13 | — | 13 | 12 |
| Notified | — | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Confined | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Forbidden to act | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total of officers in Government villages | 4 | 11 | 5 | — | 6 | — | 4 | — | 31 | 3 | 25 | 14 |
| Proprietary villages. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Harassed and notified | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Harassed | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Notified | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Confined | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Forbidden to act | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total of officers in Proprietary villages | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Grand Total of officers in Government villages and Proprietary villages | 4 | 11 | 5 | — | 6 | — | 4 | — | 32 | 3 | 25 | 14 |

Statement IV.—Appeals to District officers against punishments under sections 7 and 8 of Act III of 1860 during 1912-13—cont.

| Office. | Number of appeals against punishments by | | | | Number of appeals against demands or non-conviction by | | | | | | | | Total number of appeals | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------|--------------|----------------------------|--|-------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------|----|
| | Police officers | | | | District officers | | | | Magistrates | | | | In which the original orders were | | | | Total. | |
| | In which the original orders were | | | | In which the original orders were | | | | In which the original orders were | | | | In which the original orders were | | | | | |
| | Reversed. | Modi- fied. | Con- firmed. | Pending on 1st April 1913. | Re-versed. | Modi- fied. | Con- firmed. | Pending on 1st April 1913. | Re-versed. | Modi- fied. | Con- firmed. | Pending on 1st April 1913. | Re-versed. | Modi- fied. | Con- firmed. | Pending on 1st April 1913. | | |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | | 30 |
| Government villages. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bombay and Poona | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | 56 | 97 | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | 21 | 169 | 31 | 300 | |
| Karnataka | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 | 16 | 30 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 23 | 121 | 20 | 169 | |
| Talukdar | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 9 | 9 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | |
| Verka | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Wagwale | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Pune | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total of offices in Government villages .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 82 | 82 | 137 | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 67 | 44 | 290 | 51 | 440 | |
| Proprietary estates. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bombay and Poona | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Karnataka | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Bombay and Poona (Police officers) .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Talukdar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Verka | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Total of offices in Proprietary estates .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Grand Total of offices in Government villages and Proprietary estates. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 82 | 82 | 137 | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 67 | 44 | 290 | 51 | 440 | |

Statement V.—Appeals to the District Collectors against departmental orders of appointment and against decisions in suits during 1912-13—cont.

| Office. | Appeals pending on 1st April 1912 which related to | | | | Appeals filed during the year or referred to | | | | Total number of appeals for disposal | | | | Appeals disposed of | | | | | | | | | | Appeals pending on 1st April 1913 which related to | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-------|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------|----|----|--|----|----|----|----|
| | Departmental orders of appointment | | | | Revisions of previous orders and suits | | | | Departmental appeals | | | | Number of cases decided in favour of | | | | Departmental orders | | | | | | | | | | |
| | For officers | | | | For suits | | | | For suits | | | | Applicants | | | | For officers | | | | | | | | | | |
| | In suits for appointment | In suits for promotion | In suits for transfer | Total | In suits for appointment | In suits for promotion | In suits for transfer | Total | In suits for appointment | In suits for promotion | In suits for transfer | Total | In suits for appointment | In suits for promotion | In suits for transfer | Total | In suits for appointment | In suits for promotion | In suits for transfer | Total | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| Propagating returns | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hardware and sundries | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Stationery | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Transport | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Requisition | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Books | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other returns falling under classes 1 to 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other returns and sundries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Competition | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Discharge | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Refuge | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Wardens | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Police | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Prison | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other classes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Grand Total of officers and suits in Government villages and in Panchayat villages | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Grand Total of officers and suits in Government villages and in Panchayat villages | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

* Lines are the correct figures.

Statement VI.—Appeals to the Board against prohibitions under section 7 of Act III of 1930 during 1912-13.

| Cases | Appar's pending in trial July 2013 to July 20 | | | Appar's produced during the year which related to | | | Total appar's. | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------|-------|---|----------|-------|----------------|----------|-------|
| | Expenditure | Disposal | Total | Expenditure | Disposal | Total | Expenditure | Disposal | Total |
| 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Government charges | | | | | | | | | |
| Board and salaries | 11 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 28 | 28 | 8 | 28 | 36 |
| For board | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 21 | 8 | 21 | 29 |
| For board or board of directors | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Salaries | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| For board | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Popularity, advice, | | | | | | | | | |
| For board and salaries | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| For board | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| For board | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Grand Total | 11 | 8 | 2 | 14 | 30 | 30 | 14 | 30 | 44 |

[illegible]

STATEMENT VIII.—Proprietary estates into which Act II of 1894 has been introduced and in which the estate/holders have been revised (1913-14).

| Statement VIII.—Proprietary estates in which Act II of 1859 has been introduced by collectors. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|---|---|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Districts. | Total number of | | Number of estates in which the Act has been introduced. | Number of estates for which sections 1 and 2 of the Act have been introduced by collectors. | | | | Number of estates for which sections 1 and 2 of the Act have been introduced by the revenue department. | | | | Number of estates in which sections 1 and 2 of the Act have been introduced by the revenue department. | | | |
| | Proprietary estates. | Rural villages. | | In the year. | | Up to the year. | | In the year. | | Up to the year. | | In the year. | | Up to the year. | |
| | | | | Proprietary estates. | Rural villages. | Proprietary estates. | Rural villages. | Proprietary estates. | Rural villages. | Proprietary estates. | Rural villages. | Proprietary estates. | Rural villages. | Proprietary estates. | Rural villages. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1. Gaddi | 70 | 110 | | 4 | 205 | 10 | 400 | | | 70 | 47 | 1 | | 75 | 47 |
| 2. Pongol | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 3. Chikori | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 4. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 5. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 6. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 7. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 8. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 9. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 10. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 11. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 12. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 13. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 14. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 15. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 16. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 17. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 18. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 19. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 20. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 21. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 22. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 23. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 24. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 25. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 26. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 27. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 28. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 29. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 30. Kone | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| 31. Chikori | 11 | 101 | | | | 10 | 400 | | | 10 | 40 | | | 10 | 40 |
| Total | 1,010 | 1,410 | | 101 | 410 | 101 | 410 | 101 | 410 | 101 | 410 | 101 | 410 | 101 | 410 |

(a) Revised figures.

The Act has been introduced in all the principal villages in the revenue area (the revenue area is defined in the Act of 1894).

STATEMENT IX.—Appointments under sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of Act II of 1894 during 1912-1913.

| Item | Revenue | Education. | Revenue or Education (less salary) | Telephone. |
|--|---------|------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Number of nominations made by proprietors under section 9 of the Act. | 319 | 376 | 174 | 317 |
| 2. Number of persons which | | | | |
| (a) Served here | 311 | 357 | 154 | 310 |
| (b) Persons sent in under of | 81 | 99 | 30 | 25 |
| provisions of the Act were | | | | |
| (a) Rejected | 109 | 72 | 40 | 100 |
| 3. Number of nominations approved by Revenue officers .. | 277 | 365 | 170 | 300 |
| 4. Number of nominations issued by Revenue officers under section 11 (1) .. | 18 | 24 | 6 | 9 |
| 5. Number of nominations pending the action of the Revenue officer .. | 0 | 0 | .. | .. |
| 6. Number of appointments made by the Revenue officer issued under section 11 (5) .. | 32 | 39 | 49 | 30 |
| 7. Number of appointments made under section 12 | 13 | 30 | 9 | 2 |
| 8. Number of appointments made under section 13 (1) .. | 45 | 30 | 14 | 47 |
| 9. Number of appointments made under section 14 (1) .. | 205 | 261 | 121 | 208 |
| 10. Number of appointments under section 15 (3) of the Act .. | 10 | 0 | 24 | 10 |
| 11. Number of appointments under section 15 (3) of the Act .. | 226 | 281 | 136 | 292 |
| Total of items 1 and 6 to 11 .. | 619 | 703 | 395 | 720 |

STATEMENT X.—Parliament of village officers under Act II of 1894 during 1912-13.

| Office. | Fines imposed by proprietors. | | Fines imposed by | | | | Statutes at present. | | Total number of persons who. | Fines for offences under section 14. | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----|
| | | | District officers. | | District Collector. | | Imprisoned by | Dismissed for misconduct by | | | | | | |
| | | Number of fines. | Amount of fines. | Number of fines. | Amount of fines. | Number of fines. | | | Amount of fines. | Statutory officers. | Statutory officers. | By District officers. | By District Collector. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1. Revenue | 10 | 30 0 0 | 105 | 300 0 0 | 1 | 10 0 0 | 141 | 0 | 14 | 155 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Education | 10 | 30 0 0 | 105 | 300 0 0 | 1 | 10 0 0 | 141 | 0 | 14 | 155 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Revenue of land-owning officers .. | 17 | 20 0 0 | 18 | 20 0 0 | 1 | 10 0 0 | 141 | 0 | 14 | 155 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. Telephone | 0 | 0 0 0 | 18 | 10 0 0 | 1 | 10 0 0 | 141 | 0 | 14 | 155 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 37 | 100 0 0 | 256 | 730 0 0 | 4 | 40 0 0 | 423 | 0 | 56 | 479 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

STATEMENT XI.—Parliament of proprietors during 1912-13.—Sat.

STATEMENT XII-A.—Appeals under sections 11 (2) and 15 (3) of Act II of 1894 during 1912-13.

| Office. | Number of appeals against valuation of property under section 11 (2) of the Act. | | | Appeals against fees by | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | Proportion. | | | Divisional officers. |
| | Original value returned as modified. | Original value confirmed. | Pending. | Original value returned as modified. | Original value confirmed. | Pending. | Original value returned as modified. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Barren | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Budwan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Budwan or barren (Tribes) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chowki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chowki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Office. | Appeals against fees by— and | | Appeals against suspension. | | Appeals against (checked or returned). | | Total number of appeals pending on 1st April 1913. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|--|----------|--|
| | Divisional officers— and | | | | | | |
| | Original value confirmed. | Pending. | Original value returned as modified. | Pending. | Original value returned as modified. | Pending. | |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Barren | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Budwan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Budwan or barren (Tribes) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chowki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chowki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

STATEMENT XII-B.—Appeals under section 21 of Act II of 1894 against the determination of rent values during 1912-13—7/14.

Statement XIII-A.—Appeals to the Board against orders passed under sections 11 (2), 15 and 16 of Act II of 1894 for 1912-13.

[illegible]

Statement XIII-A.—Appeals to the Board against orders passed under sections 11 (5), 15 and 16 of Act II of 1894 during 1915-16—cont.

| Office. | Appeals against orders. | | | | | | Appeals against orders of appellants. | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Reversed or dismissed. | | | | | | At instance of village establishment. | |
| | Rejected as inadmissible. | At issue—reversed. | Reversed. | Modified. | Confirmed. | Pending on 1st April 1916. | Rejected as inadmissible. | Reversed. |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Kumars | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 45 | .. |
| Headmen | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 40 | .. |
| Kumars or Headmen (joint appeals) | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 | .. |
| Telegrams | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 8 | .. |
| Total .. | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | .. | 127 | .. |

| Office. | Appeals against orders of appellants—cont. | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------|------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------------------|----|
| | At instance of village establishment—cont. | | | | | In name of appellants. | | | | |
| | Reversed. | Modified. | Confirmed. | Pending on 1st April 1916. | Reversed as inadmissible. | Reversed as inadmissible. | Reversed or modified. | Confirmed. | Pending on 1st April 1916. | |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | |
| Kumars | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Headmen | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kumars or Headmen (joint appeals) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Telegrams | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 8 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |

Statement XIII-B.—Appeals to the Board under section 24 of Act II of 1894 against the determination of rent-values during 1915-16—cont.

Statement XIV—Showing the progress of enfranchisement operations up to the end of March 1913.

| District. | Total number of villages in which there are houses. | Number of villages in which enfranchisement was completed. | | Balance (column 2 minus column 3). | Number of the estates owned. |
|----------------------|---|--|--------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. Gungah | 1,100 | 1,200 | 8,395 | .. | 4,811 |
| 2. T. Sanyal | 5,899 | 1,895 | 2,702 | .. | 7,098 |
| 3. Gungah | 474 | 420 | 2,604 | .. | 3,502 |
| 4. Kachia | 181 | 835 | 4,160 | .. | 4,519 |
| 5. Gungah | 315 | 315 | 755 | .. | 755 |
| 6. Sanyal | 1,365 | 1,455 | 8,907 | .. | 9,500 |
| 7. Gungah | 315 | 179 | 360 | .. | 315 |
| 8. Amal | 80 | 30 | 161 | .. | 80 |
| 9. Sanyal | 81 | 33 | 475 | .. | 538 |
| 10. Sanyal | 80 | 33 | 415 | .. | 528 |
| 11. Gungah | 80 | 33 | 415 | .. | 528 |
| 12. Gungah | 80 | 33 | 415 | .. | 528 |
| 13. Sanyal | 80 | 33 | 415 | .. | 528 |
| 14. Sanyal | 80 | 33 | 415 | .. | 528 |
| 15. Sanyal | 80 | 33 | 415 | .. | 528 |
| 16. Sanyal | 80 | 33 | 415 | .. | 528 |
| 17. Sanyal | 80 | 33 | 415 | .. | 528 |
| 18. Sanyal | 80 | 33 | 415 | .. | 528 |
| 19. Sanyal | 80 | 33 | 415 | .. | 528 |
| 20. Sanyal | 80 | 33 | 415 | .. | 528 |
| 21. Sanyal | 80 | 33 | 415 | .. | 528 |
| 22. Sanyal | 80 | 33 | 415 | .. | 528 |
| 23. Sanyal | 80 | 33 | 415 | .. | 528 |
| 24. Sanyal | 80 | 33 | 415 | .. | 528 |
| 25. Sanyal | 80 | 33 | 415 | .. | 528 |
| 26. Sanyal | 80 | 33 | 415 | .. | 528 |
| 27. Sanyal | 80 | 33 | 415 | .. | 528 |
| 28. Sanyal | 80 | 33 | 415 | .. | 528 |
| 29. Sanyal | 80 | 33 | 415 | .. | 528 |
| 30. Sanyal | 80 | 33 | 415 | .. | 528 |
| Total | 22,000 | 15,000 | 84,205 | .. | 81,000 |

* The figures have been adapted from the final report of the late Treasury Deputy Collector, Chittagong, as the endorsement of proprietary village revenue is not in the district.

† Includes figures for Kachia and Sanyal taluk transferred from Chittagong and Sanyal.

‡ Includes figures for the two taluks transferred to the Chittagong district from Chittagong.

§ Includes figures for the taluk transferred to Barisal district.

¶ Includes figures for Kachia taluk transferred to Chittagong.

** Includes figures for Sanyal taluk transferred to Chittagong.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1914. [Price, 1 pie.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

Minutes of a Special Meeting, No. 23 of 1913-1914, held on the 6th February 1914.

PRESENT.

The Hon'ble Sir Francis J. R. Spence, M.A., Chairman.

Mr. H. R. Hood,
Commander W. B. Fielding, R.N.M.
Mr. A. R. Morris
Mr. G. Fraser
Sir John A. Phipps, Kt.
Sir Hugh S. Fraser, Kt.

Mr. E. Gonsell,
The Hon'ble Mr. R. Madhav Saranga,
Khan Bahadur Mohammed Abdul Kaddus
Siddika Fakih.
M.R.Sy. Rao Bahadur E. Theagaraya Chetty
Gair, &c.

214. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the Special Board meeting held on Tuesday the 20th January 1914.

215. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the ordinary meeting held on Tuesday the 20th January 1914.

216. Read and accepted G.O. No. 28, Marine, dated the 20th January 1914, accepting the election, by the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, of Sir Hugh Fraser, Kt., to be a trustee of the Port of Madras, and Mr. J. F. Simpson resigned.

217. Read note by the Chairman relating to the meeting place and a new estimate for the Central Harbour Office on wharves, so as to meet the requirements for working traffic at the West Quay when completed.

Resolved that the place and the new estimate amounting to Rs. 2,14,627 be approved under section 28 of the Madras Port Trust Act and that under the same section they be submitted to Government for sanction, in the light of the information given in the Trust's Chief Engineer's note accompanying the estimate. Also that Government be asked to sanction the postal and postgraduate estimates amounting to Rs. 1,50,000 mentioned in G.O. Nos. 1 and 26, Marine, dated the 4th January 1913, and 11th March 1913, as well as to sanction the debt to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000 being the excess of the previous year receipts over that already given. Funds to be provided from the Trust's Revenue balances retained as there will be by the proceeds of the 10 lakhs loan.

218. Read, approved, Port Trust Board Resolution No. 108, dated the 20th January 1913. Read Government Order thereon, No. 274, Press, Revenue, dated 22nd December 1913.

Resolved that the Chairman place himself in communication with the Collector of Customs with a view to the adoption of suitable detailed rules for dealing with warehoused goods.

219. Read a note by the Trust's Manager endorsed by the Chairman recommending the appointment, on Rs. 50 per annum, of a clerk who shall devote the whole of his attention to the receipt, custody and delivery of warehoused goods.

Resolved that the proposal be sanctioned.

220. Read note by the Chairman recommending that a 5-year lease from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1920 be granted to Messrs. Millers' Karti and Jansin Company, Limited, whose local agents are Messrs. Henry & Co., Madras, for the cooler storage space specially allotted around the Gunter pier.

Resolved that Messrs. Millers' Karti and Jansin Company, Limited, be offered a lease at Rs. 40 per annum per acre, at the two acres reserved to them in April 1914 for the period recommended by the Chairman.

321. Read a note by the Chairman recommending, for reasons given, that some accounts should be made on the strange charges which have accrued on 91 cases whisky and 2 cases advertising matter at S.S. "The Colquhoun."

Resolved that charges be charged for the whole paid for the cases in question which available to pay it but at the rate applicable to the first week only.

322. Read again Port Trust Board Resolution No. 355, dated the 12th January 1913, a proposal of the Committee to Government, for transfer to the Malacca Corporation, of the small piece of land now vacant in the Trust.

Resolved that the boundaries of the two plots of land in question, designated Plot II and III, be as described in the enclosure to the Chairman's letter to Government No. 9, 1911, dated the 16th November 1911, of which a copy went to the President of the Corporation of Malacca with the Chairman's endorsement No. 9-1192, dated the 12th November 1913, and that as no more and no less land is being offered by the Trust than is contained within the boundaries as described.

Also, resolved that by O.C. Nos. 3244, Revision, and 311, Government, dated respectively the 12th December 1913 and 29th January 1914, the two plots in question were ordered to be made over by the Trust to the Corporation of Malacca, for the use of the Corporation of Malacca.

323. Read and adopted a draft letter by the Chairman to Government proposing that, for reasons given, in the second line of section 163 of the Port Trust Act the word "description" be inserted between the words "weight" and "or", where the Act comes to be amended, in part Port Trust Board Resolution No. 548, dated the 4th December 1913.

324. Read again Port Trust Board Resolution No. 356, dated the 7th January 1914. Read also correspondence which has taken place on the subject of the resolution between the Chairman and the Trust's Solicitors.

Resolved that the opinion of counsel be obtained.

325. Read note by the Trust's Chief Engineer, dated 16th February 1914, recommending that the First Engineer and dockyard Master and the Second Engineer be given an allowance of Rs. 4 and Rs. 4, respectively, during the period of their stay with the dredger "Malacca" in Calcutta for repairs, as has always been done hitherto.

Resolved to sanction the proposed allowances.

326. The Chairman handed to each of the Trust's men-wooden which he had prepared as the further improvements likely to be made on the Port of Malacca, beyond the scope of the funds available.

327. Read note by the Chairman in the effect that he proposes applying for six month's Board credit—three days' work—issued from the 1st June 1914, and proposing certain saving arrangements.

Resolved that the grant of the Board be approved, and that Government be asked to sanction the proposed saving arrangements.

328. The Board resolved to sanction a list of claims amounting to Rs. 1,345-7-3 paid by the Chairman during the months of December 1913 and January 1914.

329. Received Memorandum, dated the 17th January 1914, by Mr. G. C. Nathaniel, C.M., Chief Clerk, Singapore Port Commission, on the financial condition and working of the ports of Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta and Singapore in the year 1913-1914 as set forth in their respective administrative reports.

330. Received statement showing the purchase of English materials made by the Board's purchasing Agents in England, of which information was received in January 1914.

331. The following statement of collections, submitted since the 15th January 1914, was ordered to be recorded:—

Statement of receipts by Chairman and Board.

| Serial number | Authority. | | Name of work. | Amount mentioned. | Scheme of Budget-allowance not available. | Chargeable to | Remarks. |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------|---|-------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------|
| | Number. | Date. | | | | | |
| 17 | G.O. No. 35. | 19th January 1914. | Deposit <i>Malacca Works</i> | Rs. | .. | Contributions to Capital. | |
| | | | Further expenditure of the Malacca Harbour with hydraulic system and machinery. | 4,12,900 | .. | | |
| 21 | G.O. No. 35. | 19th January 1914. | Excess for <i>Malacca</i> | 21,500 | .. | Do. | |
| | | | <i>Revenue Works.</i> | | | | |
| | | | <i>Malacca Port Fund.</i> | | | | |
| | Chairman. | 25th January 1914. | Amount repaid to Government on the 1st January 1914 for the 1913-1914. | 90 | .. | Malacca Port Fund works—Malacca. | |
| | | | <i>Malacca Harbour Fund.</i> | | | | |
| | | | <i>Do.</i> | | | | |

332. Received the Trust's Capital and Revenue accounts for November 1913.

333. Received G.O. No. 145, Madras, dated 23rd December 1913, approving the Board's proposals for the revision of the wharves and demurrage charges in the schedule of services issued by the Trust, and directing that the consolidated schedule of Harbour dues and services, as amended, be published in the Port St. George Gazette—viz Resolution No. 337 and 338, dated 19th December 1913.

334. Received G.O. No. 32, Madras, dated 15th January 1914, sanctioning the supplemental estimate amounting to Rs. 42,000 providing funds to meet expenditures during the current year on certain works—viz Board's Resolution No. 372, dated 15th December 1913.

335. Received G.O. No. 33, Madras, dated 15th January 1914, sanctioning the estimate amounting to Rs. 4,16,000 for the further equipment of the Madras Harbour with hydraulic cranes and machinery—viz Board's Resolution No. 368, dated 15th December 1913.

336. Received G.O. No. 31, Madras, dated 20th January 1914, sanctioning the estimate amounting to Rs. 21,000 for a harbour fire service—viz Board's Resolution No. 391, dated 26th January 1914.

337. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 31st February 1914, were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

| | | | Government securities | Cash balances | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|----|-----------------------|---------------|----------|------|
| | | | Rs. | ms. | £ | p. |
| Revenue Account | .. | .. | 2,15,000 | | 2,15,000 | 0 0 |
| Provident Fund Account | .. | .. | 1,21,500 | | 1,21,500 | 0 0 |
| Deposit Fund Account | .. | .. | 16,000 | | 1,600 | 16 0 |
| Edwin Walker Home Charity Account | .. | .. | 17,500 | | 2,240 | 16 4 |
| Disabled Seamen's Fund Account | .. | .. | 25,000 | | 3,125 | 0 0 |
| Pilgrims Fund Account | .. | .. | 22,000 | | 2,750 | 0 0 |
| Harbour Dues Advance | .. | .. | 200 | | 60,000 | 8 12 |

Madras Port Trust,
26th February 1914.

H. S. FRASER,
President.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 83

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1864.

(Price 2 pias.)

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY RESISTERS

| 1864 | Thermometer reduced to 32°. | Thermometers | | | | Rainfall in Inches. | Winds | | | | General weather. | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------|------|---------------------|------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|------|
| | | Corrected Daily Means | | Observed Extremes | | | Direction | Force | Daily velocity | Height of rain. | | | |
| | | Day | Night | Max. | Min. | | | | | | | | |
| Barometer. | reduced. | " | " | " | " | " | Dir. | " | Miles per hour. | Feet. | Dir. | Per cent. | " |
| 24th Nov. .. | 30.000 | 79.0 | 74.0 | 80.0 | 70.0 | 1.12 | S.E. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | East |
| 25th Nov. .. | 30.000 | 80.0 | 75.0 | 81.0 | 71.0 | 1.17 | S.E. by S. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Do. |
| 26th Nov. .. | 30.000 | 80.0 | 75.0 | 81.0 | 71.0 | 1.17 | S.E. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Do. |
| 27th Nov. .. | 30.000 | 80.0 | 75.0 | 81.0 | 71.0 | 1.17 | S.E. by S. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Do. |
| 28th Nov. .. | 30.000 | 80.0 | 75.0 | 81.0 | 71.0 | 1.17 | S.E. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Do. |
| 29th Nov. .. | 30.000 | 80.0 | 75.0 | 81.0 | 71.0 | 1.17 | S.E. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Do. |
| 30th Nov. .. | 30.000 | 80.0 | 75.0 | 81.0 | 71.0 | 1.17 | S.E. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Do. |
| 1st Dec. .. | 30.000 | 80.0 | 75.0 | 81.0 | 71.0 | 1.17 | S.E. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Do. |
| 2nd Dec. .. | 30.000 | 80.0 | 75.0 | 81.0 | 71.0 | 1.17 | S.E. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Do. |

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 12 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The column of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the reservoir of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the nearest Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January, 1st is 1.06 inches. The average due for the whole period being 1.17 inches.

E. L. JONES,
Deputy Director.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY, 24th February 1864.

DISTRICT REPORTS

GLASSMAN

GASTRAL.
Water supply sufficient except in two bluffs. Swale and Russell bluffs receive 24-25 and 30-35 feet deep respectively. Swamp of *Sagittaria* and *Potamogeton* and *Trapa* beds of soft greenish-brown mud. Harvested saginaw, burdock, watercress, and other aquatic plants are abundant. Soil fertile; timber available. Condition of water generally good. Riparian forest well developed. Forests generally low.

VINOGRADSKA

| | |
|---|---|
| Water supply generally sufficient, overlooking. Canning cups thriving, and tobacco culture fair to good, generally good. Employment unstable. | Export of public engineering and transportation of sugar. Harvested citrus, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, sugi, ginger, Peppers and chili generally sufficient. Condition of cattle (diseases) sufficient. Prospects generally fair. |
|---|---|

OCTAVARE

Wages very sufficient. The Federal 2 1/2 feet below the surface discharge adequate for require-
ments. Sewing of gullys, preparing of materials for second crop, transportation of poultry and
hens and working in progress. Handling crops fair. Harvested tobacco, cotton, grain, cotton,
sugarcane, sisal and other crops fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; better sufficient.
except in wet lands. Condition of water good. Employment available. Grain crops sufficient.
Prospects fair.

KISTOSAL

[illegible]

QUESTION

Water-supply insufficient. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested chilies, tobacco and pulses; cotton, fair to normal; paddy, fair to bumper; sugarcane, cotton, wheat, cereals and sugarcane, fair; pulses and various, poor to normal. Pasture generally worn; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. But malignant sore-throat in one bullock. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

KOH-NaOH

KURNOO.
Water-ways in all directions except under the Kurmoo Cuddalore canal, spring the usual wells and a few tanks. The Pongolabadi 300 feet below the subject; discharge sufficient. Transportation of children, poultry and horses; cartage, traps for deer. Harvested cotton, sugar, rice, sugarcane, Cuddalore of some groundnuts; cotton, traps for deer. Pasture generally steady; fodder sufficient. Stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair. Employment available. General

BANG & BALLE

Water supply sufficient. Irrigation system good. Harvested cotton; cottonseed fair. Pasture not
further sufficient. Condition of soils good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Personnel

SUPPLEMENT

FEEDING.—Hay supply is moderate except in two localities. Potatoes, sorghum and sweet-corn remaining on the ground are the principal sources of winter feed. Potatoes are being stored in large quantities. Potatoes are being stored in large quantities. Potatoes are being stored in large quantities.

Blažnik et al.

Water supply sufficient. Fishing in progress in park. Hunting total traps good. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in drier tanks and in parts of four other tanks. Ploughing done fully. Harvested paddy, rice, cotton, betel nut, sugarcane and mandarin orange, and such domestic produce, native oil-seeds, peas, brinjals, etc., poor in quantity. Parture season commences in two weeks. Our available sample of soil taken where it is irrigated. Condition of soils generally good, but not so in three tanks. Employment abundant. Grain-mere services. Prospects fair.

CUDDAPAR.

Water-supply sufficient except under certain tanks. Sowing of paddy and legals in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, groundnut and horsegram, cotton fair to normal; cotton, poor to normal. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MELLUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient. No flow over the Nallam and Sangam anikets but supply adequate. Ploughing, sowing of and transplanting paddy, ragi and chilies, sowing of tobacco and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair to good. Harvested paddy, ragi, chilies, horse and horsegram, cotton fair to normal; arum, bad to normal; oil-seeds, bad to fair and cotton, fair. Pasture generally available. Fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but Nallam-kaner in one tank. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLAPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and transplanting paddy and ragi, sowing and weeding paddy. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, groundnut and arum, cotton fair. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rindaped in one tank. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available.

SOUTH ARCOOT.



Water-supply sufficient except in one tank and in parts of two tanks. Ploughing, sowing of ragi, paddy, chilies, transplanting paddy and ragi, weeding paddy, ragi and ginger in progress. Standing crops fair except in parts of two tanks where they have been damaged by floods. Harvested paddy, groundnut, arum, sugarcane and chilies; cotton fair except in one tank where it was poor owing to floods. Pasture and fodder sufficient and available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair except in one tank where the crops have been damaged by floods.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing for paddy, ragi, sugarcane, chilies and dry crops, sowing of paddy, jowar, ginger and dry crops, weeding and transplanting paddy, ragi and tobacco. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton fair to normal; sugarcane, groundnut, horsegram, pulses and chick, poor to fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of five tanks and one stream. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and transplanting paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, sugarcane, horsegram, arum and groundnut; cotton poor to normal. Pasture available generally. Fodder becoming scarce in some tanks and one division. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NALJEM.

Water-supply insufficient except in one tank and in parts of two other tanks. Sowing of paddy, ragi, cotton, sugarcane and ginger, and transplanting paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, chilies, horsegram and sugarcane; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

OCCURATORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Four feet of water in the Cudary at Erode. Sowing of millet and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but dry crops require rain in two tanks. Harvested paddy and chilies in parts, cotton fair to normal; ragi, fair; and sunba, poor. Pasture generally sufficient except in parts of some tanks; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Sowing of paddy and chilies and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, chilies and sunba in parts; cotton fair to normal. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TANJORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in three tanks. No flow over grand aniket and supply inadequate. Sowing of paddy and transplanting of paddy and tobacco in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvesting of paddy, arum, sugarcane, groundnut and ragi in progress in parts; cotton fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but sufficient south-east and last and north tanks in parts of two tanks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUCHOTTAL.

Water-supply sufficient. Cultivation of paddy and garden crops in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cottons fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in the Poyyir irrigated portions of five taluks. Discharge from the Poyyir made about 474 cusecs. Ploughing for kudi crops and cholam, sowing of cholam and weeding of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but paddy mostly short in one taluk and withering in parts of another. Harvested paddy, cottons poor to fair; ragi, cholam and mumbu, fair. Pasture sufficient except in parts of two taluks; fodder available but dear. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair, but more rain required especially in two Poyyir tracts.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but paddy and ragi withering or withered. Harvested paddy and ragi, cottons poor to fair; cholam, ferr; and mumbu, fair in some. Pasture sufficient except in parts; fodder available but dear in parts. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. No flow from Kolvaikuntam aialak but discharge adequate. Sowing of cholam under walls in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good, but paddy withered in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy in parts, cottons poor to fair, mumbu, fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but withers in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply insufficient in three taluks. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy in hills; cottons fair. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Birdseye and deer grass &c. available. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and sowing for third paddy crop completed in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cottons fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Harvest going on. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Harvest of paddy over; cottons fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIA.

Water-supply sufficient. Pruning and weeding of main crops and sowing seedling. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee, cottons fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 21st February 1914.—Rainfall light to fair Oungun, Vinnagpetam, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Tinnevely, Travancore; nil elsewhere. Standing crops generally fair to good, but withering or withered in parts three districts and damaged by late floods in parts South Arcot. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding; cottons generally fair to normal. Sowings of paddy and dry crops proceeding normally in parts. Condition of cattle generally good; supply of water insufficient for irrigation in majority of districts; fodder generally sufficient. Prices stationary.

DEPT. OF REV. SECT., SEC., LAND REV. & AGRI.
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
24th February 1914.

G. RAQHAVIAH,
Secretary



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 3.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1904. [PART, 2nd 3rd

Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the India Councils Act, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, and 6 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Wednesday, the 4th February 1904.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.B., C.I.E., Vice-President, presiding, and 54 Members, of whom 48 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. BANERJEE asked:—

1. " (a) Is it the case, as reported in the newspapers, that it has been decided to appoint a paid Vice-Chancellor for the Calcutta University in succession to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sir Ashutosh Mukherji?

" (b) Has any despatch been sent to the Secretary of State by the Government of India recommending the appointment of a paid Vice-Chancellor?

" (c) If such a despatch has been sent to the Secretary of State, will the Government be pleased to state whether His Excellency Lord Cromer, Rector of the University, was consulted?

" (d) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to lay the aforesaid despatch on the table? "

The Hon'ble Mr. SNEYD replied:—

"The Government of India are not prepared to make any statement on the question at present."

The Hon'ble Sir PABULCHAND COMMITTEE asked:—

2. " (a) Has Lord Jackson submitted any report to Government after his last visit to India?

" (b) If so, will the report be laid on the table?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied:—

"No report was submitted by Lord Jackson to the Government of India, but the minutes of the various Conference meetings over which he presided were so submitted."

"As I explained in the course of a debate on this subject initiated in this Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale on the 24th February 1912, the Conference was of an entirely informal nature and Government do not think it necessary to lay papers relating to it on the table."

The Hon'ble Maharaja RAJAWAT SODHA or NARAYAN asked:—

3. "Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that Government is considering to appoint a paid Vice-Chancellor for the Calcutta University?"

The Hon'ble Mr. SNEYD replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer just given to a similar question asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Suresh Chandra Nath Bhattacharya."

The Hon'ble Maharaja RAJAWAT SODHA or NARAYAN asked:—

4. "With reference to the reply given by the Hon'ble Sir T. E. WYNN in reply to my question on the Nalhati-Azamgarh Branch of the East Indian Railway on 13th January last, I beg to ask how many hours it used to take to run from Nalhati to Azamgarh eight years ago?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied:—

"From inquiries made from the East Indian Railway it appears that eight years ago two passenger trains ran between Nalhati and Azamgarh, the time taken varying from one hour thirty-five minutes to two hours and ten minutes."

"Now only mixed trains are being worked at a loss and the company did not feel justified financially in maintaining the service."

"The East Indian Railway Company will be addressed on the subject and asked if they cannot now arrange for at least one passenger train each day at a better speed than the present mixed train service."

The Hon'ble Maharaja RAJAWAT SODHA or NARAYAN asked:—

5. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of second appeals filed and the number dismissed under Order 41, Rule 11, of the Code of Civil Procedure, Act V, 1908, in the several High Courts and Chief Courts of India for the last three years?"

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CLEGGAN replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the Annual Reports on the Administration of Civil Justice compiled by the various High Courts and Chief Courts, from which the figures he asks for can readily be extracted."

The Hon'ble Maharaja RAJAWAT SODHA or NARAYAN asked:—

6. "Is it a fact that Jagadish Nath Dey was a clerk in the office of the Accountant General of Bengal from 1875 to 1901 and that he was dismissed on the 14th June 1901, on the grounds of misbehaviour and that he submitted a memorial to Lord Curzon on 1st May 1902, for his reinstatement? If so, will the Government be pleased to state what orders, if any, have been passed on the same memorial?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MANNING replied:—

"Subo Jagadish Nath Dey was a clerk in the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, from September 1877 to the 14th June 1901, on which date he was dismissed from Government service. The grounds of his dismissal were that he was heavily in debt, that he had made false statements about his indebtedness, that his work was bad and his conduct generally unsatisfactory. He submitted two memorials to the Accountant General, one in August 1901 and the other in May 1902. On each occasion the Government of India declined to interfere with the Accountant General's order of dismissal."

The Hon'ble Sir Sri RAM BHATTACHARYA asked:—

7. "Are cattle slaughtered in the several major Provinces (excluding Burma) for dried meat exported to Burma?"

"If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—

(a) at what places in such Provinces cattle are slaughtered for this purpose?

(b) an approximate number of cattle killed at each of these places, in the years 1910, 1911 and 1912?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CLEGGAN replied:—

"The Government of India are aware that dried meat is imported into Burma from India, but they are not in possession of any data which would enable them to supply the further information asked for by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Raja Kunal Pal Sinha asked:—

8. "Has the attention of the Government been drawn to my remarks on Indian advances made in my budget speech in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 24th March 1913? Will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to consider the desirability of reducing the rate of interest from 6½ per cent. to 5 per cent. as suggested therein?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GUTHRIE replied:—

"The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Member regarding Indian advances in his budget speech in the Imperial Legislative Council on March 24th, 1913. The recommendation of the Finance and Irrigation Commission that the rate of interest on such advances should be reduced from 6½ per cent. to 5 per cent. was carefully considered by the Government of India and the reasons for their inability to accept it are given at length in paragraph 3 of Land Revenue Resolution* No. 4538-16, dated November 19th, 1905, a copy of which was published as a Supplement to the Gazette of India, dated December 2nd, 1905, and is now laid on the table. The Government of India are of opinion that nothing has occurred since the publication of the Resolution to justify a reconsideration of the views expressed therein."

The Hon'ble Mr. BAKER asked:—

9. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing separately (grade by grade) the number of appointments in each branch of the Provincial Services of each of the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GUTHRIE replied:—

"It is understood that the Hon'ble Member's question refers only to the Executive and Judicial Branches of the Provincial Civil Service. A statement giving the information desired is laid upon the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. BAKER asked:—

10. "Is it a fact that the Local Government of Assam has applied to the Government of India for sanction to the appointment of whole-time Subordinate Judges in that province?"

"If so, what orders, if any, have been passed on such application?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GUTHRIE replied:—

"A proposal has been received from the Chief Commissioner, Assam, for the temporary appointment of a Subordinate and Assistant Sessions Judge for the Assam Valley Districts. It is at present under consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. BAKER asked:—

11. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the different customs duties levied in India and the annual income from each during the last 5 years?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied:—

"A copy of the Tariff Schedules and a statement, I showing the customs revenue obtained under each of the principal classes of dutiable imports and exports during the last five years, are placed on the table."

The Hon'ble Maharaja MANMOHAN CHANDRA NATH asked:—

12. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—

- (a) the number of Indians of Indian parentage who have passed the Indian Civil Service Examination since that examination was first thrown open to competition;
- (b) the number of such Indian Civilian employed now or in the past in the Political Department, or subordinate, to Native States as Residents or Assistant Residents;
- (c) the number of such Indian Civilian employed now or in the past in the Foreign, Home and other Secretariat offices of the Government of India;
- (d) the number of such Indian Civilian employed now or in the past in the Secretariat offices of the various Provincial Governments?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GUTHRIE replied:—

- (a) The number of natives of India (on that term as defined in article 31, Civil Service Regulations), who have passed the Indian Civil Service Examination since it was thrown open to competition is 94, of whom all but three bear Indian names,
- (b) None,
- (c) One,
- (d) Four, including officers employed on temporary or special duties."

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GUTHRIE asked:—

13. "Approx of statements made in the Council in reply to my questions about cattle survey, will Government be pleased to state if the provincial cattle surveys are now complete? If so, do Government propose to undertake the preparation of a report for the whole of India on the basis of these reports?"

The Hon'ble Mr. BARNES CARLISLE replied:—
“Cattle surveys have not been prepared for all Provinces and the Government of India are making enquiries as to the progress made.”

The Hon'ble Mr. BARNES CARLISLE being absent, his questions* were not put and answered.

The Hon'ble Mr. PARRY said:—“May I put the questions in the name of Mr. Bagnall?”

The President said:—“No, Sir, that is not in order.”

THE INDIAN COPYRIGHT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. PARRY presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to modify and add to the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1811.

THE PROVINCIAL SMALL CAUSE COURTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. RICHARD CROFT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1857.

THE DECENTRALIZATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. RICHARD CROFT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to decentralize and otherwise to facilitate the administration of certain enactments.

THE INDIAN MOTOR VEHICLES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. WILKINSON said:—“Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Motor Vehicles in British India. Various interesting questions have been reserved on the Bill, and after considering them the Select Committee have made certain changes; these are mostly explained in the Report, but there are one or two which may be mentioned as of general interest. When the Bill was introduced it was specially mentioned that the question of the age limit for drivers was a debatable point, and in the Bill, as first circulated, this was fixed at 16; but in view of the decided opinion of practically all the major Local Governments, the Committee propose to raise it to 18, which also is the limit in most of the existing provincial Acts. Another point on which an attempt has been made to meet the opinion expressed is in regard to the registration of cars, which various people desire to see recognized outside the province to which registration was effected. In respect of driving licences it will be possible, under rules to be framed hereafter, to issue such a general licence, and the Committee suggest a similar provision in the matter of registration, which will enable a registration number to be accepted outside the province in which it was given, subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Governor General in Council may impose. Another change that has been made is in respect of penalties. It has been represented that the punishment for reckless driving should be raised, and we have accordingly advanced the permissible fine from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500; at the same time we have reduced the general penalty clause and slightly widened it. Lastly, in respect of the powers of the Courts to cancel or suspend licences on conviction, a limit of one year within which such an order would be effective has been inserted in response to a certain amount of opinion to the effect that it is not expedient that, for instance, a Magistrate of the second class should have an accumulated power of cancellation or suspension.”

RESOLUTION FOR FORMATION OF CONCILIATION BOARDS.

The Hon'ble Mr. FREDERICK CROFT said:—“Sir, the Resolution I beg to move reads thus:—

“That this Council recommend to the Governor General in Council that a Committee consisting of Hindu and Mohammedan Members of this Council be appointed for the preparation of a draft scheme for the formation of Conciliation Boards at every important centre on the model of Municipal Boards, composed of Members of the Council duly elected by the Hindu and Mohammedan residents of the locality, with statutory powers—

- (1) to arbitrate in all cases of differences between the two communities relating to the time, place and manner of the observance of their respective religious and social ceremonies;
- (2) to take necessary action for the prevention of violence and riots connected with such observances; and
- (3) to appropriate upon the nature of premises proposed to be acquired by public bodies or companies and claimed by either Hindus or Mohammedans as places of worship.”

“It will be seen that the main proposal is for the formation of Conciliation Boards, and the rest of the Resolution deals with their powers and the procedure preliminary

* These questions referred to—

(1) Succession of rights of religious endowments by individuals in India.
(2) Provisions of the Bill relating to the right of English persons to acquire land, and
(3) Provisions of the Bill relating to the right of English persons to acquire land.

to the necessary legislation. The justification for such a motion is clear. Necessary is the mutual condition of growth, and according to the leaders of thought, both Indian and European, a cordial Hindu-Muslim contact is an essential condition of Indian national progress. The truth has been recognized all along by the general public, Hindu and Mohammedan alike. According to the high authority of the *Deputy Commissioner*, Hindus and Mohammedans have lived peacefully together. "By degrees the ferocious enthusiasm of the early invaders was softened down; the two religions learned to live side by side." And not only that, the last Census, as also the previous one, revealed the fact that in several habits the two communities are to some extent at least indistinguishable. In minor details of every day life the Indian Mohammedan has little to distinguish him from the Hindu. Even in matters of prejudice and superstitious beliefs Hindu and Mohammedan villagers are on the same level. The *Deputy Commissioner* says: "The village Mohammedan of the present day employs the Hindu astrologer to fix a lucky day for a marriage, or will pay to the village god to grant a son to his wife." Sir John Strachey, in his 'India: Its Administration and Progress,' observes: "The Mohammedans have no sort of scruple in accepting Mohammedan customs as proper objects of veneration, and nothing is commoner than to see Hindus taking an active part in Mohammedan ceremonies, and bestowing their benedictions at the Mohammedan like good Mohammedans." Conditions for the growth of discord and uncongenial hostility between the two communities are entirely foreign to such a state of mutual appreciation and brotherly feeling. As a matter of fact, in rural India, ordinarily, the Hindu and the Mohammedan live even now, as they have lived for ages past, in perfect amity as members of one family. Even in urban areas, the centres of disorderly and turbulent elements, discord in the community rather than the rule. Thus mutual tolerance in a general condition of Indian life has been the result of the wise statesmanship of Mohammedan Rulers. I cite only the testimony of Sir John Strachey in proof of the religious tolerance of Mohammedan Rulers: "The Mohammedan Rulers usually treated their subjects, in matters of religion, with great tolerance." The policy of British Indian Administration has followed the same enlightened lines. It would be strange, therefore, if there were present in the relations between the two communities any circumstance which interposed an insuperable gulf and rendered a social understanding impossible.

"But, Sir, I would be folly to ignore the fact that, for reasons I need not discuss here, there has been of late some amount of ill-feeling between the two communities at some places. Whether it is a recent growth or not, is a question of little importance, and the past history of the relations between the Hindu and the Mohammedan is relevant only in so far as it supplies the foundations for hopes of a better understanding. For our present purposes the deductions from the review of Hindu-Muslim history, both past and contemporary, are all-important. Two facts stand out in broad relief. In the first place, differences in respect of religious observances of Hindus and Mohammedans often lead to serious riots; and in the next place, history shows the relations have not been so strained before. A statistical survey of these religious riots is unnecessary to emphasize facts which are matters of common knowledge. The situation is difficult and remains to become still more difficult in time unless the evil is checked without further delay. These riots are a constant source of trouble to both the Government and the people. In the words of Sir John Strachey, 'the saliently which is so easily aroused between Mohammedans and Hindus is often a cause of serious anxiety.' The desirability of preventive action is therefore obvious. 'Nothing could be more opposed to the policy and universal practice of the Government of India than the old maxim of divide and rule; the maintenance of peace among all classes has always been recognized as one of the essential duties of our "belligerent" administration.' The Government of India has set before itself a higher aim and a higher ideal than this maintenance of peace among the different classes to which Sir John Strachey referred; the whole object of British Indian Administration has been the moral and material and political progress of the Indian Nation. So long as the most perfect understanding is not established between Hindus and Mohammedans this object can never be fully attained. Any national scheme of promoting good feeling between the two communities should therefore be welcome to Government. It should be equally welcome to the communities themselves. Previous leaders on both sides have sought to impress upon the masses the security of a supererogation. Sir Syed Ahmed, the sage of Aligarh, His Highness the Aga Khan, and the Honourable Mr. Gokhale have all held the same enlightened views on this point. Education is helping the cause among the masses. But something more is necessary to accelerate the pace of progress. The present method of dealing with the matter, its effect of systematizing the differences between the two communities by leaving a trail of bitterness behind, and by perpetuating painful memories of injuries sustained and of punishments undergone. Rioting in such cases is naturally stimulated. It further inflames the passions and defers its own object. Besides, it is not right that religious sentiment should be treated in the same manner as lawlessness. In my humble opinion, amicable relations are more required in cases of strong differences between Hindus and Mohammedans than harsh Police arrangements. Men is after all a rational being, and however clouded the reason might be for the time being by religious enthusiasm, the gentle word of justice and compromise from the right quarter will soothe the feelings and restore natural good-will.

"Sir, amicable relations have been tried with promising results in the West in the settlement of industrial disputes. In the United Kingdom it has secured legislative sanction, and

arbitration a valid reference of matters in dispute by all the parties concerned alone gives jurisdiction to the arbitrator. Once there is such a reference simple legal provisions suffice for the enforcement of the arbitrator's award. An arbitrator is, as often as not, a layman, but the law provides that any award he makes *bona fide* is legally valid, and a decree can be passed upon it by the Civil Court at the instance of either party. An arbitrator's award accepted by the Civil Court is final and not appealable. The arbitrator has thus certain legal powers, and so difficulty arises in his case if he happens to be a layman. The law has facilitated matters for him by absolving him from the necessity of observing in the proceedings before him any rules of procedure and evidence. I obtain similar statutory powers for these conciliation boards so far as the procedure and finally and enforcement of their decisions are concerned. From the necessities of the case conciliation boards must also have statutory powers to take cognizance of disputes upon information, irrespective of the wishes of the parties. Hon'ble Members will easily realize that an arbitrary reference to arbitration is out of the question in such disputes. For one thing, the informed passions of the rival parties will not admit of the adoption by them, while under pressure, of such a sober course. There is also the insuperable difficulty of getting a valid reference. The disputes are not between two corporate bodies, and the parties claiming no interest in the subject-matter of dispute are indeterminate. If there is therefore to be any arbitration or adjustment of rival claims out of court, it must be by an agency not deriving its power and authority on the particular occasion from the consent of the parties. And this is 'conciliation' as distinguished from 'arbitration'. The board's jurisdiction to intervene must therefore be independent of the will of the parties, and such jurisdiction can alone be secured by law. It is thus one of the manifold conditions of success of conciliation boards that statutory powers should be given them for the performance of the duties embodied in the three clauses of the resolution. The fact that lay men should sit on the board does not, in my mind, interpose any difficulty. We have now working in Java various bodies with a large proportion of lay element in them with ample statutory powers. The legal bodies are in point. The resolutions of such bodies are enforceable in law. They exercise even the delicate powers of taxation. Yet no difficulty has arisen in their case. The fear that the exercise of statutory powers by conciliation boards of lay people will be attended by extraordinary risk are therefore groundless. Such powers will not weaken the executive *raison*. The boards will be auxiliary to the executive. They will be composed of an equal number of Hindu and Mohammedan representatives. Legal provisions must accordingly be made for the appointment of an independent umpire in case of an equal division of the board on any question. In the United Kingdom the Board of Trade sometimes appoints an umpire. Here Government may reserve to itself the right of appointment of the umpire. In actual working the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Officer will act as umpire, and will thus have the final say. The prestige of Government cannot therefore suffer, and the boards will not cause the smallest diminution of the powers of the executive. Besides, in any scheme of legislation safeguards for the maintenance of the prestige of Government can be provided. That is a matter of detail which can be settled by the Committee which I suggest should be appointed to prepare a draft scheme. But an analysis of the situation makes the grant of statutory powers to the boards an imperative necessity.

"Sir, of the functions I would assign to the conciliation boards the settlement of disputes relating to the time, place and manner of the observance of the respective ceremonies of the Hindus and Mohammedans is now practically in the hands of the Police. In every case of difference the executive head of the locality refers the matter to the Police for inquiry and report, and he too performs in the locality when the matter is the Police report. But this report, except perhaps in rare instances, receives colour from the sympathies or the prejudices of the subordinate officer according as he is a Hindu or a Mohammedan. This fact not only discredits the report, but is attended with serious consequences. The discredited party feels a sense of wrong, and takes the law into his own hands. For this unsatisfactory arrangement which prevails at present I want to substitute the agency of the elected conciliation boards, and Hon'ble Members will agree with me that their decisions on the points at issue will command greater confidence and support. The executive authorities will be absolved from blame, and people will have nothing to say against the Police. Hon'ble Members will follow the recommendation incorporated in the clause better when they remember how a satisfactory decision about the place and manner of a sacrifice harmful to the feelings of local people would prevent friction and riot. In the matter of time too the recent Agra marriage incident has shown that a violation of the time of observance is as times desirable and can be made without any serious prejudice to communal rights.

"Sir, I would also place preventive action in the hands of the board. The initiative should come from the board. Once the board comes to a decision, the executive should enforce it as best they can, and in the extraordinary measures they may take they should be guided by the counsels of the board. The executive and the board must co-operate with each other in this matter of prevention, the responsibility being shared by the board. In practical working in this scheme much avoidable friction between the Police and the people and much loss of life will be prevented.

"The third function proposed for the conciliation boards will not require much elucidation. The recent riots at Calcutta, for a statesmanlike treatment of which all

India is grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy, have shown how an initial misunderstanding about the nature of a property sought to be acquired for a public purpose might lead to disastrous consequences. An agency is clearly wanted for the settlement of disputes about the character of the property at the preliminary stage, and an elected local committee based on the lines indicated above appears to have the best chance to transcend the limitations of the law as interpreted by the Civil Court. Independently of this, the Government will be well advised to undertake legislation for the prevention of acquisition of land and buildings used as places of worship either by Hindus or Mahomedans. But even if such legislation is introduced, these conciliation boards will be of available help in the determination of the difficult questions of title involved in the claims. They will provide a check upon frivolous and vexatious claims.

"Sir, so more joint sessions be discussed and I commend the Resolution to the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. S. RAO, C. J., said:—"Sir, since this Resolution is calculated to maintain and promote amity between the Hindu and Mahomedan communities of India, I have pleasure in supporting it. These two great communities have lived side by side in this country for centuries, and it is one of the first requirements that peace and goodwill should exist between them. This Resolution recommends that Conciliation Boards composed of honorary members elected by the Hindu and Mahomedan residents should be established in different localities and should have statutory powers to arbitrate in certain specified cases in which differences leading occasionally to outbreaks of regrettable violence between the two communities are of not infrequent occurrence. With the powers conferred by law will come a sense of responsibility, and the effects of these Conciliation Boards will have the effect of preventing serious misunderstandings and breaches of the peace. Sir, in the Muzaffargarh district in Bengal, of which I am a resident, there is a large population of Hindus and Mahomedans who have lived at peace with one another; and I am happy to say misunderstandings which might have led to violence or breaches of the peace have been from time to time averted by the arbitration of individual Hindus and Mahomedans. A scheme of this kind deserves legislative sanction, and since it has the additional recommendation of broadening and strengthening the base of local Self-Government it is entitled to the support of the Government."

The Hon'ble Khwaja Bahadur Khan Agha Ali Khan said:—"Sir, in rising to support my friend, the Hon'ble Sir Fazlulhque Carrington, I desire to make a few observations. The Resolution before the Council makes a request for the appointment of a Committee to prepare a draft scheme for the formation of every important centre of Conciliation Boards with statutory power to arbitrate in all cases of differences between the Hindu and Mahomedan communities. This request is evidently made with a view to accept practical measures for the prevention of riots, such as have of late occurred rather frequently in different parts of the country. I do not know if this simple request too will be regarded as an innovation, or a departure from the established practice, as was recently observed by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce in regard to my friend's previous Resolution on the Mad Service."

"The Resolution, Sir, has described the nature and composition of Conciliation Boards and indicated in general the lines upon which such Boards should work. It has properly left all matters of detail to the proposed Committee. I wish the Hon'ble Member had gone further and asked forthwith for the appointment of Conciliation Boards with such statutory power as the Government may deem fit to allow them. Personally, I would like to extend the scope of the Resolution to all the important communities of India."

"Sir, after what has been so ably said by the Hon'ble Sir Fazlulhque Carrington, I have not much to say. Now is this the occasion for me to go into the details of this question. Suffice it to say that the need for Conciliation Boards is keenly and widely felt by many of the leading representatives of the two great communities. That there have been several instances of violent ill-will and bitter opposition largely due to religious disputes between these communities is a matter of common knowledge. In my province there occurred some time ago riots at Kumbhakurnam and Nellore, mainly due to religious disputes between Hindus and Mahomedans. There was also a serious riot at Tinsukery, the parties concerned being Hindus and Christians. Strange to say, these riots occurred in spite of the fact that the mutual relationship between the different communities in the south is far less strained than in the North. It is high time that the serious consequences of such riots are fully recognized and early steps taken to prevent the recurrence of these deeply regrettable incidents in the future. This question should be considered more from the point of view of the public peace than from any social or religious standpoint. Friendly relations between the different communities should ever continue to exist for the economical administration of this country. It is no less the duty of the Government than that of the Indian public to help to promote by all possible and practical means friendly relations between them. As for the acquisition of lands held to be sacred by Hindus and Mahomedans, there is no better way of dealing with it than by the appointment of Conciliation Boards. In this connection I venture to submit that had there been at Cawnpore a Conciliation Board such as is now contemplated, the Machhill Bazar mosque affair would not have taken the unfortunate turn it did. To take the public into the confidence of the Government is one of the political maxims of enlightened statesmanship. With the loyal and self-active co-operation of the leaders of Indian thought the Government should, by

means of effective legislation, be able to prevent any serious outbreak of riots, whether amongst Hindus or Mussulmans or Christians. Considering the modest nature of my friend's request, I feel assured that the Government, which cannot fail to sympathise with the object of the Resolution, will be pleased to accept this Resolution, even at least in an amended form, if set in its reality."

The Hon'ble Sir GORDON LUTHERS said:—"Sir, my sympathies on this occasion are in a large measure with the Hon'ble Member. No one will doubt for a moment the supreme necessity of a cordial understanding between the several communities that inhabit this vast country, especially between the two great communities, Hindus and Mussulmans. Any move which prompts reasonable hopes for the attainment of this noble object must have the whole-hearted support and co-operation of the sober elements of all the communities. It will not be right to form any exaggerated ideas of the results, but the scheme of the Hon'ble Member is well worth a trial. Properly constituted Conciliation Boards may perhaps be useful. Government is keenly desirous of promoting good feeling between Hindus and Mussulmans, and these Conciliation Boards may strengthen its hands. I do not say anything about the details as the Hon'ble Member himself wants them to be fully examined by a representative committee of this Council, but I must point out that Government has already prohibited the acquisition of places of worship, and, as a rule, they are not acquired even though the claim is of doubtful validity and the acquisition is imperatively necessary from hygienic or aesthetic considerations. These Conciliation Boards, as the Hon'ble Member has rightly pointed out, may provide a check upon frivolous claims. My long connection with one of the progressive municipalities has convinced me of the necessity of some such check. Sir, I think also that some such Boards, if permanent and really identical, are likely to be of even still greater service in settling points of difference between the two communities before they lead to riot and violence. Prevention is better than cure, and it is always preferable that these differences should be adjusted before passions are roused. Government officers at many places follow in practice some of the principles advocated by the Hon'ble Member; and because the Resolution seeks to introduce formally principles that already happily influence official action and to secure uniformity of practice, I beg to support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir BISHU KANT DASGUPTA said:—"Sir, I indulge in no vain compliments in saying that the time seems to me to be peculiarly opportune and propitious for the discussion of a question like this, when we have got at the head of the Government of the country, a personage, who has, since the assumption of his exalted office, invariably pursued a policy of sympathy and conciliation and who has exhibited, in more instances than one, the courage of his conviction in carrying out that policy to its legitimate consequences."

"Now, Sir, this Hindu-Mussulman question is a national question, which has been agitating the minds of the public from a very long time; and its final solution is therefore a matter of vital importance not only in the best interests of the two great communities which form the bulk of the population of this great Empire, but also in the interests of the peace and prosperity of this Empire as a whole. I think I voice the feelings of the whole Council, nay, of the larger public outside this Council Chamber, when I say that we cannot be too grateful to His Excellency for allowing this subject to be discussed here. I also congratulate Sir Ferozshah Chundikhor for having taken the initiative in bringing this matter to the forenoon."

"Considering the very important and far-reaching issues involved in this question, I hope the acceptance of the principle of this Resolution will be whole-hearted, spontaneous and unanimous."

"Sir, while whole-heartedly accepting the principle of the Resolution, I hope my Hon'ble Colleagues will not take it amiss if I wish to add a few words in partial modification of his Resolution. The fact is that I wish to have this Committee or Commission made more comprehensive and broad-based. It should not only include some of the prominent members of this Council, but also some of the leading members of the two great communities outside this Council Chamber, such as, Sir Eghemem the Aga Khan, the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, the Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga, the Maharajadhiraja of Baroda, Sir Gurdas Baxerjee, and others of the same character; who, from their position and influence, are apt to command the confidence of the public, and whose words would carry great weight with them. The change which I propose making in the wording of the Resolution is as follows:—"

"That a Committee or Commission consisting of prominent Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen, to be selected partly from this Council and partly from the outside public, with a high Government official, as its President, be appointed for the preparation of a draft scheme for the formation of Conciliation Boards at the headquarters of every district with the Magistrate-Collector or any other senior officer as its President, on the model of Municipal Boards, composed of honorary members duly elected by the Hindu and Mahomedan residents of the district, with statutory power as proposed in clauses (1), (2) and (3) of the original Resolution."

"The reasons for having a high Government official as President of the proposed Committee or Commission and also for having the Magistrate or any other senior officer in the district as President of the proposed Conciliation Board are too obvious to need any explanation from me."

have been going from bad to worse, with the result that now, when I am about to leave India, I grieve to see that the differences are more acute and the feelings more bitter between the two communities in this province than they have been at any time during my residence here.

"I am very glad to see that a distinguished leader of the Mohammedan community has taken the initiative and come forward with practical suggestions. It is a happy sign of the times—and it is hoped that this deplorable state of things will be put a stop to at an early date. It is no doubt true that generally speaking persons who are guilty of offences against public tranquillity are those who are not amenable to reasonable advice—and it is very difficult to restrain them from committing acts of violence. This became quite manifest during the recent disturbances in Agre, where the District authorities displayed the utmost solicitude to bring about an amicable settlement of differences through the leaders of both communities; but all their efforts proved ineffectual. I am sure though that, if statutory recognition is accorded to the position of leaders by Government, their influence over their co-religionists will increase and be started on the side of law and order. There will be the further advantage that the creation of Conciliation Boards will obviate all that might needlessly give rise to misrepresentation and alarm, for if anything which is not in consonance with general feeling were to be done, public opinion would hold the members of such boards responsible. All that the Hon'ble Member has for is that a Committee consisting of Hindu and Mohammedan members of this Council be appointed for the preparation of a draft scheme. There can be no valid objection to the appointment of such a Committee. It will be open to the Government to accept the scheme either in toto or in part. At all events the appointment of the Conciliation and their deliberations will be attended with beneficial results.

"With these few words, I beg to support the Resolution before the Hon'ble Council."

The Hon'ble SHERIFF GHUMASTAN BHATTIA said:—"Sir, in associating myself with this Resolution I beg to submit that in view of the riots that take place every year in some part of India or other in connection with rival Hindu and Mohammedan ceremonies, the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend deserves the good consideration of the Government. At first sight a proposal of this nature is likely to call forth adverse criticism. It may be urged that it is a misnomer to call the proposed Conciliation Boards of Conciliation at all, if they have to be backed by statutory powers, that it will be difficult to appoint the number of members between the two communities, for if they are unequal, the Hindus will not be accepted as reliable by the party whose representation is in the majority, and if they are equal similar difficulty may arise with regard to the casting vote. But, Sir, these are difficulties which, as my Hon'ble friend the member of the Resolution has shown, are soluble and by the developed goodwill of both the communities are sure to be effectively overcome in the course of time. These difficulties are common to all representative bodies, and have been always overcome by means of some conventional rules of procedure. The difficulty of two or more contending parties to come to a good understanding, especially in matters like these, lies primarily in getting a fair common ground, a fair field for deliberation and for learning rational and conciliatory ways of thinking. When such a field is given, these apparent difficulties may be expected to vanish of themselves, and perhaps the need for statutory powers which are now sought to give the proposed Boards a life and standing will in time come to a minimum.

"It may also be argued that in some instances the aid of the leaders of the two communities was sought by the Executive authorities without any appreciable result. A little reflection will, however, show the fallacy of having any commissions from these cases. The reason of the failure in these cases is palpable and failure in such cases, I think, inevitable. The aid was sought when matters had already come to a pitch, and the points of dispute had already been put on a practical ground, where all reason and good counsel had to give way before a feeling of rivalry and competition.

"In such cases, moreover, the leaders whose help is wanted of generally happen to be either self-ordained leaders whose voice is really free with their adherents or, if appointed by the people, appointed not for cool judgment and advice nor for settlement of the dispute, but only on the condition or with the desire of keeping their own post at any cost. At this stage, Sir, arbitration is bound to fail; time is required to efface the injured sentiments of quarrel and strife; but that time is no longer available there. If, however, the members are elected in a period of peace and the Board is a standing institution for settlement of such matters, all things will be deliberated upon and settled in ample time to prevent the popular feelings on either side being wounded or engaged; and there is every reason to hope that the results will be far better than those achieved in the efforts which have now and then been made in improper season.

"Sir, it is essential to the good of India, to the good of the Government and to the good of the two communities forming the bulk of the Indian population that the most amicable relations should instant and be established between them. The Resolution suggests a practical method of trying to bring about such relations. We may not be able to be assured of its entire success at once. But when set to working, the defects will be discovered in course and rectified from time to time until a really effective method is evolved. My Hon'ble friend does not lay down any details himself. He asks the Governor General in Council to appoint a Committee with members from both communities to formulate a scheme of which only the broad of outline he suggests. The matter is one which concerns only the Hindus and Mohammedans of India. And if the

non-official members of these two communities agree to the proposal it may be taken as an offer from both, and I think it will only be right to give it a fair chance and not to throw it out at this stage. I hope, therefore, that as the interest of peace between the two communities the Council will be prepared to accept the Resolution and give the proposal a fair trial. But I may say that I am at one with the Hon'ble Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur in holding that not only members of this Council but some representative leaders from outside the Council should also be included in the Committee.

With these few remarks I commend the Resolution to the favourable consideration of the Council.

The Hon'ble KHAN BHARWAI said:—“ Sir, the Resolution which is now under the consideration of the Council has been inspired by the estimable desire that the unhappy tensions, which exist in many important places between the Hindus and Muhammadan communities, should be mitigated and its evil effects averted. There is also an intention on the part of the Hon'ble Member that these communities through their representatives should be invested with certain powers as regards places of public worship. It is with regard to the two former objects that I should like to make some remarks based on my extensive experience.

It appears to me that the establishment of any Statutory Bodies with the powers of administration contemplated in the Resolution would severely appeal to the public mind in the manner intended by the Hon'ble Member.

The Resolution amounts to a confession, that the good sense of the communities, stimulated and aided by the growth of education, cannot be depended upon for reducing sectarian animosity and promoting friendlier feelings. The Resolution implies also that the leaders of the two communities, unless carefully selected, officially labelled and given seats next each other on a Bench, are unable to meet and discuss frankly and calmly matters which may threaten the maintenance of the peace on any grounds connected with their religious or social ceremonies. It further indirectly affirms that the powers of advice and guidance wielded by the principal men on either side have, in these days of progress and improvement, been found wanting, and that the influence which should be inherent in all popular leaders must be supplemented or replaced by legal authority. The Resolution in fact, if it were to ensure the support of the Council, would acknowledge the existence of a line of cleavage and not only reflect unfavourably on the educational uplifting and enlightenment of the two great communities to which it relates, but also deny in some extent the efforts for an amicable understanding, which are, I believe, honestly and spontaneously made in the great majority of instances by leading residents in localities liable to outbreaks of popular passion or prejudice. It must be recollected that these labours are not published to the world generally, and that for one breach of the peace which occurs owing to the failure of endeavours to compose a difference twenty unfortunate episodes may have been successfully avoided. On general grounds, therefore, I consider that the Resolution as it stands is undesirable, and, without wishing to qualify for the position of an official optimist, I hold the view that it does not give adequate credit to the advance in moral and social responsibility of the Indian public which has been made and is being made.

The Hon'ble Member only proposes that his scheme shall be considered by a Committee and he is in a position, therefore to say that it is not final but that such amendments as may be necessary are to be subsequently introduced. He has however given us three main heads for the duties of the Board which he wishes to bring into being, and he has stated that he desires these general functions to be performed, whatever shape may be afterwards given to the scheme.

Now to take the first head—that of arbitration as a conciliatory basis, as distinguished from the purely judicial act of deciding a question affecting rights. The decision of a dispute on a course of merely sought by individuals or communities under the existing law and one is enforced. The object of the Hon'ble Member on the other hand is that the differences of the two communities should be composed not in a despatch state of feeling has been assumed that it should be made to give way to more reasonable views. The primary anomaly however for the success of any attempt to bring about an amicable settlement is that the rival parties should themselves be disposed to submit their claims to discussion and negotiation. Unless this condition be satisfied I very much fear that the investigation of opposing claims and the management of a dispute on such claims by a body armed with powers of compulsory arbitration, even if such body be assisted by its advisory title of ‘‘Consultative Board,’’ will entrench a strained situation. Rather such procedure may emphasize it, if the Board's proceedings be conducted in public with opportunities for the assertion and re-assertion of the demands of both sides; while if the proceedings be in camera there are of course other objections of weight.

Another and important consideration is that the members of a Board elected for a definite period—whether long or short—might through no fault of their own be incompetent to deal with a particular situation. Let it be granted that the authority of such Board will be limited to a special centre and that those objections based on ignorance of local conditions, which were advanced in this Council to the formation of Advisory Boards for the Assessment of Income-tax, will not be available. We have however all had experience of the undue risk to fame and influence of professions with a power of infamously wrong. In fact without specifying names I may say that on occasions has very recently occurred in England of the rather like rise and fall of a public character with this questionable ability. In such a case the authority of the natural leaders of the people—or at all events those representatives who had been elected to the Consultative Board—might be entirely eclipsed; yet the executive authorities would be deluged:

from going outside the Board and seeking the aid of the man of the moment to quiet a thousand storm of public feeling.

"Again one will be certain that members of a Board, who had gained their seats under the stress of public election and by a competitive process, would be accorded general support by their own party, and can we be assured that their opponents in their own community would set eyes to eye with them in policy at a time when feelings on every side would be sorely excited? It would not only be possible, but probable, I think, that even if a settlement were effected between the representatives of the two communities, it would not always be observed in such circumstances by those whom I may call their respective constituents. Over-zeals would follow on the part of the dissentients, compulsion would be necessary, and the hopes of a settlement by agreement would vanish.

"Lastly, supposing that formal and public reconciliation, under certain defined procedures, were to be tried and were to fail, can there be any doubt that a difficult situation would be aggravated and made more difficult, and that further measures to bring the two communities together would be much embarrassed?

"Thus, Sir, there is no to be some of the principal objections to the constitution of formal Boards or Assemblies to carry out the objects of the Hon'ble Member in the way of arbitration between the Hindu and Mohammedan communities. But though I have been urging the impracticability of these constitution I hope I shall not be understood as depreciating the value of informal Assemblies organized according to the needs of the moment. We frequently have evidence of the services given to the executive power in times of religious or social disturbances by the leaders of the people. I should think, indeed, that an case ever occurs in which it is not invoked by Government officers when a serious difference between the two communities has occurred or is apprehended. But it is essential that a District or Sub-Divisional or other Local Officer should not be tempted in his selection to help him at times of popular unrest or actual disturbance by the existence of a Standing Committee. This, as I have endeavored to show, might be entirely ineffective at any particular time and its inefficiency might have serious and dangerous results. I am unable therefore to support the Resolution."

The Hon'ble MEMBER RANJIT SINGH OF KARIGHAR said:—"Sir, much has already been said on the subject in support of the Resolution which has just been moved by my Honorable friend Mr. Panditjee Charnbhoy, and, though I have some objections to the wording of the Resolution, I offer my cordial support to the principles and the spirit of the Resolution. The Resolution says 'that the Council recommended to the Government-General in Council that a Committee consisting of Hindu and Mohammedan members of this Council be appointed for the preparation of a draft scheme.' I should think, Sir, that not only members of this Council should have the Committee, but that leading members of both the communities should be appointed to constitute it. My friend Mr. Panditjee Charnbhoy has done a public service in bringing forward this Resolution, and if it is accepted with modifications by the Government I am sure it will do much good to both Hindu and Mohammedans, who form the bulk of the population. It is an earnest desire on the part of the Government to promote good feelings between the different sections of the community, and it is also the desire of the leaders of both communities that they should live in harmony as friends and brothers for the good of the country in which they live. But, Sir, we feel that sometimes some men being persuaded by religious enthusiasm, communal prejudices of the peace, which result in serious consequences. The leaders of both parties try to intervene, but sometimes they do not succeed. If a Conciliatory Board be appointed I am sure that it will command the respect of the people of both communities; and the people will respect the advice of those men who will be elected by themselves.

"Many of us remember the riots that took place in Calcutta some three years ago, at the Bala-fal festival, in which several lives were lost; many, houses were burnt and several persons were injured; and it is not uncommon to hear of such disturbances now and then in various parts of this vast empire. So it is necessary that something should be done to check these occurrences, and I think if a Board consisting of Hindus and Mohammedans, elected by the people themselves, with an official as President, be formed, it will be of great help in checking such affairs and riots.

"With these few observations I beg to support the principles of the Resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. SETHURAM NARAYAN said:—"Sir, I think I speak the sense of my Hindu colleagues in this Council Chamber when I say that we are all deeply grateful to the Hon'ble Member of this Resolution for introducing it and placing it before the Council. I thoroughly associate myself with an observation which fell from my friend Mr. Kunal Pal Singh, that it is a significant sign of the times that a personification of the Mohammedan community should have introduced a resolution like this. Sir, to my mind it is an index—an infallible index—of the growth of friendship and solidarity of feeling between the Hindu and Mohammedan communities, upon which, I venture to add, the best prospects of Indian advancement are largely dependent.

"Sir, the trend of the debate has left us no doubt as to the drift of Indian public opinion upon this question. The speaker after speaker has also from his place in this Council and has, making allowance for a note of dissent here and a note of dissent there in regard to unimportant particulars, accorded whole-hearted support to the Resolution of my Hon'ble friend. Sir, we are all in strong sympathy with the principle underlying the Resolution, and, I may add, also with the operative part of it. The principle of the Resolution seems to me to be—franchising such all minor details—the creation of conciliatory boards in areas where there is a likelihood of a breach

"As the Hon'ble Mr. Banes has pointed out, the Hon'ble Member has, in addition to the more principle of constitution, put into his Resolution certain details, and it is quite possible for Honorable Members to support the general principle of constitution without supporting the Resolution as moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Pambhoy Chaudhary. The committee herein are to be composed of honorary members duly elected by the Hindu and Mohammedan residents of the locality, and they are to have statutory powers. All this is laid down in the Resolution, which further goes on to particularise what the statutory powers are to be. They are—

(1) to arbitrate in all cases of differences between the two communities relating to the time, place and manner of the observance of their respective religious and social ceremonies;

(2) to take necessary action for the prevention of violence and riots connected with such observances; and

(3) to adjudicate upon the nature of penalties proposed to be acquired by public bodies or companies and enforced by either Hindus or Mohammedans in place of worship."

"Now the underlying idea that has inspired the Hon'ble Member and those who have supported him is, that these unfortunate differences between different religious communities, which only too frequently have led to most deplorable efforts, rioting and sometimes loss of life and property, should be entirely removed by discussion and settlement between the responsible leaders. That is an idea which most commend and does command our respectful and fullest sympathy; it is an idea which most commend the respect and sympathy of every Government that has regard to the interests of its citizens and to the maintenance of peace and order. To settle such matters by pre-arranged agreement between the heads of religious communities has been the aim and object of every Local Government, every Commissioner and every District Magistrate in India. To try and hold the balance even between the conflicting claims of the various religious communities in this country has been the policy that has inspired the Government and its officers from the earliest times, and no man could do anything but welcome the reasonable evidence which can be given to him by an agreement between the heads of the religious concerned. It would make his path much smoother, where it is now difficult; it would relieve him of one of all charges of lack of consideration, of partiality, of favoritism, which may always be levelled at him now by dissatisfied men. There is no more difficult and harassing position than that in which a District Magistrate or police-officer finds himself when religious matters have to be arbitrated and there is imminent risk of the public peace being broken. We can in such circumstances only try our best to get leaders to agree to the times and modes of processions, to the playing or stopping of music at particular places, and to the performance or non-performance of sacrifices. We have all of us had experience of those difficulties. The first three years of my service in this country at Johannesburg were years in which the important religious ceremonies of the Mohammeds clashed with the Hindu Dussehra festival. I can remember very clearly how we all strove to establish some form of settlement between the two communities and what anxious days and nights we passed in seeking. I am glad to say successfully, my opponent. Again I tell to my lot later in my service, when Commissioner of Nigeria, to compose a difference regarding the question of music being played before places of worship, and I remember very well how, after giving the leaders of the communities concerned time and every encouragement to arrive themselves at a reasonable compromise, I was at last obliged, in the absence of such an arrangement, to issue instructions on the subject, which were the least that I could desire, but which were not the outcome of agreement. I am sure, Sir, that among the Honorable Members of this Council there must be many officials and non-officials (among the officials men who have been Commissioners or District Magistrates) who are truly to the efforts made, sometimes successfully and sometimes unsuccessfully, to arrive at a reasonable settlement of these disputes and to tide over the time of difficulty and trouble when there was a conflict between different religious communities. I feel sure that if any legislation that we could frame would secure such agreements and would put an end, once and for all, to such unfortunate and deplorable incidents as have marred the orderly celebration of so many festivals, both of joy and mourning and the peace of many great cities and towns, we should every one of us join most heartily in that legislation. But there is the difficulty. We can all of us agree on a principle, but when it comes to a substantive measure, then we find the path leading with a slanting and diverse. I feel sure the Honorable Member will not take it on me if, while I ardently echo on the part of the Government the underlying wish and thought that such agreements should be arrived at in these cases of dispute, I yet find it necessary to explain the very urgent reasons why it is not possible for the Government to accept this Resolution. I quite admit that among the Honorable Members who are supporters of the Resolution, there are some who have themselves pointed to particular features of his scheme, which they consider impracticable, but I do not think it reasonable for us to vote on this question simply on the general principle whether legislation is desirable or not and to ignore the machinery and the procedure which the Hon'ble Member has sketched for us.

"In the first place the Honorable Member is asking us to take an unconstitutional step in appointing a committee of this Council to draft or frame legislation. The function of the Council is to discuss and pass, amend or reject, Bills which have been introduced either by the Government or by a non-official Member. So far as Government measures are concerned it is the Executive Government which takes the initiative, for with them rests the responsibility. So far as any non-official Member is concerned, he can consult informally any one whom he likes either on the Council or outside the Council before bringing a Bill which he desires to introduce; but no formal instructions to a Committee of its own body can be given by this Council to devise or frame legislation. It does not possess the powers which the Resolution asks it to exercise.

nothing but the Government's consideration, and I think the votes of the non-official members who have spoken have been all in my favour. I hope, and I appeal to Government, that they may accede to the request of the non-official members."

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHALCROFT said :—" If the Hon'ble Member would formulate exactly what it is that he wants the Government to undertake to consider, I think he is a better position to reply."

The Hon'ble Sir FREDERICK CORRIJN said :—" Will the Government agree to consider the proposal of having advisory boards at every important centre for advising the Government on the matters which I have proposed, and will they also consider the proposal of undertaking legislation for the protection of acquisition of land and buildings used as places of worship either by Hindus or Mahomedans?"

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHALCROFT said :—" There are two proposals which the Hon'ble Member makes. One is that the Government should consider the advisability of having advisory boards. That is what I understand him to say."

The Hon'ble Sir FREDERICK CORRIJN said :—" Yes; advisory boards without statutory powers."

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHALCROFT said :—" The Government might consider the possibility of forming advisory boards, but they could not consider the advisability of forming conspiratorial advisory boards."

The Hon'ble Sir FREDERICK CORRIJN said :—" I do not want them to be conspiratorial."

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHALCROFT said :—" They will consider the desirability of having advisory boards in places where religious disputes have taken place, but of course they could not accept any proposal by which the formation of these boards should be made compulsory."

"As regards the second proposal, would the Hon'ble Member kindly state it exactly again?"

The Hon'ble Sir FREDERICK CORRIJN said :—" Will the Government also consider my proposal for undertaking legislation for the protection of acquisition of land and buildings used as places of worship either by Hindus or Mahomedans?"

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHALCROFT said :—" This is absolutely outside the scope of the Resolution, and I cannot give any undertaking on the subject."

The Hon'ble Sir FREDERICK CORRIJN said :—" Mr. President; I accept the proposal and ask your permission to withdraw the resolution."

The resolution was, by unanimous vote, withdrawn.

The Council adjourned on Tuesday, the 24th February 1914.

DELEG.
The 26th February 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX A.

(Subsidiary to the Annexure to Chapter I.)

No. 8-1916-12.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, 21st November 1916.

REVENUE.

The Government of India have had under consideration the system in force for the advance of loans from State funds to assist in the development of Agriculture, whether under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1903, or under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1904. The recommendations made on the subject by the Finance Commission of 1901 were referred for opinion to Local Governments, and after consideration of their replies and of the recommendations made on the same subject in the report of the Irrigation Commission of 1905 the Government in Council have now in a position to lay down the principles on which they consider that such loans should be made and to offer certain suggestions with the view of making these operations more effective. He agrees with both commissions that the system is a very valuable one, both in ordinary times and times of drought, that it should be the policy of the State, as expressed judicially and as the guardian of the people against famine, to promote with reasonable liberality the extension by private persons of works which will add to agricultural efficiency and increase the total produce of husbandry; and that loans for the purpose of purchasing seed and other articles and for affray agricultural operations not covered by the Land Improvement Loans Act should not be limited to times of special distress, but should, like those made for the improvement of the land, form a part of the ordinary revenue administration. The considerations which have now been given to the subject have led him to the conclusion that to make Provision the necessary rules might safely and properly be framed, so as to secure greater simplicity, flexibility and efficiency in the working of the system, and thus increase its popularity and the advantages derived from it by the agricultural population.

1. This Resolution will first deal with loans made under the Land Improvement Loans Act on ordinary conditions, and then with loans on special terms and advances made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act; and it will be convenient to consider land improvement loans chiefly in connection with the consideration of works, though it should be understood that the principles suggested also apply, as far as may be, to tanks, water-courses, embankments, and other works for the improvement of land.

2. As regards the rate of interest to be charged on ordinary advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, the present practice is that in Madras, Bombay and Burma the rate fixed is 5 per cent and that in all other Provinces it is 4½ per cent. Both the Finance Commission and the Irrigation Commission suggested that the rate might with advantage be raised to 6 per cent in all Provinces, though the latter Commission admitted that a rate of 5½ per cent, as at least necessary, and that the people regard it as extremely liberal. The general opinion of the Local Governments of Northern India however is that there is no good reason for raising the present rate of 4½ per cent, and with this opinion the Government in Council concur. This rate is very much less than that exacted by the custom of the country and charged by village money-lenders, and it does not seem probable that a reduction of the rate of interest from 4½ to 3 per cent would have any appreciable effect in increasing the demand for loans, as the ordinary borrower would not be likely to have any other idea of the benefits he would derive from these facilities. The Government in Council agrees with the Irrigation Commission's view that loans under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts need not be made a source of direct profit to the State, and he considers that where the present rate of interest is found to be small, other factors must be taken into account all classes of transactions (including transactions) under both Acts, as a net profit to the Local Government, the margin of profit should be defined, not in regard to a reduction in the general rate of interest charged to 4½, because, but in granting special concessions to those borrowers who stand in need of them, and thus rendering the system more elastic. He would regard the margin between the rate paid by Government on the loans it issues and that charged by Government on the advances made to agree holders as an approximate fixed capital rate, and a saving fund to cover loans, such as may be expected to come in individual cases. For those Provinces the Government of India agree with the Local Governments of those Provinces in which the rate of interest is at present 5½ per cent, that there is no good reason for a reduction of that rate, and would, as the Government of Madras, Bombay and Burma to consider whether the rate at present charged in those Provinces might not with advantage be raised to 6½ per cent.

3. Under the present rules it is usual to levy penal or compound interest on overdue instalments, and the Irrigation Commission recommended that such interest should be exacted only in very exceptional cases. In this recommendation they are supported by several Local Governments, and more especially by the Government of the United Provinces, who point out that the failure to pay interest when due must be very often due to temporary as to poverty, and also in the first case require prompt to enforce payment should be taken without delay, and in the second the question is whether some remission should not be granted, and not whether more interest should be exacted. The Government of India are unable to accept the argument without qualification, as, even when the delay is due to temporary, it is possible to proceed to levy the interest at once, and it is equitable that a delay to exact should involve a penalty, if only as a means of ensuring prompt payment. They agree, however, that Local Governments should be prepared to remit or reduce compound and penal interest in cases in which they are satisfied that the failure is due to inability to pay and that the levy of such interest would be productive of hardship.

4. Under most of the present sets of rules the maximum ordinary term fixed for the payment of a loan is 10 years. The Finance Commission suggested that this period might be extended, and the Irrigation Commission recommended that no maximum period for repayment should be prescribed.

owing to their having no transferable rights in their holdings, and Local Governments will be separately addressed on this subject. Meanwhile the Government of India desire to express their confidence in the recommendation of the Commission that where the personal security of a tenant or the joint security given by several tenants is sufficient to secure the repayment of the loan, the expenditure of making advances to tenants on such security ought to be freely tried. In some provinces a rule exists forbidding the granting of a loan to any borrower who is in arrears for land revenue or for a previous loan; but the Government of India are of opinion that this is itself an sufficient reason for refusing a loan, if the security offered is otherwise satisfactory, and recommend that Colonies should be given the discretion of granting loans to persons in arrears, when they are satisfied as to the security offered.

4. The rules in force in some Provinces regarding the procedure in granting loans might also be revised with the object of affording greater facilities to persons wishing to borrow. Arrangements might be made for the supply free of cost of printed copies of a form of application, to be presented to any revenue officer, and all revenue officers might be required in the case of an oral application to cause it to be recorded in the prescribed form by some official. It is usually sufficient in the case of an application for a small loan to refer it for local scrutiny to an officer not below the rank of revenue inspector or field manager, though where the loan applied for exceeds Rs. 500, it would be advisable to provide that the local scrutiny should be conducted by an officer of a rank not lower than that of a deputy collector. In Madras Colonies the power to sanction loans not exceeding Rs. 150, while District Officers can sanction loans up to Rs. 250, and Collectors up to Rs. 1,000; and other Local Governments are requested to consider whether similar powers to sanction loans could not safely be delegated to subordinate officers so as to obtain the duty of a reference to higher authority. In the case of a large loan it is advisable to advance the money in instalments, the second instalment not being granted until the lending authority is satisfied by local inspectors that work to the value of the first instalment has been executed; but care should be taken that this condition does not lead to delay, and reports of trustworthy subordinates as to the progress of the work should be accepted, subject only to such check as is considered necessary. Great importance should be attached to the principle that the advance should be sufficient to cover so much of the total outlay required to maintain the work as the borrower is capable to provide from his own resources, so that it often better to refuse altogether an application for an advance than to sanction it in part only, leaving the applicant to borrow elsewhere to complete the work.

5. The Government of India concur with the Irrigation Commission as to the importance of elasticity in the collection of instalments for the repayment of loans, and approve of their recommendation that measures should be given without hesitation, whenever from causes beyond the borrower's control his crops fail or such an extent as to render the payment of the instalment widely handicapped, to him; that whenever suspension of revenue are granted on a large scale over a wide area they should carry with them automatically suspension of the instalment instalments which may be due the same year; that the officer who has authority to grant the loan should also have authority to grant suspension; and that the suspended instalment should not be made payable in the ensuing year with the instalment of that year, but that the effect of suspension should be to postpone for one instalment the payment of all remaining instalments due on the loan. Where a man borrows money he should be required to repay the loan with interest; but he should be given him to make those repayments in such a manner as will not be burdensome to him. As regards measures, the Government of India are of opinion that it is a sound principle not to seek repayment of a loan so readily as suspension of ordinary land revenue are granted, and that as a general rule the risk of the failure of an improvement should be borne by the borrower, as this affords the best guarantee that the money will be judiciously applied, but they will have no objection to a Local Government's sanctioning outstanding instalments or a part of them, when a work fails from causes beyond the borrower's control and when recovery of the loan in full would occasion serious hardship; and they are prepared to consider proposals for the delegation of this power of granting such remissions to local officers.

16. The foregoing paragraphs have dealt with the treatment of ordinary loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act. The Irrigation Commission have made certain proposals with the view of encouraging irrigation in specially promising tracts. They recommend that in selected areas, which have suffered severely in recent famines and have not since obtained by irrigation or otherwise provision sufficient to guarantee them against the recurrence of similar calamities, advances should be encouraged to apply for loans on ordinary conditions without to pay for a portion of the cost of the contemplated improvement, and that Government should make a free grant of the remainder of the cost, the proportion of the free grant to the total cost depending on the property of the applicant and the marginal profit from irrigation, the suggested maximum being half the total amount required up to a limit of Rs. 150. The Government of India have no objection to free grants being made under such circumstances, i.e. when they are applied to works the success of which is calculated to reduce future expenditures on loans or relief, but under present circumstances they would be debited to the same way to annual finance and charged to Provincial Exchequers. The Government of India will consider separately whether such grants should or might not be specially charged against the Famine Insurance Grant, as Provincial Irrigation expenditure to be met from Imperial Funds. This course would, however, require the sanction of the Secretary of State, and it is subject to the disadvantage that the sum so spent would reduce the amount available for outlay on ordinary Provincial Irrigation works and on Protective Railways. Such free grants cannot in any case be charged to the loan account, but it is advisable to provide that they may be recouped as an advance of land revenue, should the money be spent otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of the grant, and it will be for Local Governments to consider whether this can be provided for under the existing law or whether further legislation on the point will be necessary.

17. Advances made in ordinary times under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for the purchase of seed, labour, cattle, and other requirements of agriculture are undoubtedly of the greatest advantage to the cultivator, and often enable them to save their lands or preserve their cattle without getting into hopeless debt; and where funds are available, liberal advances should be made for this purpose. In some Provinces loans of this character are made free of interest or at low rates of interest; but the Government of India are of opinion that, as a general rule, it is good policy to require a borrower

[illegible][illegible]

13. The Government of India agree with the Irrigation Commission that the system of loans in arrears would be rendered more payable, but with the authorities revenue officers and with the assistance of the founders and the Government of America could be simplified. The chief difficulty in effecting an improvement of this character is the necessity of their providing between repayments of principal and interest. Under the system of agreed payments mentioned above, it would be unnecessary to show in the account made over to the borrower the distinction between capital and interest, so that that need be told the number of years before to be paid by him at each installment and the number of installments he will have to pay, and the Government of India will consider separately whether it will be possible to advance the necessary sum of money to him from the community saving up for each loan a certain percentage of profits and interest. In any case, however, it will be necessary to maintain these details in the Account Office.

14. As regards the source from which funds may be obtained for increasing the annual available for advances under the R. R. Act, the present system is that funds are provided by the Imperial Government and advanced to Local Government under the Provincial Loans Account, which includes the following items:— Advances to Municipalities, Municipalities, District Boards, and other local authorities. Interest at 5½ per cent. is charged to the Local Government on the basis between the outstanding balances at the commencement and at the close of the year, and Provincial Expenses are credited with the full amount of interest realised on the loans granted by the Local Government, and are debited with any sum which it may be necessary to write off as irretrievable. The sums recovered by way of repayment of principal loans are available for making fresh advances, and should any further sum be required by the Local Government, it is found, as far as possible, by the Imperial Government, and the balance for the year is transferred to the Provincial Loans Account. In 1930 an amount of advances to municipalities under the first Act was over 52 crores, and the average amount of loans made during the last ten years has been 50 lakhs per annum, or equivalent the last five years 55 lakhs per annum. While the Government of India agree with the Brington Commission that it is very desirable that the supply of funds for this purpose should be continuous and sufficient to meet all reasonable demands, they are unable to accept their recommendation that the annual available for such loans should be greatly increased and should be provided automatically without any limit on the total amount of loans to be advanced, and they would recommend the following if necessary:— setting the additions to the Provincial Loans Account on the basis of the balance of the Government of India which are annually limited according to the circumstances of the year. They however recognise that, should the system of loans to municipalities be improved in accordance with the suggestions already made, the demand for such loans is likely to increase gradually, and as long as it is kept within reasonable bounds and is a natural and not an artificially created demand, they will endeavour to meet it to the extent to which funds may be available from such loans.

18. In this connection the Governor General in Council thinks it necessary to stress a word of warning against what he considers to be a very real and pressing danger, namely, the danger of creating, by too active a policy, a forced and excessive demand for their advance. Even under the most favourable circumstances irrigated cultivation requires, at all events in the case of wells, more capital than dry cultivation; and in many parts of the country, where the wells are only and their variable existence, and where physical conditions make it possible to irrigate only a small area from each well, only the highest form of cultivation, which entails very considerable fixed expenditure, is likely to be profitable. In such a case it is worse than useless to encourage a peasant to contract a debt for the construction of a well, the profitable working of which is beyond his resources; and the Government of India, while they are desirous to see the system of advance administered in a sympathetic spirit and made as simple and liberal and cheap as possible, trust that an excessive inducement will be held out to individuals to apply for loans which they may find it difficult to repay, and that any increase of demand will be spontaneous and therefore healthy.

19. Under the Proposed Loan Account system any profits or losses that may occur on these loans are notified or debited to Provincial Revenues, and the Government of India would suggest to Local Governments that, as recommended by the Finance Commission, an administrative account should be maintained for the loans under the two Acts, showing on the one side the profits made by the Local Government by charging to borrowers a higher rate of interest than it pays to the Imperial Government, and on the other the cost of remuneration and of other expenses connected with these loans; so that where, on an average of years, the receipts of the Local Government are large, questions should be taken to reduce them, and by a reduction of the rate of interest charged, but by more liberal treatment of those cases in which the borrower has not, with assistance, or by providing expenditure for such purposes as maintaining a staff for well-tending or other work to lead improvement, or for an extension of the system of free grants-in-aid. It must, however, be clearly understood that expenditure on such establishments or grants though it may be justified by profits on loans transactions, is entirely distinct therefrom and must be separately debited in the Local Government's correct expenditure.

20. Realizing that the financial responsibility for this loan system rests with the Local Governments, the Government of India are prepared to relax the present law, under which the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council is required for any modification of the rules in force, and will take steps to have the necessary change made in the existing Acts. Local Governments will then be empowered to revise their rules at their discretion subject only to the control of the Imperial Government; but whenever it is proposed to make any change which is not in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Regulations or which materially affects financial arrangements, previous reference should be made to the Government of India; and in all cases copies of the modifications affecting changes in the rules should be sent to the Government of India for their information.

The Government of India.

" " of Bombay.
" " of Bengal.
" " of the United Provinces.
" " of Orissa.
" " of Siam.
" " of Madras, Nagpur and Assam.
The Honorable the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

The Chief Commissioner, Punjab.
The Honorable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

Whereas, that the above Regulations be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Finance Department, to the Foreign Department, for communication to the Chief Commissioner, Amoy-Macassar and to the Honorable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Malabar, and that it be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Specimen table referred to in paragraph 4 of Regulations.

Table showing the amount of equated yearly or half-yearly payments required to discharge a loan of Rs. 100 with interest at 64 per cent., assuming that the first instalment is actually paid at the end of three years from the date of the drawing of the loan, and that interest for this period is taken into account in calculating the instalments. That is, the total amount outstanding at the end of the second year would be Rs. 112.60, and the equated payments have been calculated on this figure. Interest for the third and subsequent years follows the ordinary calculations.

| Period of repayment. | Amount of equated yearly payment. | | Amount of equated half-yearly payment. | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----|--|----|
| | Rs. | A. | Rs. | A. |
| Three years | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fifteen years | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Twenty years | .. | .. | .. | .. |

APPENDIX B

(Revised to be the Answer to Question 4.)

Statement showing a person's (grade by grade) the number of appointments in each branch of the Provincial and Services of each of the Provinces in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and LAMAR.

Principal Civil Service (Executive Branch)

| Grades. | Number in Sample. | Number in Elder and Gravel. | Number in Channel. |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| First grade on Ra. 800 | 10 | 7 | 1 |
| Second " " 700 | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| Third " " 600 | 10 | 12 | 0 |
| Fourth " " 500 | 10 | 27 | 10 |
| Fifth " " 400 | 10 | 70 | 16 |
| Sixth " " 300 | 10 | 71 | 16 |
| Seventh " " 200 | 10 | 66 | 10 |
| Total | 70 | 221 | 60 |

Provincial Civil Service (Judicial Branch)

| Suburban design. | | | | Bungalow design. | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Grade. | Number in Range and Area. | Number in Range and Area. | Number in Range and Area. | Grade. | Number in Range and Area. | Number in Range and Area. | Number in Range and Area. |
| First grade on Pa. 1,000 per acre. | 1 | 2 | 3 | Special grade on Pa. 100 per acre. | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Second .. | 14 | 6 | 7 | First .. | 49 | 50 | 51 |
| Third .. | 11 | 11 | 12 | Second .. | 65 | 66 | 67 |
| Fourth .. | 10 | 10 | 11 | Third .. | 70 | 71 | 72 |
| Total .. | 45 | 39 | 40 | Fourth .. | 85 | 86 | 87 |
| | | | | Total .. | 268 | 269 | 270 |
| | | | | Grand Total .. | 508 | 509 | 510 |

APPENDIX C

(Referred to in the Journal of Consulting & Psychology 11)

Gross amount of customs duty collected in British India on imported merchandise in the five years ending 1910-11.

[illegible]

Grand amount of customs duty collected on British India on imported merchandise in the five years ending 1857-58.

| ARTICLE. | 1852-53. | 1853-54. | 1854-55. | 1855-56. | 1856-57. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Wine and Spirits | 1,01,320 | 2,51,340 | 1,88,648 | 1,10,140 | 1,04,001 |
| Tobacco (in the form) | 85,51,512 | 8,64,81,205 | 4,28,81,340 | 1,01,37,158 | 1,64,86,007 |
| Tobacco | 1,000 | 5,154 | 7,300 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Total | 85,52,532 | 1,06,36,684 | 1,10,77,488 | 1,11,48,298 | 1,65,91,008 |

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

W. FRANCIS,

Secy. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

New Members; Questions and Answers.

- The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOURNE, K.C.L.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. M. SCHMIDT.
 The Hon'ble Mr. S. D. PRASAD.
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. E. M. COCKREY (*Advocate-General*).
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
 The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANKS.
 The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, K.R.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. CUMMING.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. M. NAYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SUNDARIN ATTAR.
 The Hon'ble Rao Sridhar B. NARASIMHAPURAM SARRA GURU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KRISHNA PILLAI AVARGAL.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARATNAM REDDIYAR AVARGAL.
 The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA ATTAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAJAN MENON.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAN AVARGAL.
 The Hon'ble Mr. N. RAMA ATTAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
 The Hon'ble Dhired Bahadur V. RAMANUJASWAMY GURU, Zamindar of
 Doddapattanamakkur.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. V. KRISHNAMACHARI NAYANAR.
 The Hon'ble Shih-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. ARKAD TAMIL MANATTAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. JACKSON.
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. SATHYAN.
 The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BAKER.
 The Hon'ble Sir FRANKS SPRING, F.R.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. HARRISON.
 The Hon'ble Raja Sri Madana Mohana SETHA DEVI GURU, Zamindar of
 Dhandakota.
 The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ISMAIL SAIB SAHIB Bahadur.*
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDRAM CHETTIYAR AVARGAL.
 The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. MURTHY, D.L.C.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members took the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats:—

- The Hon'ble Mr. LEWISLYN EDWARDS BUCKLEY.
 The Hon'ble Colonel WILLIAM MONTAGUE ELLIS, K.R.
 The Hon'ble Mr. ALFRED BOURNE COCKREY.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by His Excellency the President under rule 11 of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council:—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in turn, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to allow the Honourable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

Questions and Answers.

(*Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

Question 1. Will the Government be pleased to state

Salem water-works.

(a) whether the recently-opened Salem water-works have numerous corrosion and other serious defects in their steel pipes;

(b) whether the Salem Municipal Council requested the Government to bear the cost of laying fresh pipes or of the adoption of remedial measures to cure the above defects;

(c) whether the Government has ordered that the cost of the experimental remedial measures should be borne by the municipality out of the savings from the original allotment for water-works;

(d) who was responsible for the defects in the pipes;

(e) whether the Government has taken suitable action of the conduct of such officer or officers and if so how;

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to order that the cost of the remedial measures now adopted and those to be adopted as a result of the experiments now made till the pipes are brought to a safe condition may be borne by the Provincial revenue?

Answer 1.—

(a) It was observed after an inspection that the pipes were pitted and spotted over with rust but not to a depth necessitating replacement of the pipes.

(b) & (c) Yes.

(d) & (e) The Government have already gone carefully into the question of the responsibility of the officers concerned for the defects noticed and have come to the conclusion that all reasonable precautions were taken.

(f) The Government are not prepared to reconsider their decision that the cost of the present experiments for the protection of the pipes should be met from the savings in the estimate, the major portion of which represents the unexpended balance of the Provincial grant made for the scheme. The provision of funds for carrying out any remedial measures which may be shown to be necessary by the experiments now being made is a matter for future consideration.

Question 2. Will the Government be pleased to state

*Board element-
ary school,
Tiruchengode.*

(a) whether the Collector of Salem at the instance of the Department of Public Instruction ordered the Sankara Taluk Board President to quit the old taluk catchery buildings at Tiruchengode;

(b) whether in consequence the taluk board elementary school now held therein is in danger of being closed;

(c) whether the Tiruchengode public have prayed for the retention of the board's school in its present premises till the completion of the new buildings proposed for it;

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to order that the board's school may not be evicted from its present premises before the new buildings are made ready for it?

Answer 2.—

The taluk board's school for boys and the Government girls' school are at present both located in the old taluk catchery at Tiruchengode, a Government building. As they have outgrown the accommodation there, the former is to be moved to a new building as soon as this one is constructed; there is no intention of closing it.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

Interposition of
magistrate in
co-operative
boards.

Question 3. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Board of Revenue and the Court of Wards have been consulted in the matter of the amendment of the High Court Rules under section 20, clause (f), of India Act II of 1919, as stated in answer to Question No. 3 at the last Council meeting, and whether the proposal to move the High Court has been considered, as stated in answer to Question No. 39 at the last Council meeting, and if so with what result?

Answer 3—

The Government have called for a report from the Board of Revenue on both proposals; the reply of the Board has not yet been received.

Proposals for
amendment of
laws made by
local boards.

Question 4. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether they have received replies from all, or practically all, the district boards to whom the amendment of section 53 of the Madras Local Boards Act was referred;

(b) how many representations about the said amendment have been received from each district;

(c) of the total number received how many are against conferring any powers of enhancement on local boards, how many in favour of it absolutely and how many conditionally, i.e., on the condition that the village panchayats should first be introduced with power to deal with the village collections of the extra land-cum or on other similar conditions?

Answer 4—

(a) Five district boards have not yet replied.

(b) & (c) Numerous representations have been received objecting to the proposed amendment and these will be taken into consideration when the views of all the district boards have been received.

Extension of
area over of
whipping by
a magistrate.

Question 5. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to

(1) the correspondence headed "A case of whipping" in the issue of the *Indian Patriot*, dated 6th December 1913, and in that of the *Madras Standard* of the same date,

(2) the news and leaderette headed "An outrageous procedure" on page 4 of the issue of the *India*, dated 8th December 1913,

(3) the correspondence headed "Mr. Sykes and flogging" in the issue of the *Indian Patriot*, dated 12th December 1913,

(4) the leaderette headed "Whipping as a pastime" in the issue of the *Indian Patriot*, dated 13th December 1913?

(b) whether it is a fact that in about a dozen cases sent up to him by sub-magistrates, Mr. Sykes has inflicted the punishment of whipping with his own hands at Thrappattur, Vellore, Kuppam, Guduvattam and Vaniyambadi, without securing the presence of a doctor, who was essential in all these places, and without placing on the body of the criminal a cloth containing the antiseptic mixture of the prescribed strength as required by the Criminal Rules of Practice, etc.?

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to take any action against the said officer for these illegalities and to take any steps for preventing their recurrence in the future?

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to order that magistrates should not ordinarily inflict whipping with their own hands?

(e) whether it is a fact that in almost all cases in which Mr. Sykes passed a sentence of whipping he administered whipping with his own hands?

Answer 5—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 18.

Questions and Answers.

(*Mr. Narasimha Appa.*)

Question 5. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether the inquiry mentioned in answer to my Question No. 50 at the last Legislative Council meeting has been made?

(b) whether the Collector of Salem has issued orders

(1) that only heads of offices under him should make representations concerning delay to promotions and appointments, etc.,

(2) that representations by subordinates whose claims may have been ignored by such heads are prohibited and penalized,

(3) that such petitions or representations should not be forwarded unless the heads of offices themselves choose to make some recommendations and wish to see the petitions or representations as employees?

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to lay the orders on the table?

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to direct the cancellation of such orders so as to give a chance of just redress to aggrieved subordinates?

Answer 5—

(a) Yes.

(b) & (d) The Government have examined the order and find that its substance is that the Collector will not receive representations from subordinates about appointments and promotions unless they are submitted through the head of the office or department concerned, and forwarded by him with a recommendation.

The Government find nothing objectionable in this, but they think that it should be made clear that the order is not meant to deprive any official of the right of appeal against any order by which he feels himself aggrieved, and they will request the Collector to revise his order accordingly.

Question 7. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to an article headed "More powers to the Police" on page 2 of the *Deewan Patrika* dated 12th January 1914, and

(b) whether it is a fact that the District Magistrate of Salem has issued a circular, referred to therein, restraining sub-magistrates from endorsing the discretion vested in them under section 845 of the Criminal Procedure Code in opposition to the views of the Police; and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to direct steps to be taken by the Advocate-General or by the present District Magistrate for cancellation of the said circular?

Answer 7—

(a) The Government have perused the letter.

(b) The Government have no information regarding the issue of a circular of the nature described in the question, but they will inquire.

Question 8. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether after the issue of grazing permits for the current year the Kudumrapatti, Pannikonda, Tapper and Parigan reserves in North Salem division in Salem district were closed for about a month and a half,

(b) whether it is a fact that the cause of such order of closure was not the wilful or negligent causing of fires in those reserves,

(c) how many permits have been cancelled for grazing during the above closure and how many prosecutions instituted,

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to restore the cancelled permits and refund the compounding fees or fines levied in pursuance of the above closure order, and

(e) whether the Government has taken notice of the officials responsible for the causing of great hardships to the ryots by means of the above closure order and if so, how?

IV-2

Collector's order regarding prohibition of subordinates' claims, Salem district.

Salem District Magistrate's circular to sub-magistrates & magistrates about endorsement of officers.

Closure of Kudumrapatti, Pannikonda, Tapper and Parigan reserves, Salem district.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narayana Ayyar.)

Answer 8—

A report has been called for.

Classified to
Forest
as well as to
Salem
regarding
disturbance of
officers.

Question 9. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to an article headed "A Salem linking case" on page 5 of the *Indian Patriot*, dated 12th January 1914, and the *leader* on page 4 of the same issue of the *Indian Patriot*;

(b) whether it is a fact that the District Forest Officer of North Salem has issued circulars of the kind referred to therein requiring forest guards to detect a minimum number of cases, or punished any guard or subordinate for having failed to detect the prescribed minimum number of cases;

(c) what action the Government propose to take regarding the officer; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to order the cancellation of such orders at a very early date and communicate the same to all forest officers for their guidance?

Answer 9—

The Government have perused the letter and article referred to and a report on the subject has been called for.

Forest
grievances,
North district.

Question 10. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to certain memorials headed "Forest grievances" at page 8 of the *Indian Patriot*, dated 22nd November 1913,

(b) whether they will be pleased to consider the grievances of those villagers and the backward Malayali (hill ryots) of Salem and the remedies suggested therein,

(c) whether, in the course of the present creation of village forests and the constitution of the village forest panchayats in South Salem district, within which the above memorials reside, Government will be pleased to provide village forests for the memorialists and reduce forest encroachments as prayed therein,

(d) whether the Government will also be pleased to create and provide adequate reserves for the benefit of the backward Malayali memorialists on the Kuddamkulam, etc.?

Answer 10—

The Government have perused the article headed "Forest grievances". The memorials mentioned therein were returned to the petitioners under paragraph II (1) of the Memorial Rules, as it did not appear that the Collector and the Board of Revenue had been previously addressed.

Certificates
granted by
medical
practitioners.

Question 11. Will the Government be pleased to state, in reference to cases where "certificates" are required by law to be signed by a medical practitioner or officer, within the last five years how many of such certificates have been issued—

- (i) by medical practitioners practicing western systems of medicine, and
- (ii) by Unani and Ayurvedic doctors?

Answer 11—

The Government have no information.

Religious
instruction to
prisoners in
Central Jail,
Salem.

Question 12. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether one Mr. Muttuswami Ayyar, clerk, Collector's office, offered to attend the Central Jail, Salem, and impart gratis the rudiments of ordinary, moral and religious education to the Hindu prisoners about three months back,

(b) whether the Superintendent, Central Jail, Salem, and the Inspector-General of Prisons, through more than once moved in the matter, have given him no permission,

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of according the required permission at an early date?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Harold Stuart.)

Answer 12—

(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) The Government have recently allocated that facilities for affording education to the convicts in the Salem Central Jail shall be afforded and the staff employed for that purpose can give moral instruction.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—“Will the Government be pleased to permit such benevolent gentlemen as they may approve of to give the Salem Central Jail convicts free moral instruction?”

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—“I cannot say that I can give an unqualified answer to that question. All that I can say is that the Government will be pleased to consider the proposals of any gentleman who is willing to give the instruction.”

Question 13. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to an article headed “The Salem town extension scheme” on page 7 of the *Week*, dated 7th January 1914, referring to some opposition to the scheme,

Salem town extension scheme.

(b) whether, in accordance with the instructions of Government, the Salem Municipal Council has taken from a large number of applicants deposits in advance towards the cost of acquisition, etc., and requested Government to acquire the lands already approved of,

(c) when they will order the acquisition to be commenced and possession to be taken and delivered to the applicants?

Answer 13—

(a) The Government have now perused the letter referred to.

(b) & (c) The Council has applied to the Government for a loan for carrying out this extension scheme and collected deposits from some of those who desire sites within it, but has not yet asked that the lands be acquired. The matter has been referred back to the Council by the Government for further information.

Question 14. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to an article headed “Our Caliph towers” at page 5 of the *Indian Patriot*, dated 2nd December 1913, regarding the burning of Fort St. George and District Gazette in the various offices in the districts;

Destruction of records.

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to consider the modification of the Board's Standing Order No. 169, paragraph 7, clause (iii), so as to permit the sale of all such gazettes to the public without tearing them to pieces and soaking them in water and without despoiling them?

Answer 14—

(a) The Government have now perused the letter in question.

(b) The Government have no objection to the sale of old gazettes intact as waste paper. The orders will be modified accordingly.

Question 15. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to an article headed “The General Hospital, Madras” at page 5 of the *Herald*, dated 23rd December 1913;

Accommodation for Indians by the General Hospital, Madras.

(b) whether they intend making additions to the General Hospital buildings and, if so, when;

(c) whether they would provide sufficient accommodation for respectable non-official Indians from which they should not be ejected on the application of officials; and

Questions and Answers

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

(c) whether the Government will also provide accommodation for the families of Indian patients in the same manner as they are stated to have provided for the families of European patients?

Answer 16—

(a) The Government have perused the article in question.

(b), (c) & (d) It has already been stated that the Government have decided that the General Hospital should be removed from its present site and rebuilt on the Spur Tank site. They will in due course give consideration to the extent of the accommodation to be provided in the new buildings for patients who do not desire to enter the general wards.

Department of
prisoners have
of Indian Dis-
trict Board in a
correspondence
back.

Question 16. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether the District Board of Salem has applied to Government for sanction to invest a thousand rupees and odd of their provident funds as deposits in the Madras Central Urban Co-operative Bank, and

(b) whether they will favourably consider the request?

Answer 16—

The proposal of the District Board has been negatived by the Government.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur F. Kesava Pillai.

Secretary to the
High Court
Bench.

Question 17. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to appoint an Indian Judge in the place of the late Mr. Justice Sundara Ayyar so as to maintain the number of Indian Judges in the High Court Bench as it existed in the time of Mr. Justice Sundara Ayyar?

Answer 17—

The power of making permanent appointments to the High Court Bench does not rest in the Government.

Question 18. (1) Will the Government be pleased to state

Execution of
sentences of
whipping by
a magistrate

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to a letter headed "A case of whipping by Mr. Sykes, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate of Tirupattur, North Arcot," published in the *Madras Standard* and the *Indian Patriot* of the 6th December last; and to the two letters published in the *Blat* of the 12th December and the *Indian Patriot* and the *Madras Standard* of the 13th idem where previous cases of whipping personally inflicted by him are mentioned;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said Joint Magistrate did really inflict in his office-hall with his own hand 25 strokes on the person of Nuniyan, a railway gang coolie sentenced by himself to whipping;

(c) whether the presence of a medical officer was secured to certify that the offender in this and the other cases was in a fit state of health to undergo punishment, as contemplated by section 194, Criminal Procedure Code, and the Joint Magistrate observed rule 180 (2) of the Criminal Rules of Practice regarding the use of an antiseptic cloth during the operation;

(d) whether the Magistrate has recorded the fact in each case that he himself carried out his own sentence;

(e) whether the Criminal Procedure Code or Criminal Rules of Practice or rules framed and embodied in the Jail Manual, paragraphs 935 to 938, enable a magistrate to execute his own sentence of whipping and whether it is not the practice that a sentence of whipping is carried out by one of the warder-establishment, if in a jail, under rule 292 of the Jail Manual, or by a police constable, if in the presence of a magistrate;

(f) whether the court-hall is to be considered as a private enclosure near the court-house referred to in the rules for the execution of sentence of whipping?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the result of their investigation, if any, made in this matter?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Keane Pöhl; Sir Harold Stuart.)

Answer 18—

- (1) (a) The Government have perused the communications referred to.
 (b) The statement is devoid of truth. The stripes were inflicted by a peon.
 (c) No medical officer was present at the punishment of Maniyan or at that of any of the juveniles who were whipped personally by Mr. Sykes. The District Magistrate reports that in none of these cases could the attendance of a medical officer have been secured without remanding the prisoner for at least a day, which would have been illegal. The orders about the use of an antiseptic were fully carried out.
 (d) No such record is required by law or orders.
 (e) There is no law or order which prohibits a magistrate from enacting a sentence of whipping with his own hand, but the Government strongly disapprove of such a proceeding.
 (f) The Government consider that the infliction of whipping without the court-house with closed doors, the public having been excluded, is in accordance with the spirit of the orders on the subject.
- (2) The Government have ascertained that, although the allegations, which were given currency in a section of the press, regarding the punishment of the convict Maniyan were false, it is a fact that Mr. Sykes has on two or three previous occasions, but not more than three, personally inflicted the punishment of whipping on juvenile offenders sentenced by him, but never upon any adult. He did so because he felt he could not trust a peon to inflict the punishment upon a juvenile with due discretion. While recognizing that the magistrate's intentions were good, the Government consider his conduct ill-advised and unbecoming and have informed him of their strong disapproval. They do not propose to publish any papers.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—“ I beg to know if rule No. 181 of the Criminal Rules of Practice does not require that a record as to how the sentence was executed should be entered ? ”

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—“ That is not my recollection. I have not a copy of the rules here. ”

Question 19. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether Joint Sub-Registrars placed in charge of the District Registrars' offices during the absence on leave of Registrars are given any allowance ?

Acting and
deputy
registrars
are given
no allowance.

(b) If not, will the Government be pleased to grant the allowance permitted by article 161 of the Civil Service Regulations (5th edition) if not the usual acting allowance ?

Answer 19—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 11 put by him on 24th May 1912. The arrangement by which Joint Sub-Registrars are available to take charge of District Registrars' offices for short periods was a measure of economy taken into account by the Government when they accepted the proposal to establish joint offices. In cases where the term of charge has been prolonged the Government have permitted the Joint Sub-Registrar as acting District Registrar and made him eligible for the usual acting allowance.

Question 20. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it was ordered in G.O. No. 166, P.O. 161, dated 22nd January 1907, that in all future periodical re-arrangements of the scales of sub-registrars, the redistribution of the personnel among the grades was fixed in the proportion of 2, 3, 10, 8, 6, 5 in the first seven grades ?

Reverting to
sub-registrars.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kanna Pillai.)

(4) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the re-arrangement made with effect from 1st April 1913, the proportion observed was 2, 2, 3, 3, 6, 3, 4 in those seven grades?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to re-arrange the remaining part and give the full benefit of G.O. No. 186, Judicial, of 1907?

Answer 20—

(a) The order is correctly quoted.

(b) & (c) The answer is in the negative. The re-arrangement of the cadre of sub-registrars, sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1913, followed the proportions adopted in G.O. No. 186, Judicial, dated the 23rd January 1907.

Power to
appoint sub-
registrars.

Question 21. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether, under the Decentralization Bill, when passed into law, the appointments of sub-registrars will be transferred from the Local Government to the Inspector-General of Registration?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the lowering of status and other disabilities which it entails on the sub-registrar and represent to the Government of India requesting to omit that portion from the Bill?

Answer 21—

(a) The Honourable Member is referred to the Draft Bill which was published in the *Port St. George Gazette* on the 7th October 1913.

(b) The views of the Government of Madras, together with the replies of officials and non-officials who were consulted, have already been submitted to the Government of India. The Government are unable to discuss the nature of the recommendation which they have made on the point referred to.

Damage by
floods in Tinne-
vely, South
Arcot,
and Chingleput
districts.

Question 22. (a) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the number of villages partially destroyed and also of the number of villages entirely destroyed by the recent floods in the districts of Tinnevely, South Arcot and Chingleput, respectively, and also the number of tanks that were breached and the loss of human lives and cattle, respectively, in each district?

(b) Whether the crops were also destroyed by the recent floods; if so, the extent in each district?

(c) Whether there has been failure of crops in Tinnevely district from drought also; if so, the extent of it?

(d) Whether the Government have proposed to give relief to the sufferers; if so, of what kind?

Answer 22—

As regards the floods in the South Arcot district, the Honourable Member's attention will be invited to the reply given by the Government to the Hon'ble Mr. Subbaraya Reddiyar's Question No. 115.

As regards the floods in the Tinnevely district, a copy of the report of the Collector of that district will be placed on the table.* The report shows that the season in Tinnevely this year has been exceptionally good and that the damage done to certain tanks by heavy rain did not involve loss of crop.

The Government have no information of any serious floods in the Chingleput district.

Water supply
for Tinnevely,
Tinnevely and
Palamottah.

Question 23. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Mormpand water-works scheme for the towns of Tuticorin, Tinnevely and Palamottah has been abandoned? If so, whether Government has thought of any other source of water-supply for the said towns?

* Printed as Appendix A at page 21, right.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. KNESA PILLAI; Mr. SIMONARD AGGAR.)

Answer 23—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 27.

Question 24. Will the Government be pleased to inform whether the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission for the encouragement of private irrigation enterprises by Government loans and grants-in-aid have been anywhere carried out? Encouragement of private irrigation enterprises.

Answer 24—

Effect has been given to a considerable number of the recommendations referred to.

Question 25. (a) Will the Government be pleased to inform whether they have received a memorial from the Depressed Classes Elevation Society of South India, embodying the resolutions passed at the fourth conference of the Depressed classes in June last at Mayavaram? Fulfillment of law made effective by village-magistrates.

(b) If so, are the Government aware that village magistrates will possess the power of confining offenders of Panchams and other low castes by securing their feet fast in the stocks, as stated in resolution No. IX of the conference?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to adopt such measures as may be necessary to prohibit the exercise of such a power?

Answer 25—

(a) & (b) The answers are in the affirmative.

(c) The Government are not aware that the power is being exercised. They have already decided to withdraw the power when Regulation XI of 1876 went across under revision.

Question 26. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been called to the letters published in the *Madras Patriot* of the 6th and 16th December last regarding Váliyambúdi municipal administration? Municipal administration report, Váliyambúdi.

(b) If so, whether it is a fact that out of the eight members, including the official chairman, present at a meeting on the 28th May last to pass the administration report, five members sent a telegram just after the meeting was held complaining of the way in which the proceedings were conducted and closed by the official chairman?

(c) If it is a fact, what inquiry was made on the complaint before accepting the administration report as having been duly passed?

Answer 26—

(a) The Government have now perused the letters referred to.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government received a report from the Collector and were satisfied that the allegations made in the councillors' complaint are without foundation.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KEMPA PILLAI:—"Will the Government be pleased to lay the report on the table?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. R. SETHUPATHI AYYAR:—"We have no objection."

Question 27. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to the communication in the *Southwestern* of the 6th and 7th instant, in which complaints are made about the orders of the tahsildar of Walajah in North Arcot to collect the excess assessment ordered by Government to be levied under the re-settlement? levy of excess assessment in Walajah taluk, under the re-settlement.

(b) Is it a fact that the said tahsildar has ordered the collection of the excess in the January last alone, in spite of the representations which were made by the officials present at the conference of the karnams and murgams held by him on the 26th December last that the collection might be postponed till the first half of the year?

Questions and Answers.

(*Mr. Kamesa Pillai; Sir John Acheson; Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar;
Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar.*)

Answer 27—

The Government have seen the communications referred to. They understand that a quarter of the enhancement is to be collected with each *dist*.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—“The Government say ‘They understand that a quarter of the enhancement is to be collected with each *dist*.’ Is that in order? Pattas have not yet been issued. According to *Re-settlement* rules 35 and 36, they ought to be issued—rough pattas first, objections, if any, should be heard after due notification in the gazette and by ten to ten in the villages, a final time of 40 days allowed, and the final pattas issued, before collection could be ordered.”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ACHESON:—“I understand the question to be—can a quarter of the enhancement be collected with each *dist*. I know of no reason why that should not be done.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—“I refer to the *Re-settlement* rules 35 and 36.”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ACHESON:—“I know the rules. Under the rules there is no objection.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR.

*Cess on excise in
Admiralty salt factory.*

Question 28. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether the licensees working in the Admiralty salt factory, Tanjore district, under the “modified excise system” pay, when they sell salt on their own account, any cess similar to that paid by the licensees in the excise portion of the factory;

(b) if the reply to (a) be in the affirmative, whether the cess covers all the items specified in section 45-B of the Madras Salt Act, 1939;

(c) if the reply to (a) be in the negative, whether the licensees in the excise portion of the factory are not placed at a disadvantage in regard to the sale of their salt?

Answer 28—

The Government will inquire.

Duty on salt.

Question 29. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) at what rate the duty on the salt sold at a factory was levied in 1939, the year in which the Madras Salt Act was passed;

(b) in what year the rate of duty was reduced to the present rate of Rs. 1 a maund;

(c) whether the necessity for amending clause B (4) of section 45 of the Madras Salt Act was considered at the time of the reduction of duty on the ground that the payment required of a licensee under the clause was much smaller when the duty was Rs. 2½ a maund than when it is Rs. 1 a maund?

Answer 29—

(a) & (b) The duty on salt was Rs. 2-8-0 per maund in 1939. It was reduced to Rs. 1 a maund in March 1947.

(c) The question was considered, and the Government decided that under the law as it stands they have full power to reduce the rate of cess payable under clause B of section 45 and they have accordingly reduced the rate where the circumstances of particular factories required it.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR:—“Was the Admiralty salt factory one of the factories the circumstances of which were considered at the time of the reduction of the rates?”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—“I must ask for notice of that question.”

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar; Mr. Sivaraman Appay; the President.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR:—“Is it not necessary and even just that the rates of the cess should be reduced in every factory, because the rate of duty has been reduced from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 1 per maund?”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVARAMAN APPAY:—“The question of reduction is considered as often as necessary.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR:—“Is it not necessary that in every factory it should be considered?”

His Excellency the President:—“The Government have already given their reply to that question.”

Question 30. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether the cost of manufacturing a maund of salt at the Adirapattanam extension in 1912-13 is correctly stated at 3 annas 4½ pice on page 49, column 14, of the Salt administration report for the same year;

(b) what quantities of salt were sold in 1912-13 at the same factory at the different prices from 5 annas to 3 annas 4 pice per maund shown on page 22 of the same report;

(c) whether Government did not incur a loss by selling at less than 3 annas 4½ pice a maund, and whether they did not know also of the losses of the same factory to incur similar losses, not to mention the foregoing of profit?

Answer 30—

The Government will inquire.

Question 31. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether a conference was held at Ootacamund on the 13th October 1913 to consider the question of increasing the pay of clerks and menials;

(b) if so, when the orders of Government on the report of the conference will be published?

Answer 31—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Final orders have not yet been passed; the question of publishing them will be considered when such orders are issued.

Question 32. Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to the reply to my Question No. 23 put at the meeting of this Council on the 16th May 1913,

(a) whether they have passed any orders on the memorials referred to in the question;

(b) if not, whether they will consider the question of the pay and allowances of clerks and peons in the Presidency town apart from the general question of the revision of the pay and allowances of these servants throughout the Province?

Answer 32—

(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The Government propose to deal with the question as a whole, but circumstances affecting special localities will receive consideration.

Question 33. Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to G.O. No. 569 L, dated 2nd October 1913,

(a) whether clauses Nos. 9 and 10 on the Marudar Nathaswami have not actually been combined in spite of the fact that they were not among those sanctioned in G.O. No. 41 L, dated 13th January 1913;

(b) whether in carrying out the combination, the landholders concerned were consulted, as they were in regard to the other combinations?

Questions and Answers

(*Mr. Ramanujan Acharyer : Sir Donald Stewart.*)

Answer 31—

(a) Yes.

(4) The landholders were not actually consulted, but it was known that they were opposed to the reclamation. The single sluice was, however, considered by both the Collector and the Superintending Engineer to be quite sufficient for the lands irrigated by it.

The Hon'ble Bho Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYA :—“ In answer to Question No. 53 (b) the Government say that landholders were not ‘actually’ consulted. I want to know the meaning of the word ‘actually.’ Were they consulted or not?”

The Hon'ble Sir HENRY STUART:—"They were not consulted, but their opinion was known."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYA:—“ They were opposing it tooth and nail.”

The Han'ble Sir Han'ble Square —⁶ Ym. ²⁰

Hi, I'm Michael
I'm the author of
The Last Days of
Pompeii

Question 54. Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to the reply to my Question No. 50 put at the meeting of the Council held on 15th February 1918.

(z) whether the preliminary report promised by the Superintending Engineer has been received and considered;

(b) whether the Sub-Collector, Karfi, is acquiring lands for widening the

(c) whether by the co-operation of the Revenue and Public Works Departments the landholders may be induced to give up the lands required and receive the compensation due?

Answer 34—

(a) A preliminary report has been received from the Superintending Engineer and is under consideration.

(3) The Government have no information, but no estimate has been considered for widening the highway and no notification directing the acquisition of lands has been issued.

(e) Any lands required for the scheme will be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

Harry all kinds
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United, the only
major studio

Question 35. Will the Government be pleased to state, in connection with the levy of land-tax in the Periapalambore and Sendanur taluqs, Nāmakkal taluk, Tiruchirappalli district.

(a) whether in the case of lands held by tenants the annual rent payable by them to the landlord at the rates fixed at the field survey, i.e., the *paidam* rates, is taken as the annual rent value :

(b) whether, in the case of lands occupied by the owner himself, the actual value of his share of the produce is treated as the annual rent value, ignoring the provisions of section 64, clauses (ii) and (iv), of the Madras Land Reforms Act;

(c) whether the practice described in (b) was characterised by the Collector of Salem as irregular and ordered to be discontinued in his circular No. 2493/D₂ dated 13th August 1966, at a time when the taluk formed a part of the Salem district :

(d) whether the practice has been revived after the transfer of the taluk to the Trichinopoly district and representations of the headholders to the Collector have so far proved fruitless;

(c) whether the Collector's revenue circular No. 23, dated 9th November 1913, published as a supplement to the *Triplicanpoly District Gazette*, dated 1st December 1913, contains no definite instructions on the question asked?

Average 95.

A copy of a report by the Board of Revenue on this subject will be furnished to the Honourable Member.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Abdul Tambi Narakkayar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Narakkayar.

Question 26. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if the drainage scheme for Negapatnam has been finally approved by Government and when final orders sanctioning the scheme can be expected to be issued?

Negapatnam
Drainage

(b) In view of the present sanitary condition of the town, which is infected also with plague, and the unsatisfactory removal of sewage, will Government be pleased to begin the carrying out of the drainage works early and provide sufficient funds for the work to be begun in 1914-15?

Answer 26—

The Government have decided that in Negapatnam an underground system of drainage will be preferable to the open system for which estimates were originally prepared. The Sanitary Engineer has been requested to submit plans and estimates accordingly and to give the scheme an early place on his programme so that it may be sanctioned and funds allotted, if possible, in 1914-15.

Question 27. Will Government be pleased to state if the Tuticorin-Tinnevely water-supply scheme has been finally decided on and if so when the work can be expected to be started?

Tuticorin and
Tinnevely
water-supply.

Answer 27—

The joint scheme for the supply of water from the Tamiraparani river to the municipalities of Tuticorin, Palamcottah and Tinnevely is estimated to cost 25-26 lakhs and is therefore beyond the means of the three councils even if taxation be raised to the maximum now permissible by law and a half grant be given from Provincial funds. In view however of the pressing need for better drinking water in Tuticorin, the possibility of designing and financing a separate scheme for this town alone is now under the consideration of Government.

Question 28. (a) With reference to my Question No. 39 in its meeting held on 2nd April 1913, and with reference to the question asked by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadar Mir Asad Ali Khan in the Imperial Legislative Council in its meeting held on 9th September 1913 and the answer given thereto, will the Government be pleased to consider favourably the question of setting apart separate elective seats on local bodies for Muhammadans?

Representation
of Muhammadans
on local
bodies

(b) If it is found inconvenient to do so, will the Government be pleased to reserve at least some nominated seats for the Muhammadans according to the population in all the local bodies of the Madras Presidency?

Answer 28—

(a) The Government cannot make any pronouncement on the subject until they are in possession of the views of the Government of India upon it.

(b) The Government have nothing to add to the answer to Question No. 39 asked by the Honourable Member at the meeting of the 2nd April 1913.

Question 29. (1) Will the Government be pleased to state

Muhammadians
employed in
the courts,
Tanjore
district.

(a) the number of civil courts which are now in the Tanjore district,

(b) the total number of clerks, amrais and head ministerial officers employed in all such courts, and

(c) the number of Muhammadans employed as clerks and amrais in all such courts?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to direct heads of departments to appoint Muhammadans for posts on Rs. 20 who are fit to discharge the duties of clerks and amrais in proportion to the other classes employed in such courts?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Akmal Tuli Marathegar; Mr. Rameshchandra Rao.)

Answer 39—

- (1) (a) One District Court, two Subordinate Judges' courts and eleven Munsifs' courts.
 (2) The numbers are 149, 141 and 17 respectively.
 (c) The Government do not possess the information.
 (2) The power of appointment to posts to which the Honourable Member appears to refer is regulated by sections 22 and 23 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, under which control of the power vests in the High Court. The Honourable the Judges of the High Court are aware of the wishes of Government with regard to the distribution of appointments, which are represented by the instructions contained in Board's Standing Order No. 138.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Rameshchandra Rao.

Bazaar-wards
of the
Coastal
District
Board.

Question 40. Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and what orders have been passed by the Secretary of State and the Government of India in regard to the recommendations made by the Royal Commission upon Decentralization—

- (a) in regard to the hospitals at district headquarters being directly taken over by Government,
 (b) in regard to relieving local boards from all plague expenditure,
 (c) in regard to relieving local boards from all charges on account of voluntary work?

Answer 40—

- (a) The Government of India have stated that they have decided not to proceed with the proposal.
 (b) & (c) No orders have yet been received from the Secretary of State or the Government of India on the proposals of the Royal Commission upon Decentralization with regard to local boards.

How it is to be
the District
Hospital,
Madras.

Question 41. (a) Will the Government be pleased to publish the report of the committee appointed by the Government for the selection of a site for the proposed General Hospital, Madras?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what orders, if any, have been passed thereon?

Answer 41—

The report will be published. Orders have been passed approving the removal of the hospital to the Spur Tank site.

Extension of
sanitary rates
from a group
wards.

Question 42. With reference to my Question No. 71 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 21st February 1931, will the Government be pleased to state whether a decision has been come to in regard to the exclusion of certain areas of the Golden, Vinayapattinam and Ganjam Agencies from the operation of the Agency laws?

If an order has been passed, will the Government be pleased to take the matter into their early consideration?

Answer 42—

The matter is still under consideration. It is expected that a decision will be reached at an early date.

Assessment of
sanitary service
taxes.

Question 43. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement of—

- (a) sanitary service taxes received in each district during the last ten years,
 (b) the amount of quit-rent or assessment realized in consequence of redemption,
 (c) the amount actually spent, if any, for the performance of the services?

Answer 43—

The Government have called for the statement and it will be placed on the table when received.

Questions and Answers.

(*Mr. Ramachandra Rao.*)

Question 44. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any official reports have reached Government in regard to the recent riot in the Perambur Workshops;

(b) whether in the opinion of Government the officials of the workshops who opened fire on the strikers were justified in doing so and, if so, for what grounds?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to publish all the reports, if any, received on the subject?

(d) Is it a fact, as stated in the letter of Mr. Rogers, Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, published in the *Hindu* of the 2nd January 1914, that the discontented state of the workmen of the Perambur Workshops was repeatedly brought to the notice of the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, the Local Government, the Railway Board and the Government of India during the last six months?

(e) Whether before or after the riot any inquiry has been made to ascertain the principal grievances of the workmen, and if so with what result?

Answer 44—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Government consider that the officials were justified in firing in self defence.

(c) The Government will publish the fact information report, the report of the police to the magistrate under section 175 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the magistrate's orders thereon and the two inquest reports.

(d) The Government have no information regarding communications which Mr. Rogers may have made to the Government of India or to the Railway Board. The Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, has received only one communication from him on the subject in question since June last. Mr. Rogers' letter does not allege that any communication was made to this Government and no communication was received.

(e) Both before and after the riot endeavours have been made by the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, to inquire into the grievances of the workmen. The inquiries before the riot were brought to an end by the refusal of the workmen's delegates to attend, and those subsequent to the riot are still proceeding.

Question 45. Will the Government be pleased to state

(1) whether the ryots of the tall cad villages of Ramarajupalem channel, Kistna Eastern division, have been petitioning the Government and the local authorities for effecting certain improvements to that channel for the better distribution of water under that channel,

(2) whether plans and estimates for the necessary improvements have been approved, and

(3) when and whether the said improvements are likely to be carried out?

Answer 45—

(1) Two petitions have recently been received.

(2) A scheme for the remodelling of the East side and Ramarajupalem channels in the Kistna Eastern delta is under consideration. Rough plans and estimates were submitted by the Superintending Engineer in August last, and these have been referred by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for the preparation of detailed plans and estimates, after consultation with the Collector.

(3) The question of the sanction to the scheme cannot be considered until the complete estimates are received. If the estimates and proposals are sanctioned by Government, the works will be put in hand without delay.

Questions and Answers

(Mr. Ramachandrarao Rao.)

Addressing us on the
the 'Tapestry'
College,
Buckland.

Question 45. Will the Government be pleased to state

(g) the number of students that sought admission into the L.T. section of the Teachers' College, Seidhpur, each year for the years 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13 and 1913-14, and the number actually admitted;

(b) how many of those admitted each year were already in the employment of Government and private educational bodies and how many were admitted without any feeling as a teacher:

(c) the number admitted from the Native States and from each district of the Presidency;

(d) the number of L.T. students for whom accommodation is provided in the Teachers' College; and

(e) the number of professionally trained and untrained teachers in the secondary schools in this Presidency at present?

Answer 45—

(a) 或 (b) —

| Year. | Number of students who were admitted into school. | Number admitted | | Total |
|---------|---|--|---|-------|
| | | Students who had acquired no less than 60% of elementary | Students who had no less than 60% of intermediate | |
| 1908-11 | 118 | 47 | 4 | 51 |
| 1910-12 | 117 | 55 | 0 | 10 |
| 1912-13 | 158 | 78 | 10 | 68 |
| 1913-14 | 181 | 85 | 0 | 107 |

(c)

[illegible]

Questions and Answers.

(*Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.*)

(2) 118

- (c) The total number of trained and untrained teachers in secondary schools, including European schools, on the 31st March 1913 was 3,559 and 1,848 respectively.

Question 47. Will the Government be pleased to state

(1) the number of students who passed out of the Veterinary College, Seidapet, during each of the three years 1910-11, 1911-12 and 1912-13 and the number of those that were entertained in the service of local bodies and the Government during the same period?

Reorganisation of the Veterinary Department.

(2) Will the Government be pleased to take steps for a more rapid expansion of the department to give full effect to the scheme of reorganisation sanctioned by the Secretary of State?

Answer 47.—

- (1) Ten students passed out of the college in 1910, thirteen in 1911 and fourteen in 1912. Of these 57 students, 28 are employed in the service of local bodies or Government.
- (2) The Government are endeavouring to develop the department as speedily as possible.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.

Question 48. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the list of pensioners and *sansadars* exempt from personal attendance to draw allowances or from personal appearance for purposes of examination is being published annually in all the district gazettes of this Presidency as stated in Board's Standing Order No. 55, clause (5)?

Pensioners and Sansadars exempt from personal attendance.

Answer 48.—

The Government presume that the Standing Order is observed, but will invite the attention of the Board of Revenue to the matter.

Question 49. (a) Is it a fact that there are no customs *chakris* for levy of customs duties around Chandanagore in Bengal Presidency?

Customs duties in Chandanagore.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of abolishing the *chakris* established around Ynam across the frontier line, taking such necessary precautions to prevent possible smuggling of opium, liquor and other excisable articles as in British territory?

Answer 49.—

- (a) Government have no information.
- (b) The question is now under consideration.

Question 50. (a) Is it a fact that the Coomass Taluk Board at its meeting held on the 15th March 1913, attended by two deputy collectors, two deputy tahsildars, the sub-assistant inspector of schools, in addition to other non-official members, passed a unanimous resolution requesting Government to amend the rules for the election of members to district boards and of vice-presidents to taluk boards, as they were found defective and prejudicial in operation?

Rules for the election of members to district boards and vice-presidents to taluk boards.

(b) Are the Government aware that the election of a vice-president in the same board fixed to take place on the 7th July 1913 could not take place owing to the absence of the president though there was the requisite quorum, which included five Government officials, for proceeding with the election?

(c) Is it a fact that Government informed that taluk board that they were not then prepared to make the desired changes in the rules?

(d) In view of the fact that the rules are found defective and prejudicial to the interests of the members and the boards, will Government be pleased to amend the rules suitably?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishan Rao; Mr. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib.)

Answer 50—

- (a) The facts are as stated by the Honourable Member except that only one deputy collector was present at the meeting.
- (b) The Government have no information on the subject.
- (c) The answer is in the affirmative.
- (d) The Government have since proposed to introduce the system of voting by ballot at elections of vice-presidents of taluk boards. They do not consider that any other changes in the rules are needed at present.

Official (local)
election in
district
board elections.

Question 51. Will the Government be pleased to direct that official members of taluk boards desirous or willing to be elected as members of district boards shall as in the case of municipal elections obtain the previous written permission of the Collector of the district when the total number of official members is already one-fourth of the whole number as laid down in section 12 of the Local Boards Act?

Answer 51—

The question of debarring officials from standing for election to district boards is now under the consideration of Government.

Pollution in
vicinity of
municipal
board elections.

Question 52. With a view to enable the parties concerned to understand the final decision of the Government, will the Government be pleased to direct that notification regarding the acquisition of lands be published in the district gazettes both in English and the vernacular of the district?

Answer 52—

The suggestion will be considered.

Inspection
of village
accounts by
ryots.

Question 53. Will Government be pleased to instruct the Collectors through the Board of Revenue—

(1) to publish in vernacular in the village sheets of the district gazettes every alternate month till due publicity is given thereto the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 31st March 1936, permitting ryots to inspect all village accounts which relate to the settlement of the revenue demand, and

(2) to put up a notice in the village classed to the above effect?

Answer 53—

The latest order on the subject is G.O. No. 1455, Revenue, dated 2nd May 1936, from which it will be seen that ryots are allowed to inspect village accounts Nos. 1, 5, 10, 15, 16 and 17. The Government Order was placed on the Editors' Table and so far as the Government are aware the execution was notified in the district gazettes. Instructions will now be issued to have the gist of the orders embodied in the village classed where one exists.

The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib.

Passenger
traffic between
Port St. George
and
Jaffna.

Question 54. (a) With reference to Question No. 17 asked by the Hon'ble Ras Bahadur Ramanaiah Acharyar at the meeting held on 11th November 1935, is the Government aware that the shipment of passengers and mail to Ceylon takes place at Ammapattar, Tondi, Pamban and Tuticorin, where the Ceylon Government have established segregation camps under the supervision of the medical officers appointed by them?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to communicate with the Ceylon Government to establish a similar segregation camp at Point Calimnui, having regard to its importance as a port free from all difficulties of navigation throughout the year and as the nearest route from India to Jaffna (say about 35 miles) and with a view to the convenience of the public and also to develop the traffic on the Tirunelveli-Puducherry Railway?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Zainul-Abidin Sahib; Sir John Ardross; Mr. Kumbharan Nayanar.)

Answer 51—

- (a) The Government believe that the facts stated are substantially correct.
 (b) In view of the objection of the Ceylon Government to open the Port of Kaitia (the nearest to Point Calimner) to passenger traffic, the Government do not propose to reopen the matter.

Question 55. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the article "The Madras Government Press" published in the Indian Patriot of the 29th November 1913? If so, will the Government be pleased to take the necessary action to redress the grievances therein referred to?

Grievances of employees of the Government Press.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the rules in respect of casual leave and holidays prevailing in the other Presidency Government Presses such as Bombay and Calcutta?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Governments of Bombay and Bengal make any distinction between the Government Press and the other Government offices under their control with regard to the grant of casual leave and holidays?

(d) If the answer to the previous question is in the negative, will the Government be pleased to adopt the same system here of making no distinction between the employees of the Government Press and those of the other Government offices with regard to the grant of casual leave and holidays?

Answer 55—

The Honorable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 67.

The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB :—^a With reference to the answer to Question No. 55 (c), will the Government be pleased to call for information about the rules and practice in other provinces?

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ARDROSS :—^a The Government see no reason to do so.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Kumbharan Nayanar.

Question 56. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the brutal murder, in broad daylight, of a rich and highly respected jeweler in the Wallavanad taluk on the 15th of December last by a Mapilla?

Murder of Jeweler in Wallavanad Taluk, Malabar District.

(b) Is it a fact that after committing the deed the assassin roamed about the square freely for hours together attempting to commit more murders and that he set fire to a house?

(c) In connection with this murder, has the attention of Government been drawn to the reports in the Malabar papers that police help could not be had till after the dead day, when the murderer had already escaped, and is it a fact that the nearest police station, Mahattar, is 12 miles from the scene of the occurrence?

(d) Would the Government be pleased to look into the system of the distribution of the police in Malabar whereby large areas are thus practically placed beyond timely police protection?

Police arrangements in Malabar.

(e) Are the Government aware that throughout the Malabar district great dissatisfaction has been felt with the working of the police circle system in accordance with which the number of investigating stations has been greatly reduced?

(f) Is it a fact that owing to the unmanageable size of sub-inspectors' charges, these officers are often compelled to delegate important investigation work to their subordinates?

(g) Are the Government aware that in cases of accidental deaths, or for instance by drowning, even when there is no reason to suspect foul play, relatives of the victims are caused serious inconvenience and hardships owing to the delay in conveying reports to distant stations and in obtaining the presence of the police in whose absence disposal of the dead body might involve trouble?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kasuraman Napsar.)

(b) In view of the great inconvenience caused by the police circle system, will the Government be pleased so to modify it as to render better and more efficient administration of the police in Malabar district, especially in such taluks as Ernad, Walthamad and Ponnani where there has been a particularly criminal element in the population?

Answer 54—

- (a) Information of the murder referred to has reached the Government.
- (b) The murder was committed about 5 p.m. on the 9th December. Subsequently the murderer set fire to a house, and the same evening absconded.
- (c) The Government have not perused the reports referred to. The nearest station is reported to be 16 miles distant from the scene of offence. Information of the crime reached the station on the morning of the 10th December, and a sub-inspector and two constables reached the spot at noon.
- (d) & (k) The re-distribution of the police force in Malabar was carried out recently after careful inquiry. The Government see no reason to revise the system at present.
- (e) & (g) The Government have received no representations to the effect stated.
- (f) The Government believe that important investigation work is almost invariably carried out by sub-inspectors, two or more of whom are provided for the heavier charges.

*Conflict of an
emigration agent in
Palghat.*

Question 57. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a case in Palghat in which a school-boy under age was reported to have been forcibly taken away by an emigration agent and shipped to a distant colony, there to work as a common cooly against his will, and afterwards brought back to Palghat by the police on the complaint of the boy's guardian?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to call for the records of this case which was tried before the magistrate at Palghat and find out whether there has been a lack of supervision on the part of the officials entrusted with the duty of looking into the doings of emigration agents in Palghat?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the recurrence of such scandals in the future?

Answer 57—

- (a) The Government have read a newspaper report of the occurrence referred to.
- (b) & (c) On the facts therein stated there does not appear to be need for the intervention of the Government.

*Lower secondary school for
Kuttaparamba,
North Malabar.*

Question 58. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received a memorial, dated 15th August 1915, from the residents of Kuttaparamba, North Malabar, and submitted through the Inspector of Schools, VIII Circle, requesting that a lower secondary school may be opened in that place by the Government, the petitioners undertaking to contribute Rs. 1,500 towards initial charges?

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government state what action they propose to take on it?

(c) Are the Government aware that Kuttaparamba and Kottayam, situated a mile apart, though they are towns fast rising in importance, have no educational institutions of the higher grade and that those that now exist, viz., a primary school for boys maintained by the Board Master, two primary schools for girls, and a special primary school for Nappolia children managed by the Tellicherry taluk board, are insufficient to meet the educational needs of the localities concerned and the surrounding villages?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kuchiraman Nayanar; Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

(d) Is it a fact that the population of these parts amounting to over 15,000, of whom 3,000 may be estimated as of the school-going age, here, in the absence of higher educational institutions within their reach, to stop their education with the fourth or primary standard?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Inspector of Schools, VIII Circle, has satisfied himself of the necessity of opening a lower secondary school at Kuttuparamba and whether he has procured his support if the inhabitants of the localities themselves agree in the matter?

(f) If it is a fact that the inhabitants are prepared to contribute a share of the initial cost, will the Government be pleased to sanction the establishment at an early date at Kuttuparamba of a lower secondary school in order to meet the educational needs of the place?

Answer 5.—

The memorial referred to has not yet reached the Government.

Question 50. Will the Government be pleased to give information on the following points:—

Control of cultivation in the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands.

(a) the extent of the area under coconut cultivation in the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands,

(b) whether of late there has been any increase or decrease in the area under coconut cultivation and whether there has been any appreciable diminution in the yield and if there has been any, what exactly has been the cause,

(c) whether any agricultural expert or officer of the Agricultural Department has ever visited these Islands in order to see if any improvement can be carried out in the present method of cultivation,

(d) if still now nothing has been done in this direction, whether the Government will be pleased to take action in the matter and bring the Islands directly under the immediate care and expert supervision of the Department of Agriculture?

Answer 51.—

(a) No detailed information is available, as the Islands have not been surveyed. Roughly speaking all the cultivable area in the Islands is under coconuts.

(b) The inspecting officers' reports show that there has recently been some decrease in the number of coconuts exported from the smaller Islands of the Andaman group, but the figures for the Islands as a whole show that exports increased from 3.1 millions in 1911 to 3.5 millions in 1912.

(c) No.

(d) The Government think it unnecessary.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur.

Question 52. (a) In regard to Urkad estate, Tinnevely district, will Government be pleased to call for the Sub-Collector Mr. Drigstocke's report to the Collector, Mr. Mooney, and the Bahadur's report during 1912-13 and the auditor's remarks for 1911, 1912 and 1913 as the general administration of the estate?

Administration of Urkad estate, Tinnevely district.

(b) Will Government be pleased in the light of these reports to put the management of the estate on a more satisfactory basis?

Answer 53.—

The control of the management of the estate vests in the Court of Wards and the Government are not disposed to interfere in the absence of any indication that the Court has failed to exercise its control properly.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Ramakrishna Nayudu.)

Survey of
Kannur
Kannur
Kannur
Kannur

Question 61. (a) With reference to the answer to my Question No. 129 in November last, will Government be pleased to state if they have now received from the Collector of Salem the application from the Zamindar of Kannurkurichi, Salem, requesting the Collector to lend him the services of a survey party for surveying his lands?

(b) If Government have not received it, will they be pleased to request the Collector to forward the application to the Board and the Government for disposal?

Answer 61.—

The Government have not received the application referred to. They do not consider it necessary to call for it but will deal with it when received.

First and
second class
separate
compartments
on the
Tirupattur-
Krishnagiri
Railway.

Question 62. (a) With reference to the answer given to my Question No. 137, put at the last meeting of the Council, will Government be pleased to inquire of the South Indian Railway Company if they have not received complaints about the necessity for separate accommodation for first and second class passengers on the Tirupattur-Krishnagiri Railway?

(b) Is it a fact that petty servants of the railway company and others who would not under ordinary circumstances travel in first class have, of necessity, to be put into the first-class compartments?

(c) Is it a fact that this indiscriminate mixing up of passengers is causing inconvenience to genuine first-class travellers on the line and, if this is so, will Government be pleased to ask the company to remedy matters by reserving second class on this line?

Answer 62.—

(a) The Railway Company have received complaints about the inconvenience for first and second-class passengers on the Tirupattur-Krishnagiri railway.

(b) Subordinate officers of the railway are granted passes according to the schedule they draw. Those who are entitled to second-class passes would presumably travel first class, but railway servants have always to give way to passengers.

(c) The Government are not aware that inconvenience is caused to passengers by the arrangements in force.

Behaviour of
the village
school
from
the
Government
school
system.

Question 63. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article headed "Compulsory Unschooling" in the *Indian Patriot* of August 15, 1915?

(b) Will Government be pleased to say if it will request the University to exempt boys who through illness are rendered unable to sit for the examination as suggested in the article?

Answer 63.—

(a) The Government have perused the article.

(b) They are not prepared to take steps in the direction suggested.

One of the
reports in
the
school
system.

Question 64. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article in the *Indian Patriot* of 22nd December 1915 drawing attention to the deficiencies of the school fund system?

(b) Will Government be pleased to appoint a small committee of departmental and non-departmental men to check out the subject of the difficulties generally experienced by students, parents and teachers in regard to it and suggest remedies for the same?

Answer 64.—

(a) The Government have now perused the article.

(b) They do not consider that the suggested inquiry by a committee is necessary.

Questions and Answers.

(*Mr. Ramakrishna Nayudu.*)

Question 65. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the article published on the 31st October 1913 at page 3 of the *Madras Standard* under the head of "Opposed men and their grievances"?

Provision of opposed men in service.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any restriction in filling up vacancies on Rs. 20 and whether passed men, though junior and inexperienced, should first be provided for in preference to the more experienced and long-standing unpassed men in the inferior service?

(c) If the answer be in the negative, will the Government be pleased to issue a circular instructing Collectors and heads of departments to give due weight to the claims of unpassed men along with those of passed men?

Answer 65—

(a) The Government have perused a letter, in which apparently reference is intended.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) The Government see no need for the issue of the circular suggested by the Honorable Member.

Question 66. (a) Are Government aware of the practice of railway companies granting free passes to newspaper reporters and correspondents in connection with the reporting of public functions such as Governor's tours, etc., in the mofussil and that the practice is an old and longstanding one and has contributed to the public benefit?

Grant of free passes on railways to newspaper reporters.

(b) Are Government aware of the fact that in recent years both the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company and the South Indian Railway Company have refused to grant such passes or grant them under conditions that have made them practically valueless?

(c) Will Government be pleased to cause inquiries to be made in the matter of these passes and issue such directions as may be necessary in regard to the matter with a view to making the practice in regard to it both uniform and regular?

Answer 66—

The Government are not aware of the conditions under which it is the practice of the Railway Companies to issue passes to newspaper reporters and correspondents. The grant of such passes is a matter entirely within the discretion of the companies working the railways.

Question 67. (a) Have Government perused an article headed "Government Press, Madras," in the *Indian Patriot* newspaper, dated 21st and 29th November 1913?

Discontinue of employment at the Government Press.

(b) Will Government be pleased to remedy the grievances mentioned therein more especially in the matter of providing better facilities for the grant of holidays, payment of postal money orders, casual leave, over-time wages and the erection of a separate exit for clerks and other press subordinates belonging to the clerical staff?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the rules that are in vogue in Bombay and Calcutta regarding their casual leave and holidays?

Answer 67—

(a) & (b) The Government have read the article in question. They have instituted full inquiry into the alleged grievances but see no reason to modify the existing orders.

(c) The Government have no information as to the rules or practice in other Presidencies.

Question 68. Is it a fact that Government are intending to re-partition the Madras and Baramal districts into North and South Madras?

Repartition of Madras and Baramal districts.

Answer 68—

The Government have no such intention.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Rameshadas Nagda.)

*Agent majority
for wards in the
Agency tracts?*

Question 69. (a) Are Government in receipt of a petition from Mr. V. V. Krishnaswamy, agent to the Zamindars of Bissaukatak, Vingsapathan Agency tracts, dated 23rd June 1913, regarding the age of majority of wards under the care of the Court of Wards in Agency tracts?

(b) Is it a fact that minors under the Court of Wards, whose estates are situate in the Agency tracts governed by Act XXIV of 1883, are not in the same position as other minors of ordinary tracts in regard to the age at which they attain majority for purposes of limitation in the civil courts of the Presidency?

(c) Is it a fact that the differentiation, if it exists, is causing inconvenience to proprietary estate owners in the Agency tracts?

(d) If the answer is in the affirmative, will Government see their way to abrogate the existing anomaly?

Answer 69—

(a) Yes.

(b) & (d) The matter is still under the consideration of the Government.

*Balconies in
Madras municipal
city.*

Question 70. (a) Are the Government in receipt of a "Memorandum on balconies" by Mr. M. V. Subramanyam, M.L.A.s., Madras?

(b) Are Government aware that the order of the Collector of Madras that "when a man builds right up to the limits of his property, he must be considered to have waived his right to erect a balcony, no matter what the width of the street" may be "has caused much local irritation?"

(c) Are Government aware that this order is contrary to previous rules and usage sanctioned under G.O. No. 944 M., dated 1st July 1903, and if so, having regard to the objection taken by the people of Madras, whether the Government will kindly issue fresh orders in the matter?

Answer 70—

(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have not received any official report on the point.

(c) They do not consider that the Collector's order was contrary to the instructions issued in G.O. No. 944 M., dated 1st July 1903.

*Irrigation from
Pudakkudi
tanks,
Madras
District.*

Question 71. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) the date when the head sluice at Tokkudi was opened for letting water to the plains for irrigation during the current flush;

(b) the time when Pudakkudi tank, Madasa taluk, received its supply;

(c) the time when water was supplied to the channel which takes its origin from Pudakkudi tank and which irrigates Survey Nos. 2, 3 and other fields of Mulakuramai village, Madasa taluk.

(d) whether there was sufficient time to raise a short or summer crop by the purchasers of waste lands which are classified as double crop land?

(e) if the answer to question (d) be in the negative, will the Government be pleased to order the revenue authorities to grant the remission to the purchasers who have got lands at the tail end of the channel stated above?

Answer 71—

(a) 25th June 1913.

(b) Pudakkudi tank received its supply on the 1st July 1913.

(c) Water was let into the channel referred to, as soon as it reached the Pudakkudi tank.

(d) & (e) The matter is one for decision by the local officers.

Questions and Answers

(Mr. Somsundara Chettiyar; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur F. G. Somsundara Chettiyar,

Question 72. (a) Is the Government aware that in consequence of floods during the month of November 1913 in the South Arcot district many railway stations and quarters of station-masters were under several feet of water, because they were built on very low ground without any raised plinth, and the staff of such stations with their families and things were obliged to vacate the premises and take shelter in goods shed and elsewhere in some elevated buildings?

Damage to railway buildings by floods in South Arcot district.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to inquire how many station and station-masters' quarters were built to such low level without raised plinth now under the South Indian Railway administration?

(c) After due inquiry will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability to call the attention of the said railway company to take steps to early improvements being effected to such station buildings and station-masters' quarters?

Answer 72—

The Government are aware that some of the railway premises were submerged to some extent during the floods of last November, but do not think it necessary to call for the information suggested or to address the Railway Company.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.

Question 73. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the charities and other charitable endowments now existing in the several districts of the Presidency under the management of the local boards, the original object of the endowment, the body now managing it, the income from the endowment, the object to which it is now utilized and the balance, if any, of the endowment in each case?

Charitable endowments under local boards.

Answer 73—

The Honourable Member is referred to statements XIII-A, XIII-B, XXVII, XXVIII and XXIX of Appendix B to the General Local Fund Reports, which are placed on the Editors' Table. The Government do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by attempting the compilation of more detailed statistics than those contained in those statements.

Question 74. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the article in the *Hindu*, dated 1st January 1914, page 8, headed "Indians in the Salt department"? Are the facts stated therein correct? Will the Government be pleased to order the avoidance of any suppression of Indians in future?

Indians officers in the salt department.

Answer 74—

The Government have perused the article in question. The statements in the article are not all correct. Mr. Maybury's claims were not overlooked in April last. It is appalling to short vicissitudes, unnecessary disturbances of officers is sought to be avoided on grounds of administrative convenience. The Government have no intention of superseding the claims of Indian officers.

Question 75. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a pamphlet "Memorandum on balconies" by Mr. M. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar, pleader, Madras? In the circumstances noted, will the Government be pleased to re-consider G.O. No. 1358 M., dated 30th June 1913, and advise the Collector of Madras to settle the terms of the grant of licences by the municipality to house-owners for balconies in future and approve of the cases in which the municipal council has already passed resolutions allowing the same except where a special case of inconvenience to the public is noted by the Collector?

Reference to balconies in Madras municipality.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Rana Appagari; Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar.)

Answer 75—

The Government have now perused the pamphlet in question but see no reason to reconsider the orders already passed on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RANA ATTAGAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to consider the legality of the order passed in this matter?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"No; we do not consider it necessary."

Compensation
for increase of
fuel in shops
in local board
service and
other
establishments.

Question 76. (a) Is it a fact that clerks in the local fund service and taluk establishments whose pay has been increased from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 by virtue of the re-organisation of the scale of salaries are not allowed compensation allowances for increase of fuel costs as per the rules?

(b) Is it also a fact that in the case of clerks newly entertained in addition to the existing establishment, they start on Rs. 20 and get also the compensation for increase of food?

(c) Has the Government fixed the period up to which the clerks referred to in clause (a) are not to get the compensation for increase of food? Will the Government be pleased to alter the rules so that there may be no such distinction and compensation for increase of food may be got by all alike?

Answer 76—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) & (c) Grain compensation allowance is intended to be a temporary addition to emoluments to tide over a passing period of high prices. The scale of salaries of the establishments referred to was revised with reference to the rise in prices and consequently grain compensation allowance was withdrawn from all whose substantive pay was increased as a result of the reorganisation and all future entrants were declared to be ineligible for it. A similar course is being pursued with regard to other establishments in which the scale of salaries is revised with reference to the rise in prices.

Tafelaria
water supply
scheme

Question 77. (a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the papers connected with the proposed diversion of the surplus water of Komampallam tank near Tafelaria along the Puckle channel so as to improve Tafelaria water supply?

(b) Is it a fact that the Puckle channel can be used to irrigate lands on either side and will ensure a better supply of drinkable water in the wells?

(c) In view of the fact that the water-supply scheme to Tafelaria is likely to take some time, will the Government be pleased to consider the question of the diversion of the Komampallam surplus, now running into the sea, along the Puckle channel or other course that might be decided upon?

Answer 77—

(a) There is no such proposal under the consideration of Government.

(b) The Government have no information on the point.

(c) The Government will consider the question.

Control of local
fund works by
the Public
Works
Department

Question 78. In view of the answer to Question No. 120 at the meeting of the Council held on the 11th November last, will the Government be pleased to order every local fund work costing above Rs. 2,500 to be inspected and checked by an officer of the Public Works Department not below the rank of an Executive Engineer before the final bills are passed?

Answer 78—

The Government are not prepared to adopt the suggestion.

Questions and Answers.

(*Mr. Nann Appangar ; Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar.*)

Question 78. (a) Will the Government be pleased to call for the papers relating to the delegation of powers and the working of the same, that have passed between the elected Vice-President and President, Tutuamua Taluk Board, since the beginning of 1911?

Delegation of powers by the President of Tutuamua Taluk Board to Vice-President.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to issue specific instructions to Presidents so that the Vice-Presidents may also do effective good work on defined lines?

Answer 78—

The Government are not prepared to call for the papers referred to in the first part of the question. With respect to the second part, the Honorable Member is referred to the answer to Question 62 at the Council meeting of the 11th November 1913.

Question 80. (a) Has any official inquiry been made into the circumstances that led to the riots at the Perambur Workshops and the necessity for the use of fire-arms by the persons that have used them? If so, who were deputed to make the inquiry and with what result?

Who is the President of Workshops.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to order an inquiry, by a committee of officials and non-officials, into the causes of the disturbance and to decide whether it is safe to allow the use of fire-arms to the extent now allowed amongst the railway subordinates?

Answer 80—

(a) The Honorable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 44.

(b) The Government see no reason to order such an inquiry.

Question 81. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the correspondence in the *Madras Standard*, dated 19th November 1913, page 5, headed "Justice in the Police department" and the articles referred to therein? Are the statements made therein true?

Provision of police orders in the Madras Standard.

(b) Had the Deputy Inspector-General of Police power under the rules to set aside the orders of the District Superintendent of Police as alleged?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to call for the papers and uphold the orders of the District Superintendent of Police as far as possible?

Answer 81—

(a) The Government have perused the correspondence and articles referred to. The statements made in them are substantially correct.

(b) The Government are aware of no rule which debars a Deputy Inspector-General of Police from revoking orders of prohibition passed by a District Superintendent of Police.

(c) The Government have already passed orders on the case. They have upheld the orders of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in respect of eight of the prohibitions and have reversed the orders of the District Superintendent of Police in the remaining cases.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar.

Question 82. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article headed "The shooting at the Perambur disturbances" which appeared on page 4 in the *India* of 17th December 1913 and to the letter of Mr. Rogers published on pages 6, 7 and 8 of the *Railway Times* of Bombay in its issue of 3rd January 1914?

Who is the President of Workshops.

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether they intend instituting a public inquiry into the circumstances which led to the shooting of the women in the rioting of the 13th December 1913 at Perambur?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state whether they intend taking any steps to prevent indiscriminate shooting during riots in future?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Sahagari Aggar.)

Answer 82—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answers given to Questions Nos. 44 and 80.

Hindu
Muhammadan
Agencies in
Punjab
Patna

Question 83. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the proceedings relating to the resolution, extending co-operation passed by the All-India Muslim League in its session held at Agra in the end of December 1935?

(b) Will Government be pleased to take steps to appoint a representative committee of the members of the Hindu and Muhammadan communities to devise steps to settle their differences at the time of religious festivals for the whole of the Madras Presidency?

Answer 83—

(a) Yes.

(b) The Government are not prepared to adopt the course suggested as they do not consider that it would produce any results of practical value.

Department of
Agriculture
Patna

Question 84. (a) Answering to Question No. 59 put at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 11th November 1935, will Government be pleased to state whether they have received the report they called for?

(b) If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to lay the report on the table?

Answer 84—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Government do not propose to lay the Agent's report on the table. The purport of it is as follows. In June 1935 the Agent to the Governor in Mysore sent to Appanna Patank a notice to show cause within a month why he should not be forbidden to enter the Agency lands. Either designedly or accidentally, Appanna Patank evaded service of that notice for more than two months, and the Agent then passed an *ex-parte* order warning him that, if he attempted to enter the Agency, he would be liable to arrest on a warrant under Act XXIV of 1935. Appanna Patank then appeared and the *ex-parte* order was confirmed. No warrant under the Act has actually issued. The Agent's order was passed because in his judgment it was necessary, in order to prevent disturbance in the Agency, that Appanna Patank should be prevented from intruding against the authority of the Bishops of Kannuram and stirring up trouble amongst the Savanas. After full consideration of the circumstances, the Government are satisfied that the Agent's order was justifiable. It is true that security proceedings, which, previous to the date of the Agent's order, were instituted against Appanna Patank under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, failed and that the case was discharged, but the Magistrate in his order of discharge said that he had little doubt that Appanna Patank had fomented litigation and stirred up trouble for the Bishops of Kannuram. The first duty of the Agent is to preserve peace among the ignorant and excitable aboriginal inhabitants of the Agency tracts, and it is recognized that the exceptional circumstances of the locality require the exceptional powers which are given to the Agent.

Department of
Education

Question 85. Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the final orders of the Secretary of State with regard to the Department of Industries to which His Excellency the Viceroy referred during his recent visit to Madras?

Answer 85—

The orders in question will be published shortly.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Seelagiri Appur.)

Question 86. Advertising in the answer given to Question No. 377 at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 27th September 1912, and to the answer given to Question No. 88 at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 10th May 1913, will Government be pleased to lay on the table the reports referred to in the above answers and to state what decisions they have arrived at in the matter?

Revenue of
Agency House,
Borah
Cinema.

Answer 86—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 42.

Question 87. With reference to the reply given to resolutions 8 and 10 moved by me under "XIX. & XX. EDUCATION" at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 13th March 1913, will Government be pleased to state what action they have taken in regard to the points raised in those resolutions?

Excess of
assistant
professors,
assistant
professors and
lecturers
between

Answer 87—

The Government have at present under their consideration a scheme for the recognition of the inspecting agency. Memorials from certain assistant professors and assistant lecturers praying that their position may be bettered have just reached the Government.

Question 88. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that it is under contemplation to refuse a renewal of the lease granted to the managers of the Aryan Secondary school, Trincomopoly, under which the school is located in the Carnatic municipal buildings?

Lease of the
Carnatic
municipal
buildings,
Trincomopoly,
to the Aryan
Secondary
school.

(b) If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to take steps to effect a renewal of the lease which expires next year?

Answer 88—

A petition on the subject has lately been received from the manager of the Aryan Secondary school, Trincomopoly, and will be disposed of in due course in consultation with the Municipal Council and the Collector.

Question 89. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the sub-header on page 4 of the *Handbook* of the 17th December 1913 regarding chank fisheries in the Tinnevely and Tanjore districts?

Working of
chank fisheries
in Tinnevely
and Tanjore
districts.

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that till the year 1913-14 it was universally the practice to call for tenders from the public or put up the leases to auction?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state whether in 1913-14 the contract was renewed in favour of Messrs. J. B. Dutt & Sons by means of private negotiations?

(d) If the answers to the above questions are in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state the circumstances which led to the departure from their usual policy?

Answer 89—

The Government have perused the article.

Tenders were invited and accepted in 1907, 1908 and 1909. For 1910-11 tenders were invited on three separate occasions but none was forthcoming.

As Government had reason to believe that a syndicate of chank merchants had been endeavouring to get the shells at their own price by abstaining from tendering, they entered into a three-year contract for 1910-11 to 1912-13 with Messrs. J. B. Dutt & Sons. The terms offered by this firm for a renewal of their contract in 1915 were much better than the average obtained before in the open market, and the previous contract with them had proved advantageous to other respects; the Government therefore accepted the Superintendent's proposal to renew their contract at slightly higher rates for a further period of five years from 1913-14.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Baskagari Aggar.)

Issuing of
such letters
to Tattoria
and Tattoria
maison.

Question 80. (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Mr. J. M. Sar, the officer at Tattoria, informed Mr. Venkatesh Chetti in his letter, dated 30th August 1918, that notices of sale would be sent to him when the department was ready to call for tenders?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that, within five days after the above letter was sent, the said officer sent another letter on 4th September 1918 to Mr. Venkatesh Chetti and other merchants concerned stating that Government had renewed the contract with Messrs. J. B. Dutt & Sons for another term of years?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Mr. Venkatesh Chetti offered to buy the chanks at Rs. 20 per thousand higher than the rate contracted for with Messrs. J. B. Dutt & Sons of Dacca?

(d) If the answers to the above questions are in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state whether they were aware of Mr. J. M. Sar's letter to Mr. Venkatesh Chetti, dated 30th August 1918, at the time when they sanctioned the renewal of the contract with Messrs. J. B. Dutt & Sons?

(e) If so, will Government be pleased to state what special circumstances necessitated a sudden change in the original proposal?

(f) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is their intention to confine in future the practice of calling for tenders and putting up to auction or to carry on private negotiations with a single merchant?

Answer 93—

(a) & (c) The correspondence between Mr. J. A. Fernandes, the Sub-Assistant in charge of the Pearl and Chank Fisheries, and Mr. Venkatesh Chetti to which the Housecumbe Member presumably refers, was quoted in a memorial which some Calcutta merchants sent to Government in October.

The Government do not know whether the facts are accurately stated; but presuming that they were, they would observe that Mr. Fernandes only told Mr. Venkatesh Chetti that he would be sent notices of sale if there was to be an auction. This letter dated 30th August was written after the Government had decided not to sell by auction, but presumably before Mr. Fernandes had received the Government Order. On its receipt he apparently informed Mr. Venkatesh Chetti of the purport of the order in his letter dated 4th September.

(d) The Government sanctioned the renewal of the contract with Messrs. Dutt & Sons on 13th August and therefore before the letter referred to was written.

(e) There was no change of any original proposal. As stated in reply to Question No. 89, the Government approved of the Superintendent's proposal to renew Messrs. Dutt's contract.

(f) The Government will consider what policy to adopt when the present contract comes to an end.

Question 91. (a) Will Government be pleased to state

(i) whether they are aware that there is considerable dissatisfaction and discontent among the employees of the Government Press, Madras, on account of the stringent application of the rules regarding the grant of casual leave;

(ii) whether it is a fact that the grant of casual leave is a very large number of subordinates in the Government Press, Madras, is made to depend on the overtime work done by the applicants;

(iii) whether it is a fact that a record of overtime work is maintained for each subordinate for the purpose of ascertaining his eligibility for casual leave, and

Government of
Madras
and
Mysore.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Sir John Atkinson; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

(iv) whether it is a fact that when there is no overtime work to the credit of a subordinate he is declared ineligible for casual leave, irrespective of the urgency or importance of the casual necessitating the grant of leave applied for?

(b) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the rules contained in the office manual of the Government Press, Madras, regulating the grant of casual leave and the delivery of postal money orders and registered articles addressed to the employees?

(c) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that by the withholding of the delivery of postal articles to subordinates during office hours, they are obliged to apply for leave on loss of pay to enable them to take delivery from the post office during office hours?

(d) Will Government be pleased to take steps to remove the hardships caused to the employees of the Government Press, Madras, regarding the grant of casual leave and public holidays?

Answer 92—

The Government have recently inquired into the conditions of work at the Government Press and have passed such orders as appeared necessary. They have since received no representations from the employees. If cases for complaint still exist, they are ready to give their consideration to any representations which the employees may make through the proper channel. The Government are not prepared to lay a copy of the rules on the table.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—"The Government say that they have recently inquired into the conditions of work. Was that before the grievances were ventilated in the press?"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"The grievances have been ventilated in the press for some time. If the Honourable Member will mention a particular date I shall be able to answer him."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—"Was it three months ago?"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"I regret that I cannot give the information without notice."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—"The Government say, 'if cases for complaint still exist, they are ready to give their consideration to any representations which the employees may make through the proper channel.' Does that imply that no representation made in any other way will be considered by the Government?"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"What we say is 'through the proper channel.' If representations are made through improper channels they will not be considered."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.

Question 93. (1) Will the Government be pleased to state how many of the irrigation works shown in the Land Revenue Reports as out of repair at the end of kaddi 1316 were repaired in each district during the quinquennium ending kaddi 1326 and at what cost?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state why, during the quinquennium ending kaddi 1320, the number of tanks in repair decreased by 167, whereas the number of tanks out of repair increased by 175?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to state how many irrigation works were (a) repaired and (b) newly constructed in each district during kaddi 1321?

(4) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of having statements showing the number and state of repair of irrigation works prepared and published annually?

IV-9

Repair of
irrigation
works.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

Answer 92.—

- (1) The Government have no information.
- (2) The figures quoted by the Honourable Member refer to private and Government tanks as well as to Government tanks. Taking Government tanks only, the number of tanks in repair was greater by 195 in 1929 than in 1915, while the number out of repair was 54 more in 1929 than in 1915. The Government are unable to assign any special reason.
- (3) The Government have no information.
- (4) The Government do not consider it necessary or advisable to attempt to procure the information suggested.

Irrigation Bill.

Question 93. Will the Government be pleased to state why a Bill to amend and declare the law relating to irrigation has not been introduced into the Council, though in reply to Question No. 45 put at the meeting of the Council held on 18th February last, it was stated that it would be ready for introduction before the close of the calendar year 1915?

Answer 93.—

The Bill is still under discussion with the Government of India. The Government hope that it will be ready for publication shortly.

Presiding vice-presidents of district boards.

Question 94. (1) Will the Government be pleased to state in how many and in what district boards the vice-presidents still continue to be officers?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to take early steps to have non-officials appointed as the vice-presidents of such district boards?

Answer 94.—

(1) The following fourteen district boards have official vice-presidents:—

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| Anandapur. | Kovvur. |
| North Arcot. | Madura. |
| South Arcot. | The Nilgiris. |
| Chittoor. | Ramanud. |
| Cuddapah. | Salem. |
| Cuddalore. | Tanjore. |
| Krishna. | Trichanopoly. |

(2) In April 1912 the Government instructed presidents of District boards to make every endeavour to find a suitable non-official candidate whenever a vacancy in the post of vice-president arose. They see no need to take any further steps in the matter.

Presiding vice-presidents of Madagas and Madagas in the Nilgiris hill, Nilgiris district.

Question 95. (1) Is it a fact that some of the Madharachas and Madagas who settled on the Uniyargudi hill, Nilgiris district, several generations ago have been enjoying the privilege of freely grazing their cattle and enjoying the minor forest produce thereon?

(2) Is it a fact that the customary rights and privileges enjoyed by them were confirmed by the Collector of Nilgiris in 1891 and that they were subsequently restricted?

(3) Is it a fact that the Collector of Nilgiris issued an order on or about 5th July 1913 withdrawing the concessions of Madharachas and Madagas regarding the goats kept by them and the location of their huts?

(4) Is it a fact that the Madharachas and Madagas submitted a petition to the Government on or about 15th September 1913?

(5) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter and redress their grievances?

Questions and Answers.

(*Mr. A. S. Erskine Rao.*)

Answer 95—

- (1) & (3) The Government have no information.
(4) & (5) A petition was received in September 1913 and transferred to the Board of Revenue for disposal as it did not appear that the Board had been previously approached.

Question 96. (1) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the criminal proceedings instituted by the sub-inspector of Guntakal railway police against Hinebai and Hannebai, who are respectable ladies belonging to a rich and respected family in Hinear district, Punjab, and to the order of discharge passed by the sub-divisional magistrate, Gooty, in C.C. No. 39 of 1913 on the file of his court?

Consent of a sub-divisional magistrate at Guntakal.

(2) Is it a fact that the sub-inspector of Guntakal railway police arrested the above-mentioned ladies without making a proper investigation, that he delayed sending a charge-sheet even after investigation was completed and that he subsequently attempted to transfer the case to the police of another district?

(3) Has the Government taken any and, if so, what action regarding the conduct of the sub-inspector, Guntakal railway police?

(4) If not, will the Government be pleased to take action in the matter?

Answer 96—

The Government have received a report which shows that the two women were, after inquiry, arrested on a charge of theft and immediately produced before the Sub-Magistrate, Gooty, who released them on bail. The case was transferred by the officer who effected the arrest to the railway police station within the limits of which it was alleged that the offence had been committed. The Government find nothing irregular in the action taken.

Question 97. (1) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the unsatisfactory condition of the Kaval tank in the Nellore district and the immediate necessity for improving that tank?

Information sent to the Kaval tank, Nellore district.

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) how many acres of land that tank was originally designed to irrigate; and

(b) how many acres are actually irrigated thereunder?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and, if so, what sum has been spent for the repairs, maintenance or improvement of the Kaval tank within the last ten years?

(4) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter and take steps to extend and improve the Kaval tank?

Answer 97—

(1) The Government received in 1907 some memorials praying for improvements to the tank, but have received no recent representations on the subject.

(2) (a) 2,015 acres.

(b) The area actually irrigated during the last full year has not yet been ascertained, but the average annual irrigation under the tank during the ten years (1907 to 1916) is reported to be 3,164 acres inclusive of *divagati* and *faasjaki*.

(3) A sum of Rs. 791 has been spent on the repairs to the tank during the last ten years.

(4) The tank is reported to be in fair condition, but the supply channels which should be looked after by the ryots are stated to be overgrown with jungle. A proposal has been made to supply the tank by a high level channel from the Kanigiri reservoir, but its consideration has been deferred till the improvements of the Kanigiri reservoir now forming the subject of inquiry are carried out.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

Irigation
under the
Kanigiri
reservoir,
Nellore District.

Question 98. (1) Will the Government be pleased to state the extent of land irrigable under the Kanigiri reservoir, Nellore district, how much of it is single crop area and how much double crop area?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state

- (a) the extent of land cultivated thereunder in fields 1322, 1323 with first crop,
- (b) the extent sown in each of these fields with paddy of the first sort, and
- (c) the extent sown with paddy of the second sort?

(3) (a) Is it a fact that ryots of most of the villages thereunder were not supplied with water in proper time, though there were freshes in the Pennar river in June and July 1913;

(b) if so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for the same?

Answer 98—

The Government have called for a report on the subject.

Water supply
to Kanigiri
reservoir.

Question 99. Will the Government be pleased to state

(1) whether water in the Pennar river was not let into the Kanigiri reservoir after the freshes of June and July 1913 on account of some of the shutters at the Sangam anicut having been out of repair;

(2) how many shutters there were at the Sangam anicut and how many of them were out of repair in 1913;

(3) whether water could not have been allowed into the Kanigiri reservoir through the shutters which were in a state of repair;

(4) (a) when the shutters at Sangam anicut were first found to be out of repair,

- (b) when they were sent to Madras for repair,
- (c) when they were sent from Madras after repair,
- (d) when they were received at Nellore,
- (e) when they were received at Sangam, and
- (f) when they were actually fitted up at Sangam?

Answer 99—

It is presumed that the Honourable Member refers to the shutters of the head sluices of the eastern and southern channels taking off from the Kanigiri reservoir as the repairs to the shutters at the Sangam anicut would not prevent water being passed on from the river into the reservoir. There were no freshes in the river in June and under the operation of ordinary rules water would have been first passed to the Kanigiri reservoir on 3rd July 1913. Water was not passed into the reservoir till 14th July 1913 as two shutters of the southern and five shutters of the eastern channel head sluices were found to be in a very bad state and to require immediate replacement. The old shutters could not be inspected before the 12th June 1913 as water for second crop irrigation was being issued till that date. The estimates for the new shutters were submitted by the sub-divisional officer by the 20th June 1913. The work was carried out with great expedition by local workmen and the new shutters were fitted up by the 15th July 1913.

Water supply
from Sangam
anicut and
Kanigiri reser-
voir.

Question 100. (1) Will the Government be pleased to state whether reports were regularly sent to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation about the water at the Sangam anicut, and in the Kanigiri reservoir; and, if so, at what intervals?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state

Questions and Answers.

(*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.*)

(a) whether the presence of a considerable quantity of water at the Sangam and the absence of a corresponding quantity of water in the Kanigiri reservoir in the months of June, July, August, September 1913 were noticed in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation; and

(b) if so, what action was taken thereon?

Answer 100—

(1) Water reports at weekly intervals during the irrigation season were received by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation about the water at Sangam and Kanigiri reservoir. The reports are submitted from the date of first supply received in the reservoir or first fresh in the Pannu.

(2) (a) The reports are intended for the general information of the Chief Engineer regarding the state of water supplies and for the check of the annual water returns and diagrams and are not intended as a check on the regulation. There is nothing on record to show whether the Chief Engineer noticed that water, which under the operation of ordinary rules of regulation would have been passed down to Kanigiri reservoir between the 3rd and 15th July, was not being so passed, or whether that officer was aware of the reason for deviation from the regulation rules. The reports show that from the 15th July the ordinary rules of regulation is regard to passing down water to Kanigiri reservoir were in operation.

(b) No action was taken by the Chief Engineer as regards the 13 days of deviation from the operation of the ordinary rules.

Question 101. Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to the villages of Proddatur, Ramaswaram, Peddinetipalli, Tallamparuru, Kottapalli and Madanipalli in Proddatur taluk, Cuddapah district,

Whether in Proddatur and other villages, Cuddapah district.

(a) the extent of land registered as wet and the assessment thereof, and

(b) the extent of wet land cultivated with wet crops and the extent cultivated with dry crops during the years 1916 to 1922?

Answer 101—

The information desired has been called for and will be furnished to the Honourable Member.

Question 102. (1) Is it a fact that Ponnur river channels form the only source of irrigation for the villages of Proddatur, Ramaswaram, Peddinetipalli, Tallamparuru, Kottapalli and Madanipalli referred to above and that they become dry up year after year?

State of water supply—season to season.

(2) Is it a fact that the ryots of those villages have to repair the channels by themselves at very heavy expense to enable river water to flow through those channels?

(3) Is it a fact that there are no natural springs in the bed of the river wherefrom the above channels take their origin and that water does not properly flow through those channels even after such repair, except when there is considerable quantity of water in the river itself?

(4) Will the Government be pleased to state for how many months in the year water in the river will flow through those channels?

Answer 102—

The Government have no information on the subject, but have called for a report.

Questions and Answers.

(*Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.*)

Information from
the Chief
Commissioner,
Cuddalore
District.

Question 103. (1) Is it a fact that a sixth distributary under the Chozad channel, Cuddalore district, has been or is likely to be sanctioned for the better irrigation of some lands in Proddatur taluk?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state what villages in the Proddatur taluk that distributary is intended to serve?

Answer 103—

(1) A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 8,14,845 for the Chozad project including the excavation of the sixth distributary was sanctioned in August last.

(2) The undermentioned villages in the Proddatur taluk will be served by the sixth distributary—

(a) Kallur.

(b) Anantapuram.

(c) Yerragantiapalli shroteriam.

Information from
the Chief
Commissioner,
Cuddalore
District.

Question 104. Will the Government be pleased to state the amount of income-tax—

(a) assessed, and

(b) collected

in the various revenue divisions of Cuddalore district during years 1912-13 and 1913-14?

Answer 104—

The Government do not receive separate figures for divisions of districts. The Honourable Member should apply to the Collector of the district.

Chief
Commissioner,
Madras
District.

Question 105. (1) Is it a fact that thefts and burglaries have, of late, been of frequent occurrence in Kovil and Nallur and that the police have not been able to prevent or detect such crimes?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter and take steps to improve the existing state of affairs?

Answer 105—

The Government have no information but they will bring the matter to the notice of the Inspector-General.

Information from
the Chief
Commissioner,
Madras
District.

Question 106. (a) Is it a fact that the number of shops for the sale of country spirits decreased in 1912-13 by 408 and the excise duty on country spirits was raised in some districts, but the consumption of country spirits increased by 145,435 proof gallons?

(b) Is it a fact that the number of toddy shops decreased in 1912-13 by 1,011 and the tree-tax was also raised in some districts, but the consumption of toddy increased by 1,918,916 gallons?

(c) Is it a fact that the consumption of country spirits and toddy has been steadily increasing during the last three years?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter and devise measures so as to check the growing consumption of country spirits and toddy?

Answer 106—

(a) & (b) The figures are correctly quoted from the administration report for 1912-13.

(c) Yes.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Ramas Menon.)

- (d) The Government have examined the statistics recently and do not think that any special measures are called for. If allowance is made for increase in population, it will be found for instance that the amount of arrack drunk per head in 1913-14 was 6437 proof gallons, while the amount drunk in 1928-29 was 9437 proof gallons—an increase of 1/8050th of a gallon per head in four years. It is and will continue to be the endeavour of Government to check the consumption of alcohol by regulating the duty and the number of licensed premises, but such measures cannot be carried too far without stimulating illicit practices.

Question 107. Will the Government be pleased to state

Revision
survey of parts
of Chittoor
District.

(a) whether any, and if so what, progress has been made in the revision survey of Chittoor, Chandragiri, Palamaner and Madanapalle taluks of the Chittoor district;

(b) the cost, if any, incurred for the revision survey of these taluks?

Answer 107—

(a) The revision survey of Madanapalle taluk is complete. The survey of the other taluks is in progress and is expected to be finished in the current year.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given in class (b) of Question No. 74 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 16th May 1913.

Question 108. Will the Government be pleased to state

Re-settlement
of parts of
Chittoor
District.

(a) whether any, and if so what, progress has been made in the re-settlement of Vayalpad, Madanapalle, Chittoor, Palamaner and Chandragiri taluks, Chittoor district;

(b) whether any re-classification of soils is proposed to be effected in the re-settlement of the Chittoor, Chandragiri and Palamaner taluks; and

(c) the cost, if any, incurred for the re-settlement of the five taluks mentioned in class (a)?

Answer 108—

(a) The re-settlement of Vayalpad taluk has been completed. Re-settlement operations are in progress in the Madanapalle taluk. The Government have under consideration the scheme report for the re-settlement of the Chittoor, Palamaner and Chandragiri taluks.

(b) No re-classification of soils is to be carried out except in specified and unimportant cases.

(c) The total cost of the operations cannot be stated with accuracy until the reports on the introduction of re-settlement in the taluks in question reach Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Raman Menon.

Question 109. With reference to a question put by me at the last meeting about the constitution of the taluk boards of Malabar, will the Government be now pleased to state the strength of each board, the number of officials and retired official members in each and the number of non-official members representing the *jeeni* interest and the *temnal* interest separately?

Constitution of
taluk boards in
Malabar.

Answer 109—

The Government have no complete information on the subject and cannot undertake to inquire of individual members what interests they represent.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. KANAK MENON.)

Is there due to
any increase of
cost in
Madras taluk
boards

Question 110. Will the Government be pleased to state what is the net increase of revenue in each of the taluk boards on account of the enhanced ones sanctioned?

Answer 110—

The annual increase of revenue expected is approximately as follows:—

| | | | | | | Rs. |
|------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|--------|
| Tallaherry Taluk Board | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15,000 |
| Palghat Taluk Board | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15,000 |
| Calicut Taluk Board | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,000 |

Pay of the
Assistant Engineer,
Palghat

Question 111. Will the Government be pleased to state if the pay of the taluk board engineer of the Palghat division has been raised recently; if so, with effect from what date and by how much? Will the Government be pleased to state if any portion of the revenue collected on account of the enhanced rate is to be allotted towards meeting this enhanced pay?

Answer 111—

The pay of the Assistant Engineer, Palghat sub-division, has not been raised.

Member of a
Committee
Madras

Question 112 (a) Is the Government aware of the murder of Kandanamma Kanburiyamburam early in December last year and that the culprit is still at large?

(b) Has the Government been able to find the motive for the murder? Will the Government take speedy steps to arrest the culprit and will the Government be pleased to undertake a searching inquiry into the reasons for the murder if it has not already done so?

Answer 112—

(a) The Government are aware of the facts referred to.

(b) The Government see no grounds for departing from the ordinary procedure prescribed for such cases.

Tengacherry
fort

Question 113. Will the Government be pleased to keep in repair the remains of the old Tengacherry fort?

Answer 113—

The Government will consider the suggestion.

Resident of
North Arcot

Question 114. (a) Has the Government read a letter by "Kandiyana" in the Madras Mail of the 24th instant about the settlement in North Arcot district?

(b) Are the statement of facts therein correct?

(c) Is it a fact that there is an all-round enhancement of 25 per cent. of the land revenue on wet lands and 15 per cent. on dry lands?

(d) Was due publicity given to the scheme propounded by the Settlement officer?

(e) Have orders been issued to begin collections under the new settlement during the current fiscal? and

(f) In view of the facts stated in that letter will Government reconsider the matter in the light of the memorials received?

Answer 114—

(a) & (b) The Government have perused the letter in question, but they are not prepared to accept the accuracy of all the statements made therein, some of which are certainly inaccurate and misleading.

(c) The Honourable Member's attention will be invited to paragraphs 7 and 8 of G.O. No. 3485, dated 1st November 1913, which was placed on the Editor's Table.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Ramon Menon; Mr. Subbaraya Reddyar.)

- (d) The scheme report of the Special Settlement Officer was published in the District Gazette in January 1933.
(e) & (f) The Government have ordered the introduction of re-settlement rates in five taluks of the North Arcot district in the current year, and they see so far no sufficient reason to reconsider the orders already passed.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbaraya Reddyar.

Question 115 (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that, during the recent floods in November last in the whole of the Chidambaram taluk and in parts of the Cuddalore and the Vriddhachalam taluks of the district of South Arcot, the villages affected by the floods sustained serious loss of life and property?

*Overrun by
floods in South
Arcot.*

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the number severally of men and cattle that were lost during the floods and the approximate value of loss to property?

(c) Is it a fact that the flooding of the villages was mainly due to the breaches of the Viramam Tank and the Peranal Eri, and have the breaches been made repaired?

(d) Is it a fact that houses and barns in large numbers have either fallen down or been washed away during the floods and, if so, what steps were taken on behalf of Government towards affording help to those that were rendered homeless?

(e) Is it a fact that standing crops in the flooded villages suffered serious damage and, if so, will the Government be pleased to state approximately the extent of the damage?

(f) Will the Government be pleased to state if, having regard to the serious loss occasioned to the crops of the affected parts, it will not postpone the collection of land till after the jamabandi of the affected villages is completed?

*Postponement
of collection of
tax.*

Answer 115—

- (a) & (c) A copy of the report of the Collector of South Arcot which contains full information on the points referred to will be placed on the table.*
(f) The Government have not been advised that the course of action suggested is necessary.

Question 116. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state when and under what conditions the local fund hospital at Ranipet, North Arcot district, was handed over to the Arcot American Mission?

*Transfer of
local fund
hospital,
Ranipet, to
Arcot American
Mission.*

(b) Is the hospital receiving from the district board an annual grant towards maintenance and, if so, what is the amount of the grant?

(c) Is it a fact that the hospital building stands in serious need of repairs and, if so, has the Mission taken any steps to repair it?

Answer 116—

- (a) The local fund hospital at Ranipet was handed over to the Arcot American Mission in 1900 subject to the condition that the medical officer of the Mission in charge of it should attend all Government servants at the station and perform post-mortem examinations and such other work on behalf of Government as he might be called upon to do.
(b) The hospital receives no grant from the funds of the District Board, but an annual contribution of Rs. 2,000 from the Langarkhanna fund is paid to it through the Ranipet Taluk Board.
(c) The Government have no information on the subject.

* Printed in Appendix II at page 51 in 1934.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Subbarajala Reddy, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

Non-official
vice-president,
the District
Board and non-
official pres-
ident for taluk
boards, North
Arcon.

Question 117. Will the Government be pleased to state if it proposes to appoint

- (a) a non-official vice-president for the North Arcot District Board,
(b) a non-official president for any of the taluk boards of North Arcot?

Answer 117.—

(a) The term of office of the present official vice-president expires on the 8th May 1914. The question of appointing a non-official vice-president in his stead will then be considered if a suitable candidate for the post is available.

(b) The Government propose to appoint a non-official as president of the Vellore Taluk Board.

Agricultural
and land
improvement
Board at Vellore.

Question 118. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) the total number of applications for loans presented to the Special Deputy Collector for the distribution of agricultural and land improvement loans at Vellore since his appointment,

(b) the number, with the total amount, of loans sanctioned by him, and

(c) the number, with the total amount, rejected by him?

Answer 118.—

The required information is as follows :—

| District | Applications received and disposed of. | | | | | | | | Amount disbursed |
|-------------|--|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------|---------------------|
| | Received | | Referred | | Approved | | Pending. | | |
| | No. of | Amount. | No. of | Amount. | No. of | Amount. | No. of | Amount. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Chittoor | 275 | Rs. 31,175 | 88 | Rs. 1,133 | 48 | Rs. 5,314 | .. | .. | Rs. 5,314 |
| North Arcot | 710 | Rs. 118 | 101 | Rs. 40,000 | 110 | Rs. 12,100 | .. | .. | Rs. 12,100 |
| Total | 985 | Rs.31,293 | 189 | Rs.41,133 | 158 | Rs.17,414 | .. | .. | Rs.17,414 |

Note.—The difference of Rs. 1,000 between the amount in column 5 and the total of the amounts in columns 8 and 9 is the stock of applications in the amount applied for.

Exemption of
donations of
voluntary
contributions.

Question 119. Will the Government be pleased to state if its attention has been drawn to correspondence in the name of the *Indian Patriot* of 6th December 1913 at page 3 headed "A Case of Whipping" relating to the conduct of Mr. Sykes, I.C.S., as a magistrate, and, if so, whether any inquiry has been made into the matter and what the result of the inquiry is, if made?

Answer 119.—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 18.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.

Classification of
incomplete
secondary
schools.

Question 120. Will Government be pleased to state the number of incomplete secondary schools in the Presidency

(a) which have headmasters holding collegiate trained teachers' certificates as required in rule 23, chapter (II), of the Madras Education Rules;

(b) which, not having such headmasters, are under the supervision of the headmaster of a complete secondary school in the neighbourhood; and

(c) which, with no headmasters of their own, are under an itinerant headmaster with no school of his own?

Answer 120.—

The numbers are 41, 104 and 15 respectively.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Sivasubramanian)

Question 121. Will Government be pleased to state for each of the years 1910-11, 1911-12 and 1912-13, the number of pupils educated in the forms I, II, III and IV of secondary schools, (i) from elementary schools, and (ii) from private study?

A statement of pupils in secondary schools.

If Government have not the figures ready, will they be pleased to obtain and publish them?

Answer 121.—

The figures are approximately as under:—

| Year | First Form | | Second Form | | Third Form | | Fourth Form | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| | From elementary schools. | From private study. | From elementary schools. | From private study. | From elementary schools. | From private study. | From elementary schools. | From private study. |
| 1910-11 | 1,105 | 105 | 515 | 55 | 17 | 45 | 15 | 75 |
| 1911-12 | 1,470 | 470 | 515 | 55 | 17 | 45 | 15 | 75 |
| 1912-13 | 1,120 | 470 | 105 | 370 | 15 | 170 | 55 | 117 |
| <i>Boys' schools.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 1910-11 | 85 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| 1911-12 | 40 | 1 | 12 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 4 |
| 1912-13 | 25 | 7 | 25 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| <i>Girls' schools.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 1910-11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1911-12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1912-13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Question 122. (a) Will Government be pleased to publish a statement showing how the sums of Rs. 4,63,493 and Rs. 4,65,292 mentioned in the public instruction reports of 1910-11 and 1911-12 respectively as the total expenditure on buildings from provincial revenues were distributed among individual institutions, these being classified according to management—Government, district or municipal board, mission and non-mission private?

Building grants for schools.

(b) Will Government be pleased to order that such information should in future be included in the reports on public instruction?

Answer 122.—

(a) The figures are being compiled and will be furnished shortly to the Honourable Member.

(b) The Government do not consider it necessary to embody them annually in the Reports on Public Instruction.

Question 123. Did the Municipal Council of Salem or that of Tellicherry, at any time prior to G.O. No. 1007, Educational, dated 5th November 1913, represent to Government that it would like to improve its college by the appointment of a Principal of European training, but could not do so for want of funds?

European Principal for Salem and Tellicherry colleges.

Answer 123.—

The answer is in the negative.

Question 124. (a) Is it a fact that the District Board of Chingleput has ordered the abolition of ten elementary schools in Chingleput taluk and a reduction of establishment in five other schools?

Closure of elementary schools in Chingleput district.

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state the circumstances that necessitated such action?

Answer 124.—

The Government have no information on the subject, but will inquire.

Question 125. (a) Is it a fact that the appointment of a fourth Secretary to Government is in contemplation?

Appointment of a fourth Secretary to Government.

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing an Indian to the new post?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Srinivas Sastry.)

Answer 125—

The question of strengthening the Secretariat is at present the subject of correspondence with the Government of India and the Secretary of State and until orders are received no information can be given.

Probationary sub-registrars.

Question 126 Will Government be pleased to state the number of cases since March 1909 in which the probation of sub-registrars has been terminated by Government on account of the incapacity or unsatisfactory conduct of the probationers?

Answer 126—

The number of cases since March 1909 in which the probation of probationary sub-registrars has been so terminated is two.

Classification of registration offices according to vernaculars.

Question 127. Will Government be pleased to state the number of registration offices in which the official vernacular is (1) Tamil, (2) Telugu, (3) Canarese, (4) Malayalam and (5) Uriya?

Answer 127—

The total number of registration offices at present is 500 divided amongst vernaculars as under:—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Tamil | 217 |
| Telugu | 112 |
| Malayalam | 65 |
| Canarese | 15 |
| Uriya | .. |
| Tamil and Telugu | 32 |
| Telugu and Canarese | 22 |
| Telugu and Uriya | 14 |
| Tamil and Canarese | 3 |
| Tamil and Hindustani | 2 |
| Canarese and Malayalam | .. |
| Tamil and Malayalam | 1 |
| Telugu and Hindustani | 1 |
| Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani | 2 |
| Tamil, Telugu and Canarese | 2 |
| Total | 500 |

Educational qualifications of probationary registrars.

Question 128. Will Government be pleased to publish a statement classifying the present probationary sub-registrars into graduates, F.A.'s, intermediate or S.S.L.C. men, and unpassed, and sub-classifying these (1) according to their first vernacular, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam and Uriya and (2) according to their caste or religion, Brahmin, Non-Brahmin, Hindu, Mohammedan and Christian?

Answer 128—

There are at present 58 probationary sub-registrars: two vacancies are unfilled. The classification of the 56 is as follows:—

| Educational qualifications. | Tamil. | Telugu. | Canarese. | Malayalam. | Uriya. | Total. | Brahmins. | Non-Brahmins. | Hindus. | Mohammedans. | Christians. | Total. |
|---|--------|---------|-----------|------------|--------|--------|-----------|---------------|---------|--------------|-------------|--------|
| Graduates | 14 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 14 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| F.A. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Intermediate or secondary schooling men | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Unpassed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 14 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 18 | 14 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 17 |

Questions and Answers.

(Raja Mahana Mohana Sinha Deva ; Sir Harold Smart.)

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Mahana Mohana Sinha Deva.

Question 129. (a) Is the attention of the Government drawn to the article in the *Indian Patriot*, dated 15th December 1913, headed "Rashikulya system"?

*Indicates
under the
Rashikulya
system.*

(b) If the facts stated there are true, will the Government be pleased to adopt such features of the irrigation system prevailing in the adjacent provinces of Bihar and Orissa as would secure harmonious working between the revenue and the canal authorities?

(c) Is the Government aware that under the Rashikulya system all lands included in a block for which application for water is made are charged with water-rate, whereas in the adjoining provinces water-rate is levied on the actual areas irrigated and not necessarily on those specified in the application?

(d) Is the Government aware that little or no attention is paid to the proper distribution of canal water owing to the want of a sufficient and proper Government staff of inspectors during the irrigation season, whereas in the adjacent provinces influential ryots of the villages are appointed on commission to assist the canal department in regulating and distributing the water to different cultivators named in the leases of water-pattas?

(e) Is the Government aware that the supply of water under Rashikulya system is irregular and fitful, and as such, works great hardship on the ryot population?

(f) Considering all the existing defects, will the Government be pleased to revert to the old rates?

Answer 129—

(a) The letter referred to has been read.

(b) The Government have no information as to the system referred to but will make inquiries to ascertain whether it is in any respect suitable to the conditions of the Rashikulya system.

(c) The Government are not aware that charge is made when water is not supplied but will inquire.

(d) The Government have had no complaints that distribution is neglected in consequence of the inadequacy of staff.

(e) The Government are not aware that the system is fitful and irregular.

(f) It is not clear whether the question relates to ryotwari or zamindari areas but the Government have no reason to suppose that the rates now levied in either of these areas are excessive. The rates authorized in 1892 were fixed on a reduced scale in order to encourage the development of the system and there is no reason to revert to them.

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Mahana Mohana Sinha Deva :—"With reference to the answer to clause (c), will the Government be pleased to inquire whether the system is not irregular and fitful?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Smart :—"I do not think that any further information is required about the system. All the information that is required is already on record."

Question 130. With reference to Question No. 64 put by Mr. V. Kanowara Rao Nayudu at the Council meeting of the 5th April 1910, will the Government be pleased now to state at what stage the proposals to construct additional reservoirs to supplement the present supply to the Rashikulya system are, and whether there is any early prospect of their being put into execution?

*Additional
reservoirs for
the Rashikulya
system.*

Questions and Answers.

(Raja Madana Mohana Sicks Dore; Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma.)

Answer 129—

The proposal to construct an additional reservoir to supplement the supply of the existing Rushikulra irrigation was considered, but it was found that there is good reason to believe that the storage capacity already available is sufficient to secure the existing irrigation. Pending the carrying out of certain improvements to the existing system, no further action will be taken towards the construction of any additional reservoir.

Reorganisation
of civil
courts.

Question 131. (a) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the report of Mr. W. W. Phillips, the special officer appointed to inquire into the working of the civil courts?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to the whole of the Presidency and with special reference to the Ganjam district, whether it is proposed to sanction the location of any additional courts, and if the answer is in the affirmative, how many additional courts will be sanctioned for each district, and if any additional court or courts are to be sanctioned for the Ganjam district where such court or courts will be located?

(c) If only one additional district sessions court is to be sanctioned for the Ganjam district, will the Government be pleased to give effect to the recommendation of the successive District Judges and order the location of such additional court at Parikhinadi?

Answer 131—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 124 put by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th November 1913. The Government are not prepared to make any interim statement with regard to a scheme which is still under consideration.

Elective
system for
elections in
Ganjam.

Question 132. Will the Government be pleased to extend the elective franchise in so far as the election of chairman of important unions in Ganjam is concerned?

Answer 132—

Until further experience has been gained of the working of the elective system in the case of members of panchayats, the Government are not prepared to extend it to the election of union chairmen.

Elective sys-
tem for
elections for
Berhampur
Taluk Board.

Question 133. Will the Government be pleased to allow the privileges to the Berhampur Taluk Board of electing a non-official president?

Answer 133—

The Government are not prepared to confer on the Berhampur Taluk Board the privileges of electing a non-official president.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. Narasimhaswara Sarma.

Reorganisation
of Appellate
District Courts
Prescribed under
Act No. 10 of 1908.

Question 134. With reference to Question No. 131 put by me at the last meeting, will the Government be pleased to state if the report called for has been received and, if it has been received, to give the information requested in the question?

Answer 134—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 84 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Subramanyam.

Reorganisation
of
Presidential
Councils.

Question 135. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state how many persons, if any, residing in the Parikhinadi Malahs have been directed by the Agent to the President should they desist?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Karamchettur Sarna; Mr. Chidambaramatha Modaliyar;
Sir Harold Stuart.)

(b) Whether the said persons have been convicted of any offence in connection with the occurrence which led to the passing of such order and, if they have not been convicted, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons which led to the passing of such an order and under what regulation or legal authority the Agent has passed the order?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state what the status is of such persons is and whether any provision has been made for their maintenance?

Answer 135—

The Government are not in possession of the information, but will inquire.

Question 136. (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the conduct of a first class magistrate in this Presidency himself inflicting the punishment of whipping on the person of an accused whom he has sentenced to undergo that punishment?

Reasons of inflicting of whipping by a magistrate.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what notice, if any, it has taken of the conduct of the magistrate and what steps it has taken or proposes to take to effectively prevent the recurrence of such an incident in future?

Answer 136—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 13.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaramatha Modaliyar.

Question 137. Will the Government be pleased to take immediate steps to arrange for the views and representations of the people concerned in the irrigation of the Chavary in the districts of Trichopoly, Tanjore and South Arcot being heard by the Arbitration Court sitting on the Mysore Chavary Reservoir Project before coming to a decision?

Chavary Reservoir, Mysore.

Answer 137—

The Government are not prepared to adopt the course suggested.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MODALIYAR:—“Will the Government be pleased to adopt any other course in view of the immense interests involved and the deep and widespread anxiety of the people concerned?”

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—“I am afraid I cannot give an answer to this question, unless I know what course the Honourable Member wishes us to adopt.”

APPENDIX A.

[*File Answer to Question No. 22 asked by the Hon'ble Sri Subhadra P. Krishna Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th January 1914, page 59 supra.*]

Copy of the report of the Collector of Tenasserim, dated 3rd January 1914.

The season this year has been exceptionally good. I understand that there has not been such good rainfall at Srivilliputtur and the Wairap Valley, but this region is now part of Nilgiri district.

Owing to the heavy rain a breach occurred in Vinnam tank in the Terikolai taluk and there have been some minor breaches in the smaller tanks; but I understand that in no case does the damage involve loss of crops. Temporary bunds have been erected and necessary repairs will be executed as soon as the season permits.

APPENDIX B.

[File Answer to Question No. 115 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Subbaraya Reddy at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1934, page 61 supra.]

Report of the Collector of South Arcot, dated 17th December 1933.
No. M.O. 9353-Or, of 15.

| | | Inches. Days. | |
|-------------------------|-------|---------------|----|
| May | .. .. | 0 | 18 |
| June | .. .. | 1 | 23 |
| July | .. .. | 3 | 23 |
| August | .. .. | 5 | 27 |
| September | .. .. | 10 | 23 |
| October | .. .. | 23 | 25 |
| November | .. .. | 37 | 24 |
| December up to the 15th | .. .. | 12 | 22 |
| Total | .. .. | 91 | 48 |

to 71.02 inches against 62.65 inches in the corresponding period in 1884. It is thus evident that the rainfall in the three months this year was the highest on record since 1870. At Chidambaram, the taluk most affected by floods, the rainfall during the three months was 67.74 inches and at Vriddhachalam 52.49 inches. The rainfall on the 9th and 10th November 1933 at Cuddalore was 25.20 inches, at Chidambaram 18.74 inches and at Vriddhachalam 12.72 inches. The rainfall in the upland taluks which were not affected by the floods during the three months (September, October and November) was normal as specified below—

| | Inches. Days. | |
|--------------|---------------|-------|
| Gingee | | 24 21 |
| Tuticorin | | 25 32 |
| Villupuram | | 21 26 |
| Kallakurichi | | 23 27 |
| Tutakapalli | | 22 29 |

3. Floods.—South Arcot is periodically inundated by heavy floods in the rivers, viz., the Coleroon, the Gudhum, the Ponnai, the Mahalar, the Vellar and the Manimuktanadi. The inundations of this year were due to heavy floods in the Vellar and its principal tributary—the Manimuktanadi which joins it near Vriddhachalam. The two rivers take their rise in the Salem district. The Vellar after it is joined by the Manimuktanadi near Vriddhachalam runs through Vriddhachalam and Chidambaram taluks and empties itself in the bay near Porto Novo after a course of 25 miles in this district. On the 10th November 1933 the Manimuktanadi rose to a height of 15½ feet and the Vellar itself at the Pelanduram aicut to a height of 23 feet over the crest, the highest on record since the construction of the aicut. The floods reached the warehouse soon after midnight on the 10th November and there was extensive spill over both the banks of the river.

4. Damages caused to irrigation works.—The floods first attacked the Pelanduram aicut, which is 555 feet long and irrigates on the south bank of the Vellar. The work, of which 219 feet were washed away by the floods in 1917 and again 236 feet by the floods of 1884, did not breach this time, but 12 out of its 17 movable shutters, which fit 14½ feet over the crest, were completely carried away, and on

both sides of the ancient big branches were formed. The Sottiyetoppa ariant, which is 500 feet long and is situated lower down on the river, close to the end of the Vinnam tank, was not damaged, due apparently to the extensive spill which took place over the banks of the river above the ariant. The spill from the right bank of the river combined with the unprecedented flood discharge from the embankment area of the Vinnam tank resulted, however, in the breach of the tank itself in 16 places. This tank, which is perhaps the biggest in the Presidency, lies in the lower Coleroon ariant system and, according to the irrigation list prepared in 1835, irrigates an area of 46,159 acres with a revenue of Rs. 2,33,112. Since then, the area under the tank's irrigation appears to have considerably increased. As far as I have been able to ascertain, this tank never breached before. The feeder channel of the Vinnam tank which goes by the name of "Vadavur" is 14½ miles long and 60 feet wide and irrigates from 26 sluices, along its margin an area of about 11,000 acres with a revenue of Rs. 24,000. This channel breached in 27 places.

The maximum calculated flood over the crest of the Vinnam tank is only 7 feet, but, on the 10th November, the flood in the tank rose to a level of 13½ feet which speaks for itself as to its magnitude. The bank of the drainage channel in the fore-shore of the Vinnam tank was completely wiped out and two sluices were completely carried away.

The spill over the left bank of the Vellar entered the Raja Vaikhal, or the King's channel, and the Walaja tank. The banks of the former were almost completely washed away for a length of about 2 miles out of a total length of 3½ miles and is the embankment of the latter two branches were washed away besides two of the weirs being completely washed away. The Raja Vaikhal irrigates an area of 14,467 acres with a revenue of Rs. 73,232 while the Walaja tank has an ariant of 5,063 acres with a revenue of Rs. 21,977.

The flood in the Walaja tank entered the Perumal tank in Cuddalore taluk and breached it in 16 places. The Perumal tank has an ariant of 5,674 acres with a revenue of Rs. 16,738. Besides these above-mentioned major works, almost all the irrigating channels and tanks in the lower Coleroon and the Sottiyetoppa systems, a list of which will, doubtless, be submitted to Government by the Public Works Department, breached.

By the extensive rainfall, the heavy floods in the Vellar and the breaching of the several important irrigation works, the whole of the Chidambaram taluk, almost from one end to the other, was one sheet of water, the depth of which even on roads ranged from 5 to 9 feet. Several streets in the towns of Chidambaram and Porto Novo and almost all the villages in the Chidambaram taluk were flooded. Fortunately the Coleroon which forms the southern boundary of the Chidambaram taluk was not in fresher, and the floods which swept across the Chidambaram taluk breached the Coleroon Conservancy tank and also the railway line in several places and emptied themselves into the Coleroon and the Bay. If these breaches had not occurred, the loss of life would have been simply appalling.

On the 10th November 1894, I happened to be at Cuddalore which, as the Board is aware of, is bounded on the east by the sea, the south by the Goddian and the north by the Pennar rivers. In the floods of 1894 (vide Mr. Cruickshank's letter embodied in Board's Proceedings, No. 8947, dated 19th November 1894), the Goddian and the Pennar rivers were in full flood. This time, the Pennar which rises in the Mysore State was not fortunately in flood, but the Goddian, which rises in the Kallakurichi taluk and passes through Cuddalore before emptying itself into the Bay at Port St. David, rose to a height of 12 feet and overflowed its southern embankment thereby inundating Tiruppappalur and the road to Cuddalore Old Town. Considering the abnormal rainfall at Cuddalore on the 9th and 10th November, which exceeded even that of 1894, I had every reason to apprehend that Cuddalore would be affected by floods to the same extent as in 1894. But the fall of rain at Kallakurichi where the Goddian has its origin not having been abnormal, the river did not rise any further. If the rain had continued, the consequences would have been most disastrous for Tiruppappalur and Pudukottai, especially as the embankment of the latter, the construction of which was sanctioned in G.O. No. 2477, Revenue, dated 19th August 1913, has not as yet been completed. On the morning of the 10th I visited

Tirupattalur; the previous night's cyclonic weather had blown down several avenue trees, and the station and the roads around it were one sheet of water. At Tirupattalur the locality adjoining the Granular mill was found badly flooded, the water in the backyards being more than 2 feet deep. The inhabitants of the locality bitterly complained that their houses were turning down on account of the stagnation of water and prayed for immediate relief. I had to set open a channel through one of the houses and drained the water into a convenient direction promising some compensation to the owner. The same day telegram reached me from the Railway Agent, the station-masters at Chidambaram, Porto Novo, Pudukottam and Alankulam complaining that the railway line had been cut in several places, that passenger trains were held up at Chidambaram, Porto Novo and Pudukottam, that railway passengers numbering over one thousand were stranded at the several railway stations, that they were staying at the railway stations, being surrounded by floods on all sides and that immediate relief was necessary. The tahsildar of Vondelakuram wired that the Marimattur was rising and the town of Vondelakuram was in danger. The deputy tahsildar of Porto Novo and the deputy collector at Chidambaram similarly wired that the floods were rising and they were doing their utmost to relieve those in danger and distress at the railway stations; these officers could not, however, venture out of their stations, viz., Chidambaram and Porto Novo as they were surrounded on all sides by water. For me to reach these places was out of question. The Railway District Board engineer wired in reply to a telegram sent by me that it was impossible to reach the flood-affected railway stations by trolley; the cyclonic weather in the Bay made Porto Novo inaccessible even by fisher boats and the roads between Chidambaram, Porto Novo and Chidambaram had gone to pieces besides being rendered impassable by the flooded Panamur, Yelur and numerous other streams. Having had some experience by working in the floods of the Kistna in 1895 and those of the Panamur in this district itself in 1898, I was able to issue such instructions by wire to the local officers concerned as occurred to me to be practicable. The deputy collector at Chidambaram, M.E.Sy. T. A. K. Perumal Pillai Arangal writes about his work at Chidambaram town as follows:—

"In the afternoon (10th November) when the floods were at the highest, myself in company with Mr. B. N. Viswanatha Ayyar, the sub-divisional officer, Public Works Department, Mr. K. Vardacharyar, the vice-president of the Taluk Board, Mr. V. Rangaswami Ayyar, the permanent tahsildar on leave, Mr. N. Pichu Ayyar, the acting sub-magistrate, and Mr. C. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar and some others waded through the flood waters, reached the railway line and arranged to rescue the Passengers of Kottargudi parcels by means of rafts temporarily constructed. We attempted to go to the railway station but failed owing to the rapidity of the current, there having been a breach in the main line near the station premises. On our return to the town at about 5-30 p.m., a telegram was received to the effect that 340 passengers in the railway station were starving. Provisions were purchased immediately but no means of conveying them to the railway station was possible. At about 10 p.m. the flood subsided a little. Thereupon a party consisting of the permanent tahsildar, Mr. V. Rangaswami Ayyar, the acting stationery sub-magistrate, Mr. N. Pichu Ayyar, two clerks, Mr. Agastya Ayyar and Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar and two peons Uma Reddi and Peta Nayudu managed to wade through the water and reached the railway station. They distributed provisions, such as biscuits, fruits and peas to the starving passengers. About a few thousand homeless and needy people who had assembled in the town that night were fed by the inhabitants in the temple that day and on the following two days at a cost of Rs. 200. About 100 people mostly Panditams were similarly fed at the choultry of Dewan Bahadur S. B. M. Ramaswami Chettiar, the latter gentleman had wired to his agent to supply as much rice and fuel as was applied for."

As regards the work done at Porto Novo town, the deputy tahsildar M.E.Sy. M. Narayana Rao reports as follows:—

"As soon as the train stopped at Porto Novo, the local station-master Mr. Appaswami Pillai, at the direction of the Agent, requested the local vermouth Muttukumar Kudalayar who had gone to the town, to arrange food for the passengers. This gentleman brought the news of the stranding of the train in the station and

Mr. Muttukumaraswami Chettiyar and Muttukumaraswami Mudaliyar arranged to cook food in the temple for the passengers. I was suffering from high fever then and on my getting the information of the stoppage of the trains, I asked immediately the local sub-inspector of Police Mr. Natesa Ayyar to proceed to the station and help the railway authorities and the passengers. Food was taken to the station and the passengers were fed. I also directed village officers, karnam Vaidyanatha Ayyar and messenger Nannayanaswami Ayyar to go to the station. My pony and the office establishment were also sent to the station and I thought of going to the station after the fever left me. In the meantime, I received a wire from the revenue divisional officer intimating to me of the breach in the Vinnasa and Vellar river and directing me to be on the alert. Soon after the receipt of the telegram, I heard the noise of the people who declared that the flood was rising in the Porto Novo town. Immediately the communication between Porto Novo and Agaram was cut off. Even the sub-inspector and my establishment that had been to the train reached Porto Novo at great risk. Owing to the flood, no provision could be taken for the stranded passengers for the night as promised. I immediately started to inspect the portion of the town that was invaded by the flood until 9 a.m. in the night, waded through the floods with the Police sub-inspector Mr. Natesa Ayyar, the village officers, and Mr. Srinivasachariyer and removed the people from the flood-affected parts. Many houses in Varnavelpalayam side were submerged under water. There were four and five feet of water in 10 streets. I wired to the Collector about the state of the flood and received a reply directing me to do utmost to save life. Just at 10 a.m. I got information that the Government girls' school headmaster Venkateswari Nayudu, with his children, was in a dangerous situation. His house had fallen down in the flood and he had taken shelter in the Chetty Siva temple, which temple was almost drowned in water. I immediately went with the village karnam and secured the services of four or five men from Periakumari street and fortunately procured a small canoe, requested Mr. O'Connor, the factory sub-inspector, to help me. He immediately accompanied me. It was drifting then. The canoe was sent in custody of Mr. O'Connor and the Government girls' school headmaster with his family and nine dependants including children were brought into the town safe. Then to my call the karnam Duraiswami Chetti and others came to the spot and with the help of these men two other families, consisting of seven members, whose houses had also been full of water surrounded by the high floods, were rescued. Then myself, local sub-inspector Mr. Natesa Ayyar, Mr. Srinivasachariyer, headmaster, district board school, went round the flood-affected portions till 2 a.m. in the night warning and encouraging people. The flood did not subside nor did it increase and it remained stationary. As the stranded passengers had to be looked after, I had arranged on the 10th evening with Mr. Haji Abdul Qadir Marikayar to cook food for the Mussalman and Christian stranded passengers. The karnam Vaidyanatha Ayyar arranged kaffiarasam canoes in the morning. The flood was too much and current was strong enough.

However, we had to risk our life for the sake of duty. Haji Abdul Qadir Marikayar was sent in a double canoe with the cooked food for the Mussalman and Christians, and myself and the sub-inspector Natesa Ayyar ventured in a kaffiarasam with some raftmen for orthodox Hindus and Brahmins and reached the station after going through a distance of 4 miles in the flood. The raftmen were distributed to the passengers and food was cooked in Chetty chattram near railway station with the materials supplied by Vira Padayachi and others of Agaram who were requested to come up for assistance. None would come forward to cook food. On my attempting to cook myself, a groundnut merchant by name Venkataswami Ayyar cooked food for three hundred souls assisted by me and others. This was on the 11th morning and the passengers were fed at 3 a.m. This day Mr. Muttukumaraswami Chettiyar and Muttukumaraswami Mudaliyar and Haji Manjar Sahib got raftmen and had the canoe distributed. The flood began to subside in the afternoon. On the 12th, the above said Vira Padayachi, messenger of Periakumari, and the other merchants of Agaram supplied materials and the passengers were fed. The local sub-inspector Mr. Abdul Rahim Sahib brought provisions to the station and cooked food for the Mussalman and the Christians in the railway station compound itself. The Agent of the South Indian Railway Company, Hon'ble Mr. Marbess, was very anxious about the passengers and would not take his food until the passengers were fed. Collector also

wired me often to do my utmost to save life and feed passengers. Along with these arrangements the requirements of the stranded European passengers also were looked after. On the 12th, the Agent arranged for the steamer which arrived at the port. All the third-class passengers were looked after to the town by the members of the town merchant Mr. Subbaya Mudaliyar, Mr. Natesa Ayyar, the police sub-inspector, looked after the passengers and I stayed at the railway station. The next morning passengers were booked in the steamer. One of the boats in which myself and the Legislative Council Member Messrs. Somantharam Chettiyar, Ramabhadra Nayudu, Vemba Anaiyayar, &c., were, was taken in the current but fortunately reached the steamer safe and the steamer too had to be brought near to rescue us. The passengers reached safe Cuddalore Old Town.¹⁷

The *tabelliar* of Vriddhachalam writes as follows as regards his work on the 19th November 1913 :—

"6. I inspected the Vriddhachalam town on the morning of the 19th instant in company with the union chairman, Public Works Department sub-divisional officer and circle inspector of police and the village officers. The river Madhavathi was overflowing its right bank in the Brahman street and the one to the north of it and I made arrangements to close the breach wherever possible and to drain the water already gathered in the backyards of these streets. Some houses close to the Vriddhachalam tank supply channel were water-logged and I had made arrangements to drain the water out by excavating small channels.

"7. No special help worth the name was rendered by any private individuals. It appears that the members of Pennadam and some others offered to provide the Sembari ryots who came to Pennadam, with meals, but they seem to have refused to take any. Even the Parishes of Vriddhachalam refused to have any help."

On the 13th and 12th I made abortive attempts to reach Porto Novo but could not go beyond Sengilakuppam and Pundarikuppam as the Paravasar and other streams which were in heavy floods could not be crossed even by boats. On the 13th I had to transport via ordinary bullock carts by boat across the backwater at Cuddalore Old Town and travelled in it along the beach with considerable difficulty to Porto Novo, a distance of 21 miles. At Porto Novo I learnt that all the villages in the Chidambaram taluk were surrounded by floods and that almost all the roads were flooded and had breached, thereby rendering access to them impossible. As the endeavours of the deputy *tabelliar* were mainly confined to the rendering of assistance to stranded passengers at the Porto Novo railway station and as nothing was known as regards the interior flood-affected villages, it was necessary to organize measures for the immediate relief of the people in distress there. There were in all 37 flood-affected villages in the Porto Novo deputy *tabelliar*'s division. I invited respectable Hindu and Mussalman gentlemen at Porto Novo to assist me in the inspection of villages and in relief measures. The call was most willingly responded. I divided the 37 villages into six groups, each group consisting of four or five villages and to each of these groups I sent two visitors (one official and one non-official) with two or more bags of rice for each group of villages for affording relief to those in distress. A leading Mussalman gentleman of Porto Novo, Mr. Manjar Sahib, has since undertaken to defray the entire cost of the rice distributed to the villagers at this centre. I reached Chidambaram on the 16th travelling the distance partly in cart, partly by boat and partly in a palanquin, it being impossible to ride on horseback or to walk on foot owing to the flooded state of the country. At Chidambaram also, I collected the leading gentlemen to co-operate with the officials in the relief measures and organised, as at Porto Novo, visiting parties dividing the 159 flood-affected villages into 22 groups each group consisting of five or six villages. In this connection I would add that the District Judge, Mr. Hammett, in response to a wire sent by me from Chidambaram was good enough to place the attention of the two district magistrates at Chidambaram at my disposal for work connected with the floods. After despatching the visiting parties with bags of rice for distribution to the poor in the flood-affected villages, I left for Mandagudi, the worst affected area in the Chidambaram taluk. The cost of the rice distributed from Chidambaram centre has since been met out of the subscriptions raised by a local committee organized by the deputy collector, M.R. P. T. A. K. Perumal Pillai Avargal, district magistrate, Madras. Krishnaswami

Ayyar and Ramachandran Ayyar, M.R.Ey. Varaha Arachiar Avaragal and others. As roads had fearfully breached and breaches were full of water, I had to travel with great difficulty on foot and in a chair, to travel on horseback or otherwise being altogether out of question. I reached Lalpet which adjoins the big Virasam tank on the 15th November. At Lalpet, I found the Executive Engineer, Mr. Aranganam Mudaliyar, who had reached the place with great difficulty on the 14th. He was best equipped to ring-bund the breaches in the Virasam tank, but in spite of his energetic endeavours he could get only 20 coolies to be employed on the breaches. The closing of the breaches being most important both in the interests of Government and the ryots, I invited M.R.Ey. Subbapal Pillai and M.R.Ey. Mattaiyasaevami Pillai and the agent of the snowider M.R.Ey. Vadivelu Pillai (the snowider himself being absent at Shiyali) and told them that the breaches had to be immediately closed. They procured about 500 of their peonies or agricultural labourers who were made over to the Executive Engineer for being employed in ring-bundling the breaches in the Virasam tank. At the Vaduvur breaches and the breaches in the Virasam tank, more than 1,000 coolies are now employed. I convened a meeting of the snowider (leading landholders) on the 17th and appointed a committee for affording relief to those in distress. The subscribers subscribed Rs. 500 on the spot, and undertook to raise further subscriptions for helping the destitutes in the reconstruction of their ruined huts. As at Porto Novo and Chidambaram, at Madhavadi also, I arranged visiting parties dividing the 72 affected villages into 14 groups. For each group one official and one non-official were appointed for making a joint inspection of the villages comprised in the group.

On the 17th, I reached Kollamalai at 12 o'clock in the night and from there by boat and cart reached Settipetappu at 3 a.m. At Settipetappu where the animal was injured, there was nothing to be done. Myself and the Executive Engineer left Settipetappu at 12 noon and reached the Paludurai taluk by cart at 10 p.m. travelling a distance of 28 miles, the road being in a fairly satisfactory condition. After inspecting the damages caused to the Paludurai taluk and making arrangements for the supply of coolies to the Executive Engineer, I returned on the 19th to Vriddhachalam.

The annexed abstract will show the Board is a glance the total number of villages affected in each taluk and the extent to which life and property were lost:—

| Name of taluk. | Number of villages in the taluk. | Number of affected villages. | Number of habitations within taluk. | Number of houses from taluk. | Total number of cattle in the taluk. | Number of cattle lost. | Approximate total value of grain, houses and other property lost. |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Chidambaram | 262 | 168 | 15,356 | 10 | 908,393 | 4,201 | 80 |
| Vriddhachalam | 110 | 67 | 374 | 4 | 317,375 | 791 | 1,12,110 |
| Chidambaram | 262 | 16 | 407 | 1 | 335,490 | 352 | 8,400 |
| Total | 634 | 251 | 16,137 | 15 | 1,561,258 | 5,344 | 1,40,610 |

It may not be out of place to mention here that 13,595 habitations were destroyed and 15,724 cattle were lost in the floods of 1884.

On an average 45 habitations in Chidambaram taluk, 18 in Vriddhachalam taluk and 47 in Chidambaram taluk came down per village in the recent floods. As narrated in the preceding paragraph, I inspected the affected localities in all the three taluks and found that almost all the habitations that had come down were small mud huts (the mud walls had collapsed and the roofs were coming on the ruined walls). The number of cattle lost per village in each taluk on an average was as follows:—

| Name of taluk. | Number of cattle lost per village on an average. |
|---------------------|--|
| Chidambaram | 17 |
| Vriddhachalam | 16 |
| Chidambaram | 28 |

(The cattle included pigs, sheep, goats, buffaloes, cows and bulls.) The carcasses of the cattle drowned in the floods were lying scattered all over the Chidambaram taluk. A detachment of the reserve police force was therefore sent out by me and

all the carcasses were buried. The total of all properties lost (including the value of the damaged houses, ruined buls, loss of milks, grains, etc.) given per village the following average is:-

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Chidambaram | 82. |
| Vridhachalam | 781 |
| Cuddalore | 95 |
| .. .. . | 109 |

or per habitation destroyed or damaged by the floods an average of—

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Chidambaram | 31. |
| Vridhachalam | 15 |
| Cuddalore | 5 |
| .. .. . | 8 |

5. *Human loss*.—There was a total loss of 35 lives from all causes, viz., deaths by the fall of houses, drowning and accidents during the floods. In the Cuddalore taluk, no life was lost. In Vridhachalam and Chidambaram taluks 3 and 30 lives were lost respectively.

The figures for the Vridhachalam taluk are based on the reports made by the village officers, the local deputy tahsildar and the tahsildar, while those furnished for Cuddalore and Chidambaram taluks, on the reports furnished for each village by the visiting parties organized by me and composed of officials and non-official gentlemen. The reports made by the visiting parties are submitted in original. Except as regards the loss of human life and the number of habitations or buls destroyed which have been counted and about which there cannot therefore be any exaggeration, I am afraid that instead of under-estimation there has been naturally over-estimation under all other heads. The loss of life has been small for the reason that the floods began to rise gradually from the morning of the 10th and the people who are accustomed to such floods betook themselves to places of safety before the floods reached the maximum soon after midnight that day.

In the Chidambaram taluk, there are no minor irrigation works. The major irrigation works which were damaged are specified in paragraph 4 *supra*. In the Vridhachalam and Cuddalore taluks 56 and 14 Minor Irrigation works, respectively, comprised. The Public Works Department have been ring-banding the breaches as stated already and the ryots and the minor irrigation staff have been similarly ring-banding the breaches in the minor irrigation tanks. The rainfall from the 1st to

4th December 1913 in Chidambaram, Vridhachalam and Cuddalore taluks which was, as stated in the margin, less again unfortunately damaged some of the ring-bands and these are being again rebuilt.

| Date. | Chidambaram. | Vridhachalam. | Cuddalore. |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 1st December 1913 | 1.14 | 0.94 | 0.16 |
| 2nd | 0.57 | 0.99 | 0.94 |
| 3rd | 0.18 | 0.95 | 2.87 |
| 4th | 0.25 | 0.90 | 0.65 |
| Total | 12.08 | 7.80 | 4.62 |

6. *State of the crops*.—I have inspected extensive tracts of country under wet cultivation and I am glad to be able to say that in spite of the floods except in parts which have been covered by sand washed down from the breached railway embankments and the breached embankments of the irrigation works, all the rest are in a very fair condition. The area damaged is not extensive and in most places the ryots are making attempts to re-sow the lands with paddy. The satisfactory condition of the standing crops is obviously due to the short duration the floods lasted. I am watching the state of the crops most carefully and shall be touring through the Chidambaram taluk for this purpose during the months of January and February. It is now difficult to say with accuracy the area which may become short. In case such area is extensive, it will be necessary to appoint additional officers for the timely sowing of the short crops. In order to meet such a contingency, I request the Board to invest me with power to entertain in anticipation of sanction, four additional temporary revenue inspectors and three temporary deputy tahsildars for a period of two months on the minimum salary. These temporary officers will be deputed to relieve permanent officers in the district who will be employed on arrears work in the affected localities. I hope, however, that such a contingency will not arise. I shall also in case of the occurrence of extensive short, undertake this year the

judicial of the Chidambaram taluk in spite of the fact of my having conducted the judicial in this last full. In any case, the judicial session, I fear, will have to be granted to a large extent.

7. *Whether State help is necessary to relieve the distress.*—As stated in paragraph 4 above, the relief which was found necessary immediately after the floods, viz., the distribution of grain and food to those in distress was afforded to those who were in need of it. The groundnut picking, the closing of branches in the railway line, in the roads and in the major and minor irrigation works are providing employment to all the poorer classes with the result that the only wages have considerably gone up in the flood-affected localities. The groundnut cultivation is so extensive in this district that even in ordinary times it used to be extremely difficult to find labour for the road works. Now that in addition to the work in the groundnut fields, there is a simultaneous demand for coolies from all sides, viz., the Railway, the Public Works and the Local Food Departments, the labour in the affected tracts can only be had with considerable difficulty. The next question that arises is whether for the rebuilding of the large number of Pancham huts extraneous or State help is called for. The people mostly affected are the Panchams whose huts have been destroyed by floods. These are mainly the panyas, or agricultural labourers of the mirasidars (leading landholders) whose number is large, especially in the Chidambaram taluk which is the richest taluk in the district. Without the panyas, the mirasidars cannot get on with the cultivation of their lands. It is therefore a matter of great importance to the mirasidars that they should protect and maintain the panyas, which is being done by them. If any aid were to be rendered by Government, the responsibility of the mirasidars or landholders will cease and the whole situation will become demoralized. There may be isolated instances of Panchams in the affected villages who may not be attached as panyas to the mirasidars. To enable such persons to rebuild their huts I have instructed the local officers to supply free timber from unreserved lands or forest. As a supplemental arrangement, the Committee in Chidambaram, referred to in paragraph 4 above, has collected some subscriptions. I visited Chidambaram a second time on the 1st instant and found opportunity to explain the situation to M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Chettiyar Avargal, who, with his usual commendable generosity, has placed Rs. 1,500 at the disposal of the Committee. M.R.Ry. Kuppuswami Ayyar Avargal, a merchant at Pondicherry, was good enough to place at my disposal Rs. 100 to help the people in distress. Rupees 5 out of this amount was distributed by me during my tour in some needy Panchams and the remaining Rs. 95 was also made over to the Committee at Chidambaram. All this money will be utilized in the purchase of building materials for distribution to non-panyal Pancham people for rebuilding their huts. I am going again to Chidambaram and shall see to the proper distribution of building materials to deserving Panchams.

8. *Apprehended loss of revenue to Government.*—It is not possible at this stage to furnish any approximately accurate forecast as to the apprehended loss of revenue to Government; but I would assure the Board that the officers of the Public Works and the Revenue Departments as well as the ryots are making praiseworthy endeavours to ring-bard the breached tanks and thereby to avert as much as possible the loss of crops and the consequent loss of revenue to Government. In spite of the fact that several irrigation works have breached, the condition of the crops is good owing to the almost incessant fall of rain. There is now a very wholesome break in the weather and, with even more rainfall, I expect that the ryots will be able to take off a crop from their lands.

9. *Roads.*—Most of the roads in the Chidambaram taluk and the coast road in the Cuddalore taluk have gone to pieces. Special arrangements have been made to close the breaches.

10. *General remarks.*—Of the several gentlemen who helped the authorities in the work connected with the floods, the most prominent are M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Rm. M. Ramaswami Chettiyar Avargal, Executive Engineer M.R.Ry. R. N. Aravamudan Mudaliyar Avargal, Deputy Collector M.R.Ry. T. A. K. Perumal Pillai Avargal, Deputy Tahsildar M.R.Ry. M. Narayana Rao Avargal, and M.R.Ry. Varaha Acharyar Avargal, Haji Abdul Qadir Munkkayar, and M.R.Ry. H.R.Ry. Muttukumar Mudaliyar, M.R.Ry. Muttukumaraswami Chettiyar, M.R.Ry. Subbaya Mudaliyar of Porto Novo, M.R.Ry. Muttukumaraswami Pillai Avargal, Mr. O'Connor.

Communications to the Council.

(The Secretary.)

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY reported to the Council the receipt of the following telegrams and papers regarding the Malabar Marriage Inheritance Bill and the Malabar Purification and Secession Bill:—

- (1) From the Secretary, Nayar Samaj, Kuttippurambo, dated 10th November 1913.
- (2) From M.R.Sy. M. Govindakutty, president, public meeting, Sazhanda school, Calicut, dated 12th November 1913.
- (3) From M.R.Sy. A. K. Korum Nambiyar, Kadalikka, dated 17th November 1913.
- (4) From M.R.Sy. Kodett Kunhambu Nayar, president, Kavaragal Malayali Jemini Sabha, dated 26th November 1913.
- (5) From M.R.Sy. M. Chittu Nayar, president, public meeting, Kidakkatt amam, dated 4th December 1913.
- (6) From M.R.Sy. Ramapadavil, pleader, Talipparambo, dated 1st December 1913.
- (7) From Haji Sahib M.R.Sy. Kuzhanchu Ramonnan Nayar, president, Kerala Jemini Sabha, Pattinhi, dated 6th December 1913.
- (8) From M.R.Sy. I. K. Udayanan Nambiyar Ayediyarumakayam, president, public meeting, Talipparambo, dated 6th December 1913.
- (9) From M.R.Sy. Olappazhamakkal Narayanan Nambudhipp, Velankala, dated 8th December 1913.
- (10) From M.R.Sy. Karakkatt Kottail Rairappa Nambiyar, president, public meeting, Talipparambo, dated 26th December 1913.
- (11) From M.R.Sy. Kallur Raman Nambiyar, president, public meeting, Talipparambo, dated 27th December 1913.
- (12) From M.R.Sy. Avinash Menon, president, public meeting at Perambra, North Malabar, dated 2nd January 1914; and
- (13) From M.R.Sy. P. V. Kuman Nayar, dated 19th January 1914, and of the proceedings of a meeting of the Aliyadathia people of South Canara on 30th November 1913 at Mangalore.

He also reported the receipt of the following communications relating to the Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1901:—

- (1) From certain ryots in Kuttai and Golluvai districts.
- (2) From M.R.Sy. V. Venkataswamy Gura, dated Vandanam, 15th January 1914.
- (3) From M.R.Sy. M. L. Narasimha Achariyar, Gudimidi, dated 15th December 1913.
- (4) From the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar Aravagal, dated 20th December 1913.
- (5) From the Hon'ble Mr. K. Renu Ayyangar, dated 26th December 1913.
- (6) From M.R.Sy. K. Nethajee Rao Aravagal, Zamindar of Kanthayamkur, dated 7th January 1914.
- (7) From M.R.Sy. Y. Venkataswamy Gura, Pleader, dated 2nd January 1914.
- (8) From the Raja of Ramanad, dated 10th January 1914.
- (9) From M.R.Sy. K. Ramesinga Ayyar Aravagal, Salem, dated 18th January 1914.
- (10) From the President, Madras Landholders' Association, dated 24th January 1914.

Also the following regarding the Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-service Act, 1904:—

- (1) From M.R.Sy. K. Seshagiri Rao Aravagal, Zamindar of Kanthayamkur, dated December 1913.
- (2) From the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Rameswandra Rao Gura, dated 11th January 1914.

Also a telegram from M.R.Sy. K. Sanjayam Gura, dated 24th January 1914, regarding the Bill to amend the Madras Land Revenue Amendment Act, 1906.

*The Tirupati Devasthanam Schools Bill.**(Mr. Sahasraji Ayyar.)*

THE TIRUPATHI DEVASTHANAM SCHOOLS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SENGUZZER AYYAR, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill entitled "The Tirupati Devasthanam Schools Bill," said:—"Your Excellency, I shall, in a few words, explain the reasons which have led me to ask this Council to give me leave to introduce this Bill. My Honourable colleagues in this Council are probably aware of the existence of the famous shrine in Tirupati. The manager of that shrine is known as the Mahant and is also called Pookaranakurthi of Tirupati. He has been for over a quarter of a century maintaining three schools from the funds contributed to the devasthanam by the devotees. One school is in Yelloru and it teaches up to the school-fund standard. There is a higher institution in Tirupati. There is also a school and Sanskrit College in Tirupati. All these have been, as I mentioned, maintained by the Mahant of Tirupati for over a quarter of a century. During all these years there have been various complaints against the management by the Mahant of the devasthanam funds, and there have been civil and criminal complaints, but on no occasion was any objection taken to the use of the funds of the devasthanam for the maintenance of these three schools. More than ten years ago a suit for framing a scheme for the management of the Tirupati temple was instituted in the District Court of North Arcot and ultimately it went to the Privy Council. The Privy Council, after varying the decree of the High Court, directed the Courts in India to formulate a scheme for the management of the temple and, I believe, in the year 1903, the District Judge of North Arcot settled a scheme under which the temple is now being administered. Since the settlement of that scheme, there have been complaints against the use of the funds of the devasthanam by the Mahant and about his not giving facilities to the treasurer appointed under that scheme to conduct its affairs. In consequence of all these complaints, the Diwanasabha, Sabha of Madras, about the end of the year 1912, got in a petition to the High Court asking for certain modifications in the scheme sanctioned by the District Judge; and incidentally, one may almost say unfortunately, a prayer was inserted in that petition to the effect that what has been hitherto understood to be the right procedure in respect of these schools might be expressly provided for in the new scheme to be framed. The matter came up before the learned Judges of the High Court. The learned Judges were of opinion that the funds of the devasthanam should not be used for giving instruction in these schools; as a matter of fact, this was not an actual decision on the matter, because the vakil for the petitioners withdrew this particular prayer before the case was decided; none the less there is no doubt a clear obiter dictum of the learned Judges that the use of the funds of the devasthanam for maintaining these schools will not be regarded as a right use of these funds. In consequence of that, the Mahant naturally feels that he cannot maintain these schools, because he may be charged with having committed criminal breach of trust. During the last two or three days the Mahant has been compelled to go before the District Judge for being allowed to continue the maintenance of these schools till next July when he will be in a position to stop work altogether. So he has been obliged to go to the District Judge to ask for permission to employ the devasthanam funds until July next. We do not know what orders the District Judge will pass; but that is the position of affairs.

"I have given the history of this matter and I shall now give you the reasons which induced me to press upon your attention the passing of this Bill, because, as I shall show presently, there can be no objection really to the devasthanam funds being used for the maintenance of these schools. The reasons are these. In the first place, as I mentioned already, for over twenty-five years without any objection from the devotees or from anybody else, funds sometimes amounting to Rs. 15,000 a year have been used for the purpose of maintaining these schools. The foundation stones of the schools were laid by the Governors of this province; and Members of Council and Judges have been pronouncing over the distribution of prizes at these schools. In the opinion neither of the authorities nor of the public was the use of the funds for maintaining the schools ever improper. That is my first reason for saying that there will be nothing objectionable in using such a small sum as Rs. 15,000 out of the resources of the devasthanam for the maintenance of these schools.

The Tirupathi Devasthanam Schools Bill.
(Mr. Sankarji Aggar.)

"My second reason, my Lord, is this. I understand from the papers, but I do not know how far it is true, that about 1840 or 1845 when the Tirupathi temple management was handed over to the *Pichayam* there was a surplus of about Rs 49 lakhs due to the *devasthanam*. I take it that the Rs. 40 lakhs have been utilized for the general purposes of administration. If Rs. 40 lakhs of surplus income can be used for general administrative purposes, I do not think it can reasonably be said that the use of Rs. 15,000 a year for the purposes of maintaining these schools can be regarded as improper.

"Another reason is this. I have been informed—and my information comes from a quarter which I have no reason to suspect; it comes to me from a gentleman who has given the best years of his life to the service of the country and the Government and who is now devoting the remainder of his life to establishing the rights of *devasthanams*—Sir S. Subramanyam Ayyer—that the Court of Directors passed an order to the effect that the surplus funds of the *devasthanams* could be used for educational purposes and that there is a record either in the hands of the Government or in the hands of the Mahant which will show clearly that the Court of Directors were of opinion that surplus funds could be used for educational purposes. If that was the opinion held so long ago, I believe that this Council will agree with me that the sum of Rs. 15,000 can be rightly spent on education.

"Then, my Lord, ever since 1908, when the District Judge sanctioned the scheme, the budget every year has been exhibited in court and the actual expenditure published in the papers. The budget contains the item of expenditure which shows that Rs. 15,000 have been used for the purpose of these schools. No authority has taken exception to the inclusion of this item in the budget and the public has never questioned this expenditure as being beyond the powers of the Mahant. I can assure the Council that I have obtained the consent of the Mahant to this Bill being passed, because he is of opinion that the Bill, as framed by me, would validate what he has done already and empower him to continue the management of the schools as he has done hitherto.

"There is another reason why I ask that this Bill should be considered. As a matter of fact religious instruction is given in these schools. It has been said, I may say, it has been suggested, that religious education is only secondary, the principal education being education in English. Now, my Lord, I take exception to that position. I take it that if a boy's mind is broadened and his intellect cultivated, he will be in a much better position to receive the truths of religion, which will be much better impressed upon him than if a few dogmatic truths were instilled into his mind without giving him general education. Therefore the fact that religious education only forms a secondary portion of the education in these schools, is no reason for saying that the funds should not be utilized for that purpose.

"Lastly, I would say this, that, so far as my examination of the Hindu scriptures goes, I find nothing in the religious text-books which is against the funds devoted to religious purposes being employed in the cause of education. As I have said before, so far as I know, the Hindu religion favours the spread of knowledge. Any religious instruction given after cultivating the mind of the pupil will be much better impressed upon him than it would otherwise be, and I think the Council will find no illustration in the procedure which is being adopted by missionary bodies in this country. Funds ostensibly intended for the spread of Christianity are used for founding schools and colleges, because I take it that in the opinion of these bodies the religious instruction given after broadening the vision of students by general education will be more effective than if the Bible is taught all at once. I take it that that is the view taken by the *Sevantes* in England and is also the view taken by the devotees who contribute to the *devasthanam* funds. For all these reasons I submit that there is great urgency for leave being given to me to introduce this Bill; and in the best interests of religion and, if I may say so, in the best interests of Government it is necessary that these schools should be maintained. I therefore ask the Government with some confidence to give me leave to introduce this Bill. I have no reason to doubt that the people in this Presidency will not object to the course which I now suggest."

*The Tirupati District Board Schools Bill; the Estates Land Act (Amendment) Bill.
(Mr. Brinivan Sastri; Sir John Atkinson.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SASTRY SASTRI :—" Your Excellency, I beg to second the motion which has been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Sealingiri Ayyar. The two schools at Tirupati and at Vallure are schools of considerable size and are doing excellent work and I think the unusual procedure would be perfectly justified if to the system of secondary education in this Presidency these two schools could be spared."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND ACT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1913.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.C., in introducing the Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, and moving that it be read in Council said :—" Your Excellency, I move for the introduction of the Madras Estates Land Act (Amendment) Bill, 1913. The Estates Land Act of 1908 came into force on the 1st July of that year. It has therefore now been in force for 5½ years. From the very moment that the Act came into force the Government have been watching its operation and they have been obtaining every year reports from the Collectors and from the Board of Revenue and they have been considering those reports with the utmost care. In addition they have received very many representations from various landholders and others who have been affected by the provisions of the Act; and in particular there was a memorial from the Landholders' Association which was presented to the Government on the 26th of December 1910, a copy of which has, I think, been communicated to the Honorable Members of this Council. In that memorial the landholders remark as follows :—

" Our memorialists invited the opinions of leading zamindars and other landholders of the Presidency in respect of the provisions as have been found by experience of their actual operation during the last two years and a half to be or tend to be particularly prejudicial to the legitimate interests of the landholders."

" In response to this invitation, reports were received from a large number of estate holders in various parts of the Presidency, setting out their experience of the working of the Act and pointing out which of its provisions are, in the light of such experience, in need of repeal or modification. These reports were further subjected to a careful examination and check by a representative committee of experienced zamindars and diwans and managers of estates."

" The following representation, saying in what directions the Act requires to be modified so as to save from avoidable injury the rights and interests of landholders, is mainly based on the deliberations of the aforesaid committee and is the outcome of practical experience of felt needs."

This memorial was considered in detail by the Madras Government. The committee accepted some months and thereafter a deputation from the Landholders' Association, represented by the President and the Secretary of that Association, appeared before the Government at Ottumaram and made further representations as to their requirements in regard to the amendment of the Act. Their arguments were very fully discussed in their own presence and subsequently considered by the Government and weighed along with the reports that the Government had received from the Collectors and the Board of Revenue and also in connection with the memorial that had been previously sent in. The net result of these deliberations was that it was felt that in certain respects the Act of 1908 did require amendment. I have made an analysis of the various requests that were made by the Landholders' Association and I find that they were in all thirty-one. Of these, eight requests which it was found trenchant upon questions of principle as embodied in the Act were not complied with; one request was complied with in part; one other had been given effect to by executive action; seven were wholly complied with—that is, substantially complied with; and fourteen were not pressed by the representatives of the Landholders' Association. That was the result of the Government's examination of the various representations made to them and it took effect and from in the Bill which I have now the honour to introduce in the Council. I mention these facts because I wish it to be clearly understood that the Government have not only not

*The Ryots Land Act (Amendment) Bill.**(By Sd. Mr. Atherton.)*

presented with precipitation but have done their very best to give consideration to every request that emanated from the landholders. It must not be supposed that in so doing they have neglected the interests of the ryots. The ryots, it is true, are not quite so vocal as the landholders; but nevertheless their points of view were represented by the Collectors and also by an Association known by the name of the Zamindari Ryots' Association or some similar name. At any rate, the Government did endeavour in this Bill to give effect to all representations that they considered required consideration at their hands, whether emanating from the landholders or from the ryots. The net result is the Bill which I have now the honour to introduce.

"Now it is my duty on the present occasion to explain the general principles of the Bill. In explaining the principles of an amending Bill, one is confronted with certain difficulties. An amending Act is intended, as has been pointed out by the landholders themselves, to supply omissions and to mend imperfections discovered in the working of the principal Act. Of necessity an amending Act is fragmentary and it is impossible to discover any general principle or any general principles running through it. It is only intended to remedy casual defects. Therefore, what is obligatory on me is to explain the principles of the different clauses that have been embodied in this Bill.

"Clause 2 relates to the exclusion of the scheduled districts of Ganjam. It is hardly necessary for me to enlarge on that subject, because I understand that the landholders would very much like the scheduled districts of Vingappatam and Gidharu to be also excluded. We find that there are essential differences between the conditions in Ganjam and the other two districts and we consider it undesirable to extend this provision of the Bill to the two southern districts. In Ganjam conditions are distinctly peculiar. To begin with, it will be remembered that Ganjam did not come under the operation of the old Act VIII of 1905. Again, there is the fact that the zamindars and proprietors in the scheduled districts of Ganjam are none of them residents. I think I am right in saying 'none of them.' In the scheduled districts, they hold on a different sort of tenure from that on which they hold in the unscheduled districts. And, then, one very important fact is that what is paid to them is not rent as understood elsewhere in the Presidency; it is a fixed amount; and it would be impossible to comply with the provisions of Act I of 1908 in regard to many particulars, such as distress or enhancement, in the case of these zamindars. There is also the further point that great friction might be caused between ryots and landholders, with disastrous results to the best interests of the district. Taking these facts into consideration, the Government determined that it would be advisable to exclude the scheduled districts of Ganjam from the operation of Act I of 1908.

"Clauses 3, 4 and 6 of the Bill relate to tree patta. Tree patta were excluded from the definition of 'holding' in the original Act on the ground that the policy that had been adopted in Government tracts was to get rid of anything like dual interests in the land. The Government were endeavouring to get rid of tree patta as separate free land patta and it was hoped that that policy would be found possible and expedient in the case of proprietary estates. However, it has been pointed out that there is such a thing as a separate tree patta, a patta which is held quite independent of the land, and the Government have determined to introduce provisions to deal with such cases; but it would not be right or desired by landholders that there should be any interference with the powers of the ryots over trees in their ordinary patta holdings.

"Clause 5 deals with the case of *hukhs*. It has been pointed out that *hukhs* land stands in an altogether different category from ordinary ryots land. It is a formation which is here today and gone tomorrow. It has none of the characteristics of permanence which attach to ryots land and it is impossible to say of any *hukhs* that it has acquired a fixed and constant cultivable value. There are, therefore, very essential differences between the conditions of *hukhs* lands and those which are found in ordinary ryots land; and it has been decided accordingly that special provision should be made to the effect that no occupant of *hukhs* land, or land of the kind known as *hukhs*, shall be entitled to obtain occupancy right unless he has been continuously in occupation for twelve years.

*The Estate Land Act (Amendment) Bill.**(Mr John Atkinson.)*

"Then clause 7 deals with the very difficult question of tank-beds. We have received representations both from landholders and ryots that the improper occupation of tank-beds must be put a stop to; and we were specially asked by the landholders that the Act should be so amended as to enable the provisions of section 23 of the Act, that is, the provisions for ejectment of unauthorized occupiers, to be put into force. The landholders themselves said it was necessary 'in the interests of ryots as well as of landholders to provide for the summary ejectment of trespassers on tank-bed lands and the levy of some deterrent penal assessment from them.'

"We have accordingly provided for the introduction of the word 'tank-beds' in section 20 of the Act. Objection has been taken to the proposal to omit the last sentence in that section from the Act. That raises very difficult questions of construction. I myself should be very unwilling to say what is the exact legal effect of that last sentence; but, at any rate, these difficult questions can be considered hereafter in Select Committee. Our object has been, as I say, to give effect to the wishes of both the landholders and the ryots, that means should be provided for the summary ejectment of trespassers on tank-bed lands. That is the object we have in view. I may also add that the explanation to section 20 has caused some trepidation in the minds of the landholders; but their objection to that has not been proved by the deputation that appeared before the Government at Coimbatore. We were told that the landholders did not press for the extension of this explanation because they proposed to take the matter to a court of law.

"Then, passing to clause 8 which deals with the date on which the decree for compensation should take effect, the reasons for that will, I think, be obvious. It has been a complaint that the ryots, during the pendency of suits, refuse palms and machilias and withhold payment of rent, while rent suits are remain pending for a long time. Some people complained that the pendency of suits before the revenue courts was very long, while others thought that the pendency was longer if the suits went before the civil courts. We felt at any rate that this was a point on which the Act might with advantage be amended. With reference to the particular amendment we have introduced, I may say that it is adopted word for word from a memorial sent in by the Zamindar of Sirigaram. He remarked 'Such a provision will enable both parties to be sure of their respective rights and liabilities during the period of litigation and will avoid several difficulties detailed above.'

"Then I pass on to clauses 9 and 11 with reference to the authorization of agents. This provision has been introduced at the request of the landholders; but I am not quite sure that, as it stands, it is satisfactory. The object of making it so, I think, is completely right. Whether we have in the Bill as it stands given proper effect to the intention is a matter which can be considered in Select Committee.

"Clause 10 of the Bill deals with the question of occupancy right in tanks. I have already referred to this question of tanks, and I may now point out that this clause 10 is not, as is said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, purely consequential, because it introduces a distinct provision that, after 12 years' continuous occupation the occupant shall be enabled to acquire occupancy right irrespective of the period of any previous.

"Clause 12 involves a mere verbal correction.

"Clause 13 deals with a point which has been very much debated—the question of the means whereby the landholders may recover *jodi*, *tammas* and *erect*. In its substance the clause is in the nature of a compromise. The landholders want very drastic alterations in the Act, alterations in matters of principle. That would be opposed by the other side, and the Government have endeavored to take a middle course. The landholders urge that *jodi* and *tammas* should be put on the same footing as rent. They say that in the case of pre-settlement farms, *jodi* and *tammas* were included in the assets on which the *poshak* was fixed. That may be perfectly true; but the amount involved is infinitesimally small, not large enough to justify us in conferring upon them the very drastic powers of distraint. Then they have urged that the right of distraint was recognised under Act VIII of 1868. That is a very moot question; we have legal opinion that that representation is not correct. As a

The British Land Act (Amendment) Bill.

(Sir John Ashmole.)

matter of fact, we prefer not to act upon that view of the law, which is probably insupportable. Then it is urged that *joint* is very small and that it is a mockery to give a right to recover it by *seisin*. If it be so small, the reply is that it is not right, as I have said already, that the very drastic powers of distraint should be conferred for its recovery. Then it is urged that the *land-cess* can be recovered by distraint and by suits in the revenue courts and that therefore the same procedure should be made applicable in the case of *joint* and *land-cess*. The cases of these two are quite different, because in the case of *land-cess*, the *ryot* is liable to pay equally with the *landholder*, but in the case of *joint-cess*, the *landholder* alone is liable. Then it was pointed out that it was very difficult to collect *joint-cess* from *landholders*, because they were so frequently absentees. The answer of course is that though they be absentees there is no reason why the crops which belong to the *ryot* should be subject to distraint and the *ryot* who is not in arrears should be made to suffer for the default of the intermediate *landholder* or *landholder*. A similar argument will also apply to the plea that, even if a *landholder* be empowered to recover by distraint of crops, the *ryot* has his remedy by suit under section 102 against the *landholder*. There is no reason why the *ryot* should suffer and be put to the inconvenience of bringing a suit in order to re-imburse himself for the *cess* which he has incurred in consequence of the default of another person.

"There is a small omission from the Bill as it stands, namely, that in connection with this clause there must be an amendment to part A of the schedule by the addition of the suit for which we have now provided, a suit in the revenue courts.

"Clauses 14, 15, 17, 18 are all intended to get rid of ambiguity. I need not detain the Council by referring to them in detail.

"Clause 15 is intended to bring clause (5) of section 106 of the Act into agreement with clause (6) of section 127. The words used in section 106, clause (5), are 'the arrears for which the distraint was made' and that includes interest up to the date of distraint, for that is included in the demand as explained in section 75 of the Act. But the words 'arrears for which the distraint was made' do not include interest from the date of distraint to the date of payment, and therefore it is necessary to introduce, as we propose to do by clause 15, a provision to legalize the recovery of the subsequent interest under section 106 of the Act.

"Clause 16 deals with the question of the intimation of the service of notice. The Act requires that intimation should be sent by the Collector. We have ascertained that in various parts of the Presidency it is not the practice for the Collector himself to send the intimation of service. To throw that duty upon him would create a great increase of work with no advantage whatever. We therefore propose to omit those particular words so as to bring the law into conformity with what is found to be the practice and what has been found to be agreeable and convenient for all parties.

"Clause 21 has not been thoroughly explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. This clause contains two proposed amendments. The first of these is introduced to enable the Government to re-imburse themselves for any costs that they may have incurred just in the same way as under section 106 of the Act. The amendment of clause (c) is intended to make lawful the recovery of any arrears that may have accrued between the end of the period for the arrears of which the holding is sold and the date of the sale. I will explain it by giving an instance. Supposing that arrears are due for *fruits* 1820; notice under section 112 is sent to the Collector on the 1st of February in *fruits* 1821; the sale is held (say) on the 1st of May. Under the law as it stands at present the arrears can be recovered for the period from the 1st February to 1st May, but not for the period from the 1st of July, the commencement of the *fruits*, up to the 1st of February. The intention is to make it legal to recover those arrears.

"Clause 22 is consequential on the amendment proposed in clause 15.

"Clause 23 refers to the subject of survey. There are estates which have already been surveyed under the Survey and Boundaries Act. Now supposing the preparation of a record of rights is ordered, one component part of that process is the

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(*Sir John Atkinson ; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.*)

carrying out of a survey. If an estate had been already surveyed, then there is no need to go through that process again, and therefore this provision is here made. All that would be necessary would be to make a survey so far as is found essential.

Clause 24, the last clause of the Bill, is intended to remove ambiguity in section 75 of the Act. As that stands, it directs that the Collector shall issue a notice in case of applications under section 74 of the Act, while section 192 of the Act specifically lays down that such notices are unnecessary. The intention of the clause is merely to remove that contradiction.

I have now gone through all the different clauses of the Bill and I hope that my remarks will have made them clear, and that such principle as there is in them will have been made intelligible to Honourable Members.

There seems the agenda paper carries other notices given by non-official members requesting permission to introduce private Bills for the purpose of amending the same Act. I have already explained how it came about that this Bill has been drafted and that it was intended to meet all the wants and requirements that have been brought before the Government, whether by their own officers or by the landholders or anybody else. Now these private Bills have been submitted and it is proposed that leave should be asked to introduce them. The Government understood that these Bills will deal with a very large number of sections in the Act which have not been covered by the Bill which I now propose to introduce. The question then is what action should be taken. The Government have no desire to shut out discussion of the various points which presumably will be included in the Bills which Honourable Members desire to introduce. The object of the Government is to ascertain as far as possible in what respects the Act requires amendment and to provide for the necessary amendments. It would not be convenient if these four Bills were introduced simultaneously with the Government Bill. We, therefore, propose to suggest that these four Bills might be brought into the Select Committee which would consider the Government Bill and that then any recommendations they may contain for the alteration of the main Act should be considered by the Select Committee. Whether that course will commend itself to the Council or not I cannot say, but it will certainly be convenient, it appears to me, that instead of having five Bills simultaneously before the Council, there should be one comprehensive Bill. When I come to propose the constitution of the Select Committee I intend to propose that the names of these four gentlemen should be included in that Select Committee and they will then get an opportunity to lay before the Select Committee their proposals for the further amendment of the Act. Whether that will meet the Honourable Members' views or not I cannot say, but I may point out that it would certainly be convenient if that course satisfies them and they are willing to withdraw the private Bills which they have given notice to introduce. I beg to move that the Madras Estates Land Act (Amendment) Bill, 1913, be read in Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVARAMA AYYAR seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri:—Your Excellency, I beg to move at this stage that the consideration of the motion brought forward by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson be adjourned. He has drawn our attention to the fact that there are four Bills of which Honourable Members have given notice. We have listened with great interest to the fairly full and lucid statement just now made to us. I understand that the bulk of it is satisfactory in its nature, dealing with a great many points of importance arising out of the working of the Estates Land Act. But there seems to be a strong feeling that a great many more points still deserve to be considered and I think it would be a great convenience if they could be all considered together. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson himself thinks that it would be a great convenience, but he proposes to put the four gentlemen on the Select Committee and thinks that that would answer the purpose. It seems to me, however, that the established precedent of this Council is against that procedure. I do not think it would be allowed that in Select Committee any member should introduce new matter into the consideration of the Bill. I have been told that this is a procedure

*The Estates Land Act (Amendment) Bill, Bills to amend the Estates Land Act.**(Mr. Sriramesa Sastri, Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the President; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)*

not hitherto adopted, but even if legal opinion were in favour of the Bill being made in Select Committee to cover a larger ground than it originally took up, still there would be a great inconvenience when I would point out. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson's points will now be considered, if my proposal is thrown out, and the Council will have the opportunity of discussing the general principles involved in this present Bill. But if the four gentlemen who have given their names to private Bills were merely put on the Select Committee, they would bring their important points before the Select Committee and their points would not be here in this open Council for us to discuss the general principles involved in them. In that way I think the Council will be under a great disadvantage and the points, without being fully discussed in Council, will merely be thrashed out in the Select Committee. I think that for these reasons it would be necessary to postpone the consideration of this Bill in order that the Government may take time to bring in a fresh Bill, larger and more comprehensive in its nature, taking in each of the points mentioned in these four Bills as they think desirable to include therein."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second the motion for adjournment. It is hardly necessary for me to point out that so long as Honourable Members of this Council are not in a position to understand the scope and effect of the four private Bills in respect of which leave is about to be asked, they will not have an opportunity of discussing the general principles of these various Bills. It will be within the recollection of Honourable Members that in a Bill of this description, affecting the Madras Estates Land Act, it will be possible for several complicated issues to be tried, affecting landholders on the one hand and the ryots on the other. We are not now in a position to state whether the proposed Bills largely affect the interests of the ryots without at the same time affecting the interests of the landholders or vice versa. When we pay consideration to the rules of procedure, especially the latter portion of rule 34, it will be seen that though the members of the Select Committee may have an opportunity of discussing other amendments suggested, neither the members of Council nor the wider public will be in a position to make themselves felt regarding the salient points in the other Bills to be brought forward. That is an opportunity to which, I venture to submit, they are justly entitled. But, as has been pointed out, it will lead to confusion if at one and the same time the Bill just now to be introduced is introduced and is referred to a Select Committee and if at the same time merely leave to introduce other Bills is granted and other committees appointed at a later stage and these Bills separately considered. When it is admitted that the Madras Estates Land Act requires amendment—when various sections of that Act have been repeatedly referred to the Collectors for opinion and several representations have also been received—I submit that it will be highly beneficial to both landholders and ryots if sufficient time is given for all persons interested to make representations regarding various aspects of this measure and if a consolidated Bill is brought forward. For these reasons I crave leave to second the motion for adjournment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I may state that the Government have no objection to the course proposed and that this discussion may now therefore be adjourned. It will then be desirable to have the subject placed before the Council in its full scope. We will proceed with item No. 6 on the agenda, so that the Bills in the names of these four gentlemen may be printed and passed before the Council and the whole subject be considered. If that course is agreeable to the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar, I will ask him to move for leave to introduce his Bill."

BILLS TO AMEND THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND ACT, 1898.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1898, said:—"May it please your Excellency, — the Bill that I beg leave to introduce relates to a few sections of the Estates Land Act not covered by the Bill now introduced by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson. The Act of 1898 includes almost all the complicated questions arising from the rules

*Bills to amend the Estates Land Act.**(Mr. Rama Appayyar.)*

relating to limitation, *res judicata* and other intricate questions of civil law. Experience has shown that the pendency of the suits in revenue courts has been rather long, it being in 1913, 95 days on an average for uncontested cases, and about 167 days for contested cases, and we find in some places it goes to about 375 days for contested cases and we know that the revenue courts are, most of them, circuiting courts, which are on the move for nearly two-thirds of the month, and for petty suits we find therefore that the landlords and the ryots have to be going along with the courts almost throughout the year. On the summary side of the civil courts, on the other hand, we find that very few suits remain undisposed of at the end of three months from the date of their being filed. We find that of about 51,900 suits only about 1,136 suits remain on the file undisposed of after the end of three months. The questions that arise in the consideration of ordinary revenue suits will be easily comprehended by the civil courts and these may be brought under the summary jurisdiction of the civil courts and that will effect a considerable reduction in the expenditure and the inconvenience the parties are put to by having to go to those circuiting courts. This matter I thought was one to be considered mostly in connection with the convenience of the ryots, because I thought landlords might, as a rule, have their pleaders attached to courts, who might be able easily to move with the revenue courts themselves, but I find that the lawyers of Sivaganga who have represented their views on this question put it like this and I think I will adopt that for the purposes of this matter:—“The major portions of the Code of Civil Procedure, Limitation Act, etc., being made applicable to summary suits, very often intricate questions of law on points of limitation, *res judicata*, estoppel, jurisdiction, right of suit, etc., arise and revenue officers with very limited experience of civil law could not naturally be expected to do justice to the work imposed on them in this respect. Again clients, whether landlord or ryot, would undoubtedly prefer a fixed to a moving court, which would entail grievous hardships, unless perhaps the latter can arrange their camps in towns on the model of the circuit judges in England. But a court invested with the work of criminal investigation and inquiry, with much revenue work besides, must of necessity find itself often handicapped in giving prompt and early attention to civil work of this nature (I mean suits and proceedings regarding arrears of rent, etc.). This would account for the abnormal delay, terrible waste of valuable time and heavy expenditure often incurred over suits for trifling amounts. Moreover if suits for arrears be filed in revenue courts, chapters XV and XVI of the Estates Land Act would apply to them also, and the Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act would only have a limited application to these suits and thereby the landlords will lose a considerable set of rights which are given by those Acts. For instance, sections 18 and 20 of the Limitation Act would not apply and there is no reason why they should lose these rights given by those sections. Hence it would seem to be well warranted that a motion should be made to restore the jurisdiction of civil courts in all cases of suits proper; retaining if necessary the jurisdiction of revenue courts in cases of application and petitions.”

^a In fact the first two clauses of my Bill refer to this part of the amendment that I propose. As I have said, this comes from a set of landlords who regularly maintain their legal advisers attached to each court. In this matter I do not want to make the change of venue greater than is absolutely necessary. Where circuiting is necessary, whether it is a question of inspecting the soils and classifying them or any other matters in which the revenue courts might be expected to have better experience to decide upon the question, I do not want that the jurisdiction of the revenue courts should be ousted; and with that end in view I propose modifications in the following sections—section 4 (2) and sections 55, 56, 57, 77 (1), 83, section 95 (1), section 96, section 102, paragraph 1, section 112, paragraph 1, and sections 114, 123, 127, 144, 149, 151 (1), 153 and 160; and in section 53 (2) and section 104 (3) also I propose certain amendments. All those amendments refer to this matter of jurisdiction and I want the suits referred to in the schedule to the present Act should be transferred to civil courts; not all of them but only those in which these complicated questions of law would arise. When decisions amounting to *res judicata* in these revenue courts and matters relating to estoppel by conduct

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of parties because complicated, people well grounded in questions of civil law should tackle them and when it is before them the disposal is much quicker and in fact the disposal may be then called, as it ought to be, summary and not, as it happens to be, practical leaving for any number of days without the real point being raised.

"The second object of the Bill that I beg leave to introduce will be to add to the schedules another schedule, as schedule C, which should contain a list of application orders. It has been pointed out in many of the local journals, and found in the course of the working of the Act also, that in most matters we do not have provisions in the Act to set aside orders passed, section 563 of the old Code of 1882 not having been made applicable to proceedings under the Estates Land Act. The Act itself is self-contained and therefore the disposal of applications, *ex-parte* disposals of suits, or dismissal for default, these remain fixed and there is not the possibility of any injury caused by hasty or wrong disposal being rectified and very often to *ex-parte* disposals also the rule of *res judicata* applies and therefore it is only very proper, when the Act is self-contained in itself, that there should be provisions which will avert any serious consequences arising. Therefore I propose to add a schedule which provides for appeals to district courts against orders rejecting plaints, orders rejecting applications for restoration of suits, orders rejecting applications to set aside *ex-parte* decrees or confirming or setting them aside, orders refusing to set aside sale of holding and orders under sections 436, 445, 492, 493, 497 and 504 and 503. These latter sections refer to orders passed on interlocutory applications, attachments before judgment, injunctions in suits, appointments of receivers. In all these matters it will be quite necessary that we should have provisions introduced for appeals and this has been felt so by many a landholder and the ryot also and even in the papers circulated to the non-official members by the Government, I find that certain Collectors have drawn the attention of the Government to the want of some of these provisions.

"There are the two main heads under which the Bill I beg leave for introducing proposes to amend the Act. In the matter of the details of some of these sections, I want also certain amendments; most of them are amendments that I propose to make to see to the accuracy of the Act and its proper wording. They are not intended to be a source of help or convenience to one party or the other, I only propose that the Act should be corrected, whenever it is necessary to correct it. In section 125, I want that in clause (a) the second paragraph relating to section 25 of the Civil Procedure Code should be omitted. This is a right to get cases transferred from one court to another where the magistrates of the revenue court or the officer deciding the case is personally interested in the matter connected with the suit. There is no provision in the present Act for transfer of the kind. It may be that a landholder or one of his relations may have to try the suit but there is no chance of a transfer from that court to another as the Act at present stands. It is only proper that in such cases provision should be made.

"In section 77 of the existing Act, I propose that there should be a right given to the revenue court to dispose of complicated questions of title for the purposes of that court, leaving the parties to decide the matter in civil courts. That provision does not exist there and very often when the heir of a deceased plaintiff or ryot brings a suit, the court is not bound to take notice on his suit and the whole thing is started till a declaration is got by one party or the other where two parties contest. That sort of want of provision is bound to work hardship especially to the landholder and the ryot and any amount of confusion might arise by a court not taking action under such circumstances; and therefore I only want a provision introduced which will enable the revenue court to dispose of such questions for the purposes of the suit till the matter is set at rest by the regular civil courts. I also propose that in section 73 there should be added at the end a clause which will enable the landholder to realize from the ryot the highest value of the crop that he might have carried away expecting to profit by such carrying away without giving notice to the landholder. Under the present provisions, it so happens that the right of the ryot is declared to the crops on the land and any removal of such crops, even without notice to the landholder, has been held not to amount to a criminal trespass;

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but ordinary interest is allowed as damages to the landlord at 6 per cent. on the price of the crops carried away. I only want, lest it might work as an inducement to ryots to carry away the crops hoping to profit by the changes in the prices in the market allowing the matter to be fought and allowing it to continue to be pending for a year or more—to avoid any such inducements, I only want that the landlord must be decreed the highest cost of the crop. I do not want it to be penal. I do want that there should not be an inducement to the ryot to carry away the crop under such circumstances.

"I also want that in section 112 there should be a provision introduced which will enable an encumbrancer who has given notice of the encumbrance to the landholder to have a copy of the attachment notice. In fact, even under the *Madras Mortgage Act* I understand the Collectors in the course of sales, when holdings are advertised for sale, give notice to encumbrancer also. When I restrict this encumbrancer notice being given to persons who have notified their encumbrance to the landholders, it will enable the landholders to collect the moneys from the encumbrancer also and will avoid the risk of the property being sold without the knowledge of the encumbrancer. These are the main amendments I propose to make in the Bill if leave to introduce the Bill is given to me. As I submitted at the commencement there are more or less non-controversial in character and I find in the matter of the change of venue in respect of some of these suits both the landholder and the ryot press for it. Under these circumstances I beg leave to introduce the Bill a copy of which I have already forwarded to the Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishna Pillai seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Sir John Armeson:—"Your Excellency, I now rise only to say that the Government will not of course oppose the introduction of this Bill, though I must not be understood to accept the arguments of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar, more particularly with regard to the superiority of the civil courts over the revenue courts. I venture to suggest for the consideration of the other three Honourable Members who are about to ask for leave to introduce similar Bills that the exposition of the principles in them might be out short, as nobody is likely to oppose their introduction."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the *Madras Estates Land Act, 1903*, said:—"Your Excellency, my chief object in asking for leave to introduce the Bill is that I found that the Bill which the Government published in the *Port St. George Gazette* of the 18th of November 1913 was not satisfactory to the landholders and did not cover all the points and was not calculated fully or even partly to remove all the disabilities and difficulties from which they have been suffering for a long time. Your Excellency, this Act was passed in 1908 and it came into operation from the 1st July of that year. When this Act was passed, in the concluding speech it was admitted by the President, Sir Arthur Lawley, that he felt confident that, if it should be proved that further legislation was required to correct the errors in the existing Bill, then timely adjustment would be made by the Government of the day.

"Your Excellency, it is more or less an admission that the Bill had some errors and the Act as it stands today, has some errors, errors not verbal in their nature but errors in some basic principles affecting also the cardinal points of the Permanent Settlement. Again in reply to a question put by Sir John Armeson in the House of Commons in November 1908 the Under Secretary of State answered as follows:—'After full consideration he (the Secretary of State) decided to leave the Act to which the Viceroy has already assented to its operation. But inasmuch as it deals with complicated and difficult questions the Secretary of State has directed that its working should be carefully watched. Any amendments of its provisions which experience may show to be needed will doubtless be made the subject of legislation with an unnecessary delay.'

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"So these two statements are more or less admissions that the Act was not self-contained and not free from errors, complexities and difficulties. The question is no doubt a very complex one. The chief object of the Act was to give a statutory basis to the relationship between the landholder and the ryot in the manorati areas and also to determine once for all their respective rights. At the outset, when the Bill was introduced, the Hon'ble Member of the Bill said that he was introducing a measure that would not be revolutionary or new but that an attempt would be made only to petrify the decisions that had been in existence with regard to the relationship between the landholders and their ryots. This Act was passed and came into operation from the 1st of July 1908. Since then, your Excellency, the landholders have been repeatedly urging upon the attention of the Government their great dissatisfaction with this Act. In 1910 on the 25th day of December they submitted a memorial in which they clearly pointed out to the Government the various disabilities which the several sections of the Act have imposed upon the ryots and the landholders. In the following year about September a Government Order was issued to which the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has now referred in his speech; and in that Government Order all the points raised by the Landholders' Association in their memorial were divided under four different heads. Some points, they said, were purely outside the scope of the Act and would not be considered at all. Again with regard to the second class they said that they were points which the Act did not deal with at all. And with regard to the third class they said that they were points which must be judged in the light of further experience; and with regard to the fourth class they said that a priced form was had been made out and that an inquiry would be instituted and an amendment of the Act would be made without delay and as soon as practicable. Again leaving the first class alone, with regard to matters falling under the second class, which the Government said were points not dealt with by the Act, I would respectfully submit that even such points may now be taken into consideration, so that even for all the question of the determination of the rights between the landholders and their ryots may be settled and all future scope for litigation avoided.

"With regard to points under the third class, I beg to submit that no further watching is necessary because the evil has been in evidence and is staring in the face and both the landholders and the ryots have been suffering from it for the last five and a half years. There is no need of allowing time to run and exacerbating them to further difficulties. My chief object is that litigation between the landholders and the ryots should be minimized and put down as far as possible and their relations should be as clearly defined as can be done. Now unfortunately, your Excellency, this Land Act has given rise to much trouble and a great deal of litigation. There are certain sections in this Act which actually invite the landholders and the ryots to a position of hostility and there are other sections which fix them in that position. They must, even if they choose, compromise and they cannot adjust their differences between themselves. Certain sections are so worded and certain sections are so inconsistent that the whole thing will have to be cleared up. I do not say that the principles of the Act are bad. I clearly approve of the basic principles but still I want that things should be defined and determined once for all. The object of this Act is that; and it was avowedly said so by Lord Amphil of whom the Bill was introduced, and I submit that that principle must be had in view and with the experience gained from the operation of this Act during these five and a half years it may be possible to try and see whether or not things can be settled and placed on a definite footing so that litigation may be avoided or at least reduced as far as possible.

"Your Excellency, it is hardly necessary for me to bring to your notice the amount of trouble and litigation this Act has given rise to. It has even necessitated the Government to appoint special officers to try suits under this Act. I may even say that there are certain sections in the Act which actually make either the landholder or the ryot try his change in a civil court and have his right determined there. I do not want that things should be left to the civil courts and everything should be

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decided by tribunals. When statutory provision is made for the purpose of determining the rights between landholders and ryots, let them be definite and be as far as possible made clear, so that it may not give rise to any difficulties in the future. The amendments in the Bill I propose to introduce are something like forty-six in number.

* The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson told us that under the special circumstances and under the peculiar conditions of tenures prevailing in the scheduled districts of Cochin those portions are excluded from the operation of this Act. I ask for a little further concession and want that such of the backward portions of the Godavari and Vengalputam districts also may be excluded from the operation of this Act. Under the Scheduled Districts Act, section 8, the Government have power to extend the operation of any Act to the Agency tracts. So the Government can extend this Act to the Agency tracts suspending it in such portions as are really very backward and where it will be of no real advantage to extend its operation. My chief object in asking for this amendment is that most of those people who have resources to shifting cultivation, and who are always in the hands of money-lenders, have been losing their lands very much. I know, for instance, in the Agency tracts of Godavari district, almost all those ryots who have taken advances from money-lenders have sold away their lands to the owners and have reduced themselves to the condition of serfs. I do not want that such people should lose and have their condition reduced; and so in order that it may be possible for the Government to help such backward classes, I want that those backward tracts of the Godavari and Vengalputam districts may also be excluded.

"I have got some amendments which the Government may think revolutionary; but such amendments I am quite prepared to reconsider if leave be granted. In the Select Committee the Bill may be altered and each of the provisions as may be found to touch the basic principle may be modified.

"I have made amendments with regard to a few points, for instance, in the definition of 'old waste.' It is said that at the time of letting by the landholder the land should have been owned and possessed by him or by his predecessors in title for a continuous period of not less than ten years and should be continuously kept uncultivated. I have made a little addition and said 'or cultivated by the landholder himself.' Instead of the landholder keeping it waste, he might be permitted to cultivate it himself; and even if he does so, it may be treated as old waste; and I have made in that section a few more additions and amendments.

"With regard to rent, I have accepted the amendment proposed by the Government and I have gone a little further. I desire that these items of quit-rent and just may be made a first charge on the holding.

"I have proposed an amendment to section 4 in the Act, because that has given trouble with regard to custom and usage. When the Udayarpalayam and Kandanasandur cases were determined, no uniformity could be arrived at. In the one case custom was taken into consideration; and in the other it was not taken into consideration. To see that there may be no difficulty and that as far as practicable it may be uniformly observed, I propose the amendment.

"There are other amendments about points which were no doubt raised at the time of the passing of the Act and which also formed the subject-matter of the memorial submitted to the Government. These points which were raised at the time of the passing of the Act were only raised on theory and hypothetical formulae, but in the light of the experience of these five and a half years, I thought they might also be included in my Bill and a fair consideration be given to them.

"I have also proposed the omission of a few sections. I propose the omission of section 35, because section 35 of the Act says:—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 31 to 34, the Collector shall 'not in any case decree any enhancement which is under the circumstances of the case unfair or inequitable, or which would operate so as to raise the rent beyond the value of the established custom of the village in which the holding is situated, as ascertained in accordance with the provisions of section 10.'"

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(*Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao*)

"All the cases in which rent could either be enhanced or reduced are detailed in sections 31 to 34 and there are specific provisions given there, and I do not see any reason why this section should find a place in the Act and discretion be given to the Collector and things left to his determination as regards the uniformity and inequitable nature of things. In sections 31 to 34 cases are defined and under those conditions rents may either be enhanced or reduced and there is no reason why a further discretion should be allowed to the Collector and he be asked to determine it on what he thinks fair and equitable.

"I have also proposed an amendment to section 40. There are special clauses under clause (3) in determining and fixing compensation. These cases are to be taken into consideration. Under clause (a) whose occupying grain rent into money rent, he has to take the price of the average produce for the last ten years and determine. Again in clause (b) it is said that the money rent payable by the occupancy ryots in the vicinity should also be taken into consideration and so where a decision cannot be arrived at under clause (b) of the section, recourse may be had to other ways. If unfortunately it so happens that the money rent paid by the ryots in adjoining holdings happens to be much lower than what the Collector himself may arrive at under clause (a), the landholder will be placed at a disadvantage in case the Collector happens to fix the rents under clause (b). Again I have also made provision for the exclusion of charitable endowments to demouldment, choultries and other things which are charitable concerns for which grain is required in large quantities and if compensation is allowed therefor and enhanced and the rent reduced thereby, those institutions will be starved. And so I ask for a small amendment and introduce that amendment also.

"In section 43 it is said that the landholder shall not enter the holding of any ryot except for the purposes of the preceding section. In the preceding section, it is said that the landholder can enter the holding of any ryot for the purpose of measuring the holding and that measurement should be only for the object of asking for an enhancement of rent. Again the landholder may have occasion to enter the holding for the purpose of seeing whether the trees in the holding are interfered with or not. There are certain rights and privileges given to the landholder under the provisions of this Act, but in order to effectively exercise those privileges he is not able to enter the land. I have known a few instances where ryots try to render the holding unfit for agricultural purposes and try to destroy trees and would not allow the landholders to enter the holding under this section. I want this section to be amended so as to enable the landholder to enter the holding of any ryot for the purpose of exercising and safeguarding his rights and privileges given under the provisions of this Act and not for any other purpose.

"For unauthorized occupation the period during which a landholder can file a suit is limited to two years. I propose an amendment to the effect that that period may be extended to six years; because in large estates it is not possible to find out any unauthorized occupation within a very short time. And there are certain other amendments which are consequential in their nature and a few more which are introduced to clear the ambiguities in the Act. Whatever is acceptable to the Select Committee after a fair trial and hearing is given to my amendments, I am quite willing to accept. But, your Excellency, I must bring to the notice of your Government that in a matter like this which affects the interests and has already affected the interests of a large part of the landholders in this Presidency, however hastily the Act might have been passed in the beginning,—I do not say that due consideration was not given to them,—the only thing which I would like to submit in your consideration is—that when a large number of amendments—about 200—were introduced at the last session, when the Bill was about to be passed into an Act, it was not referred again to the Select Committee for a due consideration, though such a course was urged and requested by several people though no doubt a full opportunity was given in the open Council for the discussion of those points. And now that the Act has been in operation and has given rise to numerous troubles during these five and a half years, I hope that an amendment of this Act will be

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(*Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Ramakrishna Naidu; Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar.*)
made in such a manner as to set at rest all difficulties and reduce litigation to a minimum and make things clearer hereafter at least. With these words I request your Excellency for leave to introduce my Bill."

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Mahadeva Mohana Sinha Dera seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur V. RAMANATHA NAIDU in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1905, said:—"Your Excellency, the members in general are of opinion that the amendments now prepared by the Government are not calculated to afford much relief to the landholders. There are other great difficulties and difficulties to which they are now subjected. After the Government Order on the memorial submitted in December 1910 by the Landholders' Association the amendments were suggested that the Government would institute an inquiry as promised by them; but from a perusal of the papers furnished to the members we find that witnesses were not examined nor information sought for by any Collector from any quarter that would enlighten him from the landholders' point of view. Further the tenures and rights which the zamindars of the southern districts enjoy are a little different from the tenures and rights which their northern brethren are enjoying. So it became necessary that I, representing the southern group, should bring in my own Bill, even though mine and the Bill which is brought by the Zamindar of Polavaram are more or less the same. For instance, with regard to tank-beds, the largest zamindari, namely, the zamindari of Mamidala and Seringu, say that 'even in the absence of trees, the landholders' income from such tank-beds and their cultivation (in most cases *subagaram*) is not an inconsiderable amount and it would be nothing short of an unwarranted deprivation of the landholders' vested rights, to declare that tank-beds are communal lands'.

"My Bill, which does not contain much of controversial points, deals mainly with the sections which Government proposes to amend. With regard to section 4, this section declares the rights of the landholder to collect rent from all ryot held in the occupation of a ryot, whether it is cultivated or not. This is in accordance with the view held by the judicial tribunals since 1859 (*vide* 4 Madras, page 222; Madras Weekly Notes, Vol. I (1911), page 9, and Vol. II (1911), page 394; Madras Weekly Notes of 1918, page 508). But recently in S.A. No. 1375 of 1912, Madan's Ayyar and Tyabjee, JJ., ruled that no rent is due on lands not actually cultivated, if the custom of the estate permits the exemption. This renders the position of the landholder precarious and makes his income dependent on the ryot cultivating his land. The ryot may leave the land fallow willfully or for want of means or on account of disputes between co-shares or on account of his time and attention being engaged in other occupations and such other reasons. Is it just that the landholder should lose his rent in these cases? If the ryot is unable or unwilling to cultivate the whole holding in his occupation, he has the right to relinquish any portion of it. In these circumstances, in section 4 after the words 'subject to the provision of this Act' the words 'notwithstanding any custom to the contrary' are introduced especially in view of the fact that custom is in so many instances altogether against landholders.

"With these few remarks I beg leave of your Excellency to introduce the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARYAN in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1905, said:—"Your Excellency, I beg leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1905. My attitude in this matter is not one of antagonism. I welcome the Bill introduced by the Hon'ble Sir John Aikineer as the first instalment of useful reform. I thought that the Act required amendment in three or four particulars. The gentlemen, who have obtained leave to introduce Bills, have anticipated me in three points. I only propose to amend section 193 of the Act to enable ryots to join in bringing suits for commutation of rents. They are allowed to join in bringing

Bill to amend the Estates Land Act; the Proprietary Estates' Village-service Act (Amendment) Bill.

(Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar; Sir John Atkinson, Mr. Ramaswami Noyada.)

one suit for the reduction of rent, and the landlord can bring one suit against many ryots for enhancement. What I propose is that the ryots should be enabled to bring one suit for constabulation of rent. This is all that I wish to be done."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raja seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

**THE MADRAS PROPRIETARY ESTATES' VILLAGE-SERVICE ACT
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1914.**

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.C.L., in introducing the Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-service Act and moving that it be read in Council, said:—"My duty, your Excellency, is now to introduce the Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-service Act, 1894. This Bill is of an urgent nature." As Honourable Members are aware, the Government of India by an executive order have directed that the collection of the village service cess in proprietary estates shall cease. The law says that the cess shall be collected. There is then a conflict between the orders of the Government of India and the law. So long as the law remains so it is and this conflict with the orders of the Government of India remains, we cannot carry out the establishment of the village service cess in the estates; nor can we slash the fund from which the estate servants are paid. The reason for the introduction of the Bill are clearly explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I do not think that I need add anything to these. I should like to explain that this Bill is of a comparatively limited nature, because it is urgent and should be brought on and passed at the earliest possible moment. There are three proposals to introduce private Bills in connection with the same Act. I might explain that they deal particularly with the powers of proprietors in regard to the village establishments and that this is a subject which has been under the consideration of the Government. It is a complicated and contentious subject and we intentionally deferred introducing any reference to that subject in the present Bill, because we desired that this Bill which is to be introduced now should be of a non-contentious nature so that it might be passed as soon as possible. There is another reason why the present Bill is as short, compact and non-contentious as possible, namely, that it will be necessary in the near future to introduce amendments into this Act in connection with, if this should take place, the introduction of village panchayats. The question of village panchayats is now under the consideration of the Government; and in the possible contingency that they will be given a start on this Presidency, it will be necessary to amend this Act. We do not, therefore, wish, on the present session, to introduce comprehensive amendments in the whole Act. We have confined our attention to those amendments that are necessary for the abolition of the village service cess and the relief of the proprietors from the collection of quit-rent in their estates. I trust that the Honourable Members who are included in item 5 on the agenda will see fit after that explanation not to press their motions. I may intimate at once that in case they wish to introduce their private Bills, the Government will oppose them. We want to keep the field open in connection with this Bill, because the further amendment of the Act will be taken up by the Government in the near future. I beg leave to move that the Bill be read in Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble DIWAKI BHADUR V. RAMANUJAM, M.A.:—"Your Excellency, although the members feel thankful for the deletion of the sections that refer to village service cess and do not want to clog the introduction of the Bill by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, I am obliged to say, on behalf of the constituency I represent, that the members are very sorry about the inordinate delay by the Government in considering the other provisions of the Act. It was promised by Government when a resolution was moved by Mr. Shrinathram Pillai that the difficulties and the unsatisfactory relations that exist between the village officers and the proprietors would be remedied very soon and now three years have passed and only this Bill is introduced and the rules regulating the conduct of the village officers are not

The Proprietary Estates' Village-service Act (Amendment) Bill; the Hindu Transfers and Bequests Bill.

(*Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu; Sir John Atkinson; Mr. Subagiri Aiyar.*)

affaired. As stated in the memorial submitted by the Tanjore zemindars, there is a good deal of feeling against the conduct of the village officers and I earnestly request that the amendments of the Act relating to those rules may be taken in hand very early."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"That motion having been carried I beg leave to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee for report."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. RUTHERWORTH seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I now beg your Excellency's permission to move that the Select Committee be constituted of the following gentlemen:—

"The Hon'ble Mr. P. H. M. CORBET, the Hon'ble Mr. L. R. BUCKLEY, the Hon'ble Mr. A. RUTHERWORTH, the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. NARASIMHAIAH 'Samma and myself'."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO withdrew his motion for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-service Act, 1894.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU withdrew his motion for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-service Act, 1894.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. HANUMANTH ACHARYA withdrew his motion for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-service Act, 1894.

THE HINDU TRANSFERS AND BEQUESTS BILL, 1913.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SANKARAN ARAYAR, in presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Hindu Transfers and Bequests BILL, 1913, and moving that the Bill and the report be taken into consideration at once, said:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move that the Hindu Transfers and Bequests BILL and the report of the Select Committee on that Bill be taken into consideration at once. It is not necessary for me to say much on the report of the Select Committee seeing that no real changes in the principle of the BILL have been introduced in the Select Committee. I shall, therefore, in a few words point out what changes have really been introduced which do not go to the root of the BILL and which it is none the less necessary for the Council to know.

"In the first place, we have made it a declaratory Act—we have inserted words to make it a declaratory Act. In speaking on the previous occasions on the BILL I have mentioned to the Council that what the BILL aims at is to give legislative sanction to a well-known principle of Hindu law. The Privy Council have held otherwise and my contention was that the Privy Council had not had the text of the *Mithakars* before them in regard to this matter, and consequently they were not in a position to pronounce an opinion upon it. As I said before, the BILL is intended to give effect to a principle of Hindu law which is well recognized in this Presidency. We have thought it necessary to mention that the BILL is declaratory, and not one creating new rights, and words to that effect have been inserted in the preamble to the BILL.

"The second change which has been introduced is in regard to clause 2. In regard to clause 3 the Select Committee have introduced sub-clause (2). In the case of transfers *inter vivos* or wills executed before the date of this Act, the provisions of

*The Hindu Transfers and Bequests Bill.**(Mr. Subagiri Ayyar ; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)*

This Act shall apply to such of the dispositions thereby made as take effect after such date.' The object of that provision is to make the declaratory Act retrospective in operation. That has been laid down by eminent judges; and unless by apt words you make it have retrospective effect, many such bequests will be invalid and they will be called into question and there will be considerable litigation. The object of this provision is to define the limits of the retrospective effect, because, if that section is not there, all cases of transfers and bequests which have been made before the Act will be called into question and that will unsettle a number of settled arrangements. In this connection, your Excellency, I may mention that I am prepared to accept the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaswami Svarna and the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar to the effect that *bona fide* transfers should not be disturbed. I find that the language of these amendments is not as clear as it ought to be and, when we come to the amendment of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Narasimhaswami Svarna, I shall be able to point out in what respects the language should be made clear. Subject to that reservation, the principle of the amendment may be accepted so far as I am concerned. I believe the Government are also agreeable to that.

"Your Excellency, there is one other matter that should be mentioned. In the original Bill the test of residence was regarded as the best test as to what extent the Bill should be given effect to in its operation. We have in the Select Committee considered this matter and decided to have the test of domicile instead of the test of residence to show the extent of the operation of the Bill. As lawyers are aware, the word 'domicile' is one which has given rise to considerable difference of interpretation and I do not think the word 'residence' is at all clear. On the whole having regard to the fact that among the principles of jurisprudence is recognised the principle of domicile, we have thought it right to introduce the test of domicile instead of residence.

"There is one other matter that I should like to mention. In the Bill, as it originally stood, there was a clause to the effect that certain rights in Hindu law shall not be affected by this Bill. After much deliberation we came to the conclusion that such a restriction or saving clause was hardly necessary, because the object of this Bill is to remove an express disability and it would not affect other disabilities to which any person may be subject or from which any person may suffer under the Hindu law.

"Therefore we thought it unnecessary to save the existing rights or disabilities under the Hindu law. For the same reason we did not think it necessary to say that family usage and customs should be exempted, because, as I said just now, there is one disability which is sought to be removed and if there is any other disability created by a law or a custom under which the parties labour, this Bill does not propose to affect it.

"I do not propose to trouble the Council any further. The report of the Select Committee gives the reasons for the changes introduced and for the modifications suggested. For all these reasons I move that the Bill and the report be taken into consideration at once."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

TILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR moved the following amendment of which he had given notice, viz.—"Remove the words 'rights of Hindus to make,' and substitute the words 'validity of the' and after the word 'bequests' add the words 'of Hindus.' In doing so he said :—"As the amendments of which I have given notice in connection with the title, the preamble, and clause 1, relate to one and the same matter, I will say once for all what I have to say in dealing with this amendment. The first amendment is in regard to the title. The second is in regard to the preamble and the third is in regard to clause 1. As all these amendments raise the same

The Hindu Transfers and Bequests Bill.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Narasimhamura Sanku.)

which, the speech which I now make will also govern the other amendments! The title says 'to declare the rights of Hindus to make transfers and bequests in favour of unborn persons.' The Council will remember that, when leave to introduce the Bill in Council was asked for by the Hon'ble Mr. Subbagiri Ayyar, we did not want to go into the question of the merits or otherwise of the decision in the Tagore case so far as it has been applied and followed in this Presidency. In fact the question of deciding whether the Hindu law has been correctly laid down could not be conveniently taken up by the Council just now. To declare the rights of persons governed by Hindu law assumes that it is an existing right. I, therefore, only want to have a declaration made of the validity of the Hindu law to make such transfers and bequests in favour of unborn persons. As might be seen, it is the validity of the transfers and bequests that is sought to be asserted. In fact the question might also be argued, whether by doing so we are not assuming that the Hindu law is not that and, if that is so, whether the operation of the Transfer of Property Act will not effect the position. But my submission is that it would not, if we validate the transfers and bequests in favour of unborn persons by Hindu law. Hindus governed by Hindu law are exempted from having their rights interfered with by the chapters in the Transfer of Property Act. That being so it is the validation of a right, and we confer a right even if it is argued that it does not exist. The act of a party making the transfer or bequest does not want any sanction by the Council or any legislative body. The act is there; the question is whether when the act is done a right is created and it is on that question the courts have held that such rights are not created and we are not deciding the question whether the courts correctly held so or not. Whatever it is, we want by this enactment to give validity to such acts, of course subject to certain restrictions referred to in clauses 3 and 4 of the Bill. Therefore I should think that it will be more appropriate to declare the validity of these acts than to declare the rights of persons to make the transfers. The declaration of a right may well involve a further question whether the right does exist or not and I do not know if it might not be argued that the whole Act could not apply if it is found that the right did not exist. The declaration of the right, therefore, I do not think will completely oust the jurisdiction of the court when it comes to the conclusion that the right does not exist. Consequently the act of the parties would not pass any title in the property concerned. In that view what we actually intend to do is to confer the power in the three places referred to in my amendment. It is validation of an act that is intended and not the declaration of a right. My submission is that it would be really well to give validity to these rights rather than to declare them. With these words, I beg to propose my first amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raja seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Subbagiri Ayyar.—"Your Excellency, I do not think that the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has given sufficient reasons for allowing the language passed by the Select Committee. Hindus have always had the right to make bequests in favour of unborn persons, although courts might have declared owing to various reasons for a time that they have not had such rights; but if the legislature assumes that they had not had such rights, they would see that they would be making a change made in the Hindu law or creating a new law for the benefit of Hindus to provide for the removal of disabilities under which they were labouring hitherto. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar assumes that he does not disagree with the Select Committee in holding that this law does not effect a change. It recognizes that Hindus have always had the right, or at any rate that wills and bequests made by Hindus should be recognized to have been always valid. The Hon'ble Mr. Subbagiri Ayyar in introducing the Bill has never acknowledged that the Hindu law as it stands at the present moment, as it is correctly understood, never conferred any such rights upon Hindus and he never asked the legislature to confer such rights for the first time upon Hindus. It is perfectly competent for the legislature, when there is a difference of opinion among the people affected by the opinion expressed by the law courts, to any extent in the law. The Hon'ble Mr. Subbagiri Ayyar asked the Council to declare what the law in this Presidency must

*The Hindu Transfers and Bequests Bill.**(Mr. Narasimhaswami Sarda; Mr. Sahagiri Aggar; Mr. Sivaswami Aggar.)*

be understood to have all along been. The Council have come to the conclusion that the law has always been this, that the Hindus had the right to make transfers and bequests in favour of unborn persons. I do not think that the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar controverted that position. If the Act be not declaratory, I do not see where clause 2 sub-clause (4) could come in. That clause declares that transfers and bequests made prior to this Act, subject to certain exceptions, will have legal effect; and that section would be out of place. Then there will be a further difficulty. If we do not declare as law what we have been following all this time, we shall have to take into consideration in detail as to how far the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act will have to be modified and adopted by this Council in dealing with the rights of Hindus with regard to the making of bequests and transfers. Section 2, clause (4), of the Transfer of Property Act says:—

"Nothing in the second chapter of this Act shall be deemed to affect any rule of Hindu, Mohammedan, or Buddhist law."

"Unless we say that the right to make bequests and transfers in favour of unborn persons has all along been the rule of Hindu law, we will be making a new rule which will not be a rule of Hindu law but a rule of this legislature and then all the complicated provisions of the Transfer of Property Act will come in. I do not think the Council intend that all the provisions of Chapter II of the Transfer of Property Act should be applied to transfers made by Hindus. If the motion of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rama Ayyangar be adopted and we do not expressly say that Hindus have always had that right, there will be danger that in respect of one set of provisions we shall have to be governed by this Act and in respect of other provisions we shall be governed by the Transfer of Property Act. The complicated provisions of that Act we have not embodied in this Bill. After all these does not seem to be much gained by the language which the Honourable Member seeks to introduce to remove the doubt which has been expressed by the Honourable Member. If you want to go into the question as to whether Hindus have ever had the right and if you should come to the conclusion that they had not had that right, this Act of the legislature may be *ad hoc* and may have no operation. I do not think that doubt has any real force at all. If the legislature should decide that that has always been the law, I do not think it is open to the courts to go behind that legislative declaration and to open the question as to what were the rights of the Hindus at a particular period, when the law says that the rights have always been so. I do not think there is any reason for proposing the modification."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. V. SIVASWAMI AGGAR:—"I cannot ask the Council to accept the amendment of my Honourable friend. On a previous occasion I distinctly stated that this Council should not traverse the soundness of the decision in the *Tyagar case* so far as it applied to Bengal and so far as the Dayabhaga law was concerned. I distinctly stated then that it was a mistake to suppose that the decision under the Dayabhaga law should apply to the law as administered in this Presidency, the law of the Mitakshara. I was at some pains to point out by reading out the text that the Mitakshara expressly empowered bequests in favour of unborn persons. I distinctly stated that the object of this Bill was to declare that the Hindu law, as a matter of fact, authorised gifts in favour of unborn persons and that the decision of the Privy Council which was based on an interpretation of the text of the Dayabhaga ought not to be made applicable to the people in this Presidency. That is the object of the Bill, and if this principle is conceded, then the Bill should be of a declaratory character and therefore this clause 2 is rightly there. As my Hon'ble friend Mr. Narasimhaswami Sarda has rightly pointed out, if you mean say that you are going to make a new law, it would introduce enormous complications as regards the applicability of the Transfer of Property Act. But I believe that this Council will not embark on a speculation which will lead to unnecessary litigation. I therefore suggest that the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's amendment should not be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. V. SIVASWAMI AGGAR:—"For the remarks which have been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaswami Sarda, I think that the amendment is unnecessary."

The Hindu Transfers and Bequests Bill.

(Mr. Bams Aggarwal, Mr. Narasimha Raja; Mr. Narasimha Aggarwal; Mr. Sathajiri Aggarwal.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Only one word I would say in reply. The wording of clause 1 may be considered 'A transfer *inter vivos*, or disposition by will of any property shall not be invalid by reason only that the transferee or legatee is an unborn person.' That is the declaration you make. All that we can say is that it does not become invalid. If the right does not exist and if the law as enunciated by the High Court says that this does not exist, I do not think that the Act will have full effect."

The amendment was put and lost.

The Preamble.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar withdrew the following amendment of which he had given notice:—

"Remove the words 'rights of persons governed by the Hindu law to make' and substitute the words 'validity of' and after the words 'unborn persons' add the words 'by persons governed by the Hindu law'."

Clause 1.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar withdrew the following amendment to clause 1, of which he had given notice:—

"Add the word 'validation' after the word 'bequests'."

Clause 1 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 2.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU moved for the omission of the words "*inter vivos*" in clause 2. In doing so he said:—"The word 'transfer' appears in the title of the Bill and clause 4 without any limitation; but it is limited by the words '*inter vivos*' in clauses 2 and 3 of the Bill. The words '*inter vivos*' mean 'between the living.' The appearance of these words in clauses 2 and 3 and the disappearance of the words in the other portions surely indicates that some distinction is intended to be made between the two, but I do not think that any such distinction is intended. The words '*inter vivos*' are intended to distinguish transfers from bequests, but such a thing is not necessary as these words occur side by side. In clause 3 you find 'transfer *inter vivos* in favour of unborn persons'; if the transferee is an unborn person it leads to an anomaly. 'The transfer *inter vivos* shall not be invalid by reason of the transferee being an unborn person.' Therefore I think that the words '*inter vivos*' are superfluous and may lead to anomalies and ambiguities and therefore may be omitted. I therefore move for the omission of the words '*inter vivos*' in clause 2."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR:—"In regarding this amendment I have to say that these words '*inter vivos*' are unnecessary. They also make clause 2 self-contradictory. In that clause transfers to unborn persons are referred to as transfers '*inter vivos*.' An unborn person is not '*vivos*' and we need not have those words which have no meaning."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. S. SATHAJIRI AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, the last argument of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyangar is very peculiar. When you speak of a transfer '*inter vivos*' in favour of unborn persons, what we mean is that there is a transfer in favour of a living person and an unborn person takes it after the living person. There will be a life estate to one in being and after that it will go to a person who will come into being. If you understand that in that light, there will be no difficulty. First of all there is a transfer *inter vivos* to one living person and ultimately the property is to vest in a person who is to be born. I cannot accept the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raja who has objected to the use of the expression '*inter vivos*.' That is an expression which the Council will find largely used in analogous Acts, the Indian Succession Act and the Transfer of Property Act, and this provision has been taken from these two Acts. I cannot therefore accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and lost.

The Hindu Transfers and Bequests Bill.

[*Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar; Mr. Narasimhaswami Sarma.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SENGAMANI AYTAR:—"I beg to move that 'In sub-clause (2), lines 17 and 18, omit the words 'take effect after such date' and substitute the words 'are intended to come into operation at a time which is subsequent to such date'."

"There was some little discussion as to which would be the better wording. At one time it was thought that the words 'take effect' would be better. It has been pointed out that these words contemplate the legal taking effect and does not effectuate the intention of the parties. After thinking over the matter I have given notice of this amendment, because it is the intention of the parties that is vital and not the actual taking effect."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR seconded the motion.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWAMI SARMA withdrew the first portion of his next amendment which was to omit sub-clause (2) in clause 2."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWAMI SARMA next moved the second part of the amendment, namely, that "after the word 'date' in line 18 the following words be inserted:—

'Provided that nothing contained in this section shall affect bona fide transferees for valuable consideration in whom the right to any property is vested by transfer made before 9th December 1913.'

In doing so he said:—"I do not think that many words are needed to comment this amendment to the acceptance of this Council, especially after the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar in charge of the Bill has said that he is prepared to accept this amendment subject to verbal changes that may be proposed therein. The reason why I have proposed this amendment is that, in cases where the property has vested in the heir-at-law under the law as it has been interpreted hitherto and such heir-at-law happens to make a bona fide transfer for valuable consideration, it would be hard to disturb the bona fide transfers by the operation of an Act which was never contemplated when the transfer was made. I wish to make my position clear by giving an example. A makes a bequest in favour of B who is living and to other unborn persons. As the law was understood, if A died before the Act came into force and B the tenant for life is in possession of the property, the remainder in favour of C, the unborn person, is invalid and void, and therefore the remainder vested in the heir-at-law after A. There will be no great hardship if the rights of such persons are disturbed by a correct understanding of the law as it was declared to be by the legislature by means of this Act. Suppose, under the law as it was understood, the heir-at-law in whom the remainder had vested transferred it for valuable consideration to a bona fide purchaser, then it would be wrong and inequitable to disturb such transfer by a statutory declaration of what is the correct law. That is the reason why I beg to move the amendment and I request that the Council will accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SENGAMANI AYTAR:—"I am prepared to accept this amendment subject to a few verbal alterations. I would ask the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaswami Sarma whether he would accept the following wording, 'has vested prior to the date of the Act' instead of the words, 'is vested by transfer made before 9th December 1913.'"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWAMI SARMA:—"I have no objection. The reason why I have placed 9th December 1913 is that as the date of the Select Committee's report, and I have no objection to adopt the amendment suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Ayyar."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR withdrew the following amendment as it was substantially the same as the one just adopted.

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After sub-clause (2), add the following:—

‘Nothing herein contained shall affect the rights of bona fide transferees for consideration prior to the date of this Act.’

Clause 2 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 3.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—¹ I do not think it is necessary to move any amendment to this clause for the omission of the words ‘*inter vivos*’ as a similar amendment to clause 2 was lost.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 3 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 4 and 5.

Clauses 4 and 5 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Preamble.

The preamble was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHASAYI AYYAR :—² I now beg to move that the Bill be passed into law, and I wish to say only one word to making this motion. I am thankful to your Excellency's Government and to my colleagues for having allowed me this opportunity of introducing a necessary reform in regard to this question of Hindu law. I know that in the years to come you will have to engage yourselves largely in questions of Hindu law and I consider it a great privilege to have been the first instrument to put on the statute-book a law like this and I wish to thank the Government and my Honourable friends for this privilege which has been given to me, and I now move that the Bill be passed into law.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASUBRAM AYYAR seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval.

THE MADRAS MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' REGISTRATION BILL,
1918.

The Council re-assembled at 2-45 P.M. when the discussion of the Madras Medical Registration Bill was taken up.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. M. NAYAR in presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the Registration of Medical Practitioners and moving that the report and the Bill be taken into consideration at once, said :—³ My Lord, I beg leave to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the Registration of Medical Practitioners and move that the report and the Bill be taken into consideration at once. We have arrived at a stage of this Bill when I believe by rules we are precluded from discussing the principles and we should confine ourselves to the details of the Bill. The Bill as it went to the Select Committee has come back considerably changed and modified. I shall deal with the details of the Bill under four different heads. The first portion relates to the constitution of the Council, the second deals with the disciplinary control of the Council over registered practitioners, the third with the Council and examining bodies, and the fourth with the position and the powers of the Local Government in connection with this Bill.

⁴ “With regard to the constitution of the Council—I believe that is the most controversial part of the Bill—a medical friend of mine wrote to me from Calcutta—and he is a member of the Legislative Council there who has subsequently opposed the Medical Practitioners' Registration Bill—he wrote to me to say that if he could only find a satisfactory Medical Council he would have no objection to any measure

*The Medical Registration Bill.**(Dr. Nagar.)*

of medical registration.* I believe, my Lord, that the opposition to the Council is based to a very large extent on a misconception. There is an idea abroad that, if in the Council there happens to be a majority of officials, they would utilise their majority in the Council to oppress and tyrannise over independent practitioners. If such an erroneous idea has got hold of some people in this country, it is no wonder that there is so much opposition to this Bill. But in practical politics it is impossible to constitute a Council in which every different interest that has to be represented shall have a majority. In Bombay as soon as the Bill was begun to be discussed, the independent practitioners straightway asked that they should have a clear majority in the Council. Of course, Government are mainly responsible for the working of these bodies and it is only natural that they should say they should have a majority in the Council. It stands to reason that all the parties who claim and wish to have a majority cannot possibly have it. Somebody must have a majority in the Council. It is only natural that, in the present stage of the existence of public institutions in India—the stage at which we have arrived—the Government should have a majority in order that they may control and safely direct the working of this Council. I will prove to Honourable Members that the fear with regard to the Government exercising the nomination power in such a way as to pack the Council with their own officials in order to oppress non-officials is an erroneous one as proved by the example of the Bombay Government. Precisely the same objection was raised in Bombay when it was proposed that a Council of 13 should be constituted, out of which one should be President nominated by the Government and six others also nominated by Government, thus leaving seven out of a Council of 13. At present the Bombay Council is constituted with the Surgeon-General as President; four elected seats, given to graduates, are filled by independent private practitioners; and out of six seats left open for nomination by Government, four are given to independent private practitioners and only two to Indian Medical Service officers and out of the two seats given to sub-assistant surgeons both are filled by Indian Medical Service officers. That again has been utilized as an argument to prove that subordinate officers in the service of Government are not capable of independently exercising their franchise.

"The election of two Indian Medical Service officers by subordinates of the department did not come about because the superiors earned the inferior to vote for them, but because in Bombay the sub-assistant surgeons are not eligible to sit on the Medical Council and therefore when sub-assistant surgeons were given the franchise they would not vote for independent practitioners, who did their best to exclude sub-assistant surgeons from coming under the operation of the Act. Therefore, when sub-assistant surgeons were excluded, they could not vote for themselves because they were not eligible to sit on the Council and they did not vote for independent practitioners because they considered them to be their enemies and therefore voted for the Indian Medical Service officers. Taking the example of the working of the Bombay Council, say fear as to the Government exercising their power of nomination to pack this Council with officials is absolutely unfounded. In fact, if the Government did exercise their prerogative in that manner they would be rendering the working of the Bill and the institutions created by the Bill practically inoperative. If the Government were anxious to work it in a satisfactory manner they would do everything in their power to take the majority of the medical men along with them and keep them interested in the working of the Medical Council. One of the first things they would do by their nomination power would be to redress any inequalities that may take place in the course of elections. In the Bill, as we have proposed here, we have given a certain number of seats to the graduates of the Madras University. It has been urged that this thing again ought to be split up and that there ought to be a sort of separate representation for graduates who are in Government service and for those who are not in Government service. My Lord, after due consideration, I have come to the conclusion that by providing separate electorates for practically the same class of people, you would only create a split in their interest and that it would be far better to keep them together for elective purposes. The probabilities are that the majority of Government subordinates would vote for

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independent practitioners to represent them on the Council. If some Honourable Members do not believe that such a state of affairs would take place, I would then suggest that for the election by graduates here cumulative vote be given which is a usual procedure for the protection of minorities. I do not propose that that should be introduced into the Bill. If the Government wish to have the option they could introduce rules in such a manner that they can give protection to the minorities, if protection is at all required.

"The next most controversial part of the Bill is the disciplinary control of the Council over registered practitioners. The Council has a right to decline registration for certain reasons and also to remove from the register certain men for certain reasons. It was proposed in the Select Committee that the procedure to be adopted either for rejection of registration or removal from register ought to be in a thoroughly legal form. That, I believe, has been conceded and as a amendment that will be moved by the Honourable the Advocate-General would, I think, be found acceptable to Honourable Members who have amendments on the subject. That is the new clause 23.

"Then, my Lord, there is the question of appeal from a decision of the Medical Council. It has been very strongly urged that an appeal should be to a court of law—the High Court. Following the very same precedent of the British Act the Committee decided that an appeal should be to the Local Government and not to the High Court. There are two reasons why there should be an appeal to the Local Government and not in the High Court. In the British Act all appeals from the decisions of the Medical Council are to the Privy Council and not to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Privy Council does not correspond to the High Court but, if anything at all, it corresponds to the Local Government. Another reason why the appeal should be to the Local Government is that in this country a large number of registered practitioners are, in all probability, Government servants and their removal from the Medical Register would practically entail dismissal from service. If they are Government servants and have to encounter dismissal from service it is only fair that they should have the power of appealing to the Government whom servants they are. For these two reasons we have decided that the appeal should be to the Local Government and not to the High Court. In order to make the meaning perfectly clear a clause has been introduced expressly forbidding any action in a court of law in connection with this Bill.

"There is another very contentious part and that is in relation to the Medical Council and the examining bodies. This proposition too, I believe, is based on a misconception. There is no power given to the Medical Council to deal with a University or any other examining body. The only power that is given in the Bill is for them to watch and if they were convinced that proper standards of medical education are not kept up, to make representations to the Local Government and it would be for the Local Government to make inquiries, and if the Local Government is satisfied, they would take action in the matter. The only power they have is to make representation to the Local Government. I believe that is absolutely essential; because if they are bereft of this power, how are they to exercise the all-important duty of the Medical Council to keep sufficiently high the standard of professional education?

"Then there are the powers of Local Government. A few clauses have been added but none of these are new. They only bring this Act more into line with the British Act. There is a general controlling power which is an adaptation of one section of the British Act. If the Medical Council does not do its duty, the Local Government can compel it to do its duties. Then you have the power of revising the schedule. Because the schedule is put into the Act, it does not mean that it is to be permanent. When evidence is obtained from time to time that other degrees or diplomas are worth recognition, they must be added to the schedule and the power of revising it must be with some body and in this instance it has been vested in the Local Government. Then there is one clause which is perhaps peculiar to India. The Local Government has been empowered to make personal exemption in certain cases. It does not necessarily mean that a degree or a diploma

*The Medical Registration Bill.**(Dr. Rogers; the Advocate-General; Mr. Narayanaswami Srinivas,
Sir John Atkinson.)*

possessed by any individual is recognized—that all those possessing these diplomas are to be taken. But in particular individual cases, if a person is settled down in this country and is doing valuable services, he may be exempted by the Local Government and registered in the register. These are the main details of the provisions in the Bill. Around the preamble, my Lord, there has been a good deal of controversy—I am afraid absolutely useless controversy—because the preamble is not everything. If in the general clauses ample provision is to be found to exclude the operation of the Bill as affecting injuriously the Ayurvedic and unani doctors, I myself do not see any necessity to have a very complicated preamble. On account of the objection on the part of some people who took exception to the preamble, the preamble has been made a very short one and the necessary safeguards and provisions are to be found in the body of the Act. I would, my Lord, move that this Bill be now taken into consideration."

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Clause 1.

Clause 1 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 2.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the words 'Governor in Council' be substituted for the words 'Local Government' wherever they occur in the Bill. The amendment with which I am concerned is purely verbal. I am afraid that in my excessive love of honesty I am perhaps responsible for the use of the term 'Local Government' instead of the term 'Governor in Council,' though, with a delicacy which I cannot but admit, I have not been reproached for making this mistake. What I would ask the Council to do is to insert the words 'Governor in Council' wherever the words 'Local Government' occur in the Bill."

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARAYANASWAMI SRINIVAS:—"I beg to move that in Clause 10 before the word 'come' be inserted the words 'wholly or in part.' The object of my amendment is to enable the Government to introduce the sub-clause of clause 4 altogether at a time or partly at one time and partly at another time. As the clause stands at present the Government would, I think, be obliged to extend the provisions of section 4 wholly on such a date as they may determine. I ask for power for Government to introduce sub-clause (1) for instance, that is, the clause which confers privileges upon registered medical practitioners to grant certificates—that may be granted at one time and the introduction of sub-clause (2) may be postponed for valid reason to a future date or even never. This is merely an enabling provision and I do not think anybody can have any objection to the Local Government being given discretion to introduce these parts of the clause at such time as they may please. I propose the inclusion of the words 'wholly or in part' before the word 'come.' It will be more appropriate if the words appear but it will be merely a verbal amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAJA seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble DE. T. M. MAYAN:—"I beg to oppose this amendment. I do not think there is any necessity for it. If sub-clause 1 is not ready or sub-clause 2 is ready, it can wait till the other is ready. There is no urgency in the matter. But if the Government want it I have no objection. I do not think they want it."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"The Government have no desire that this amendment should be agreed to."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 2 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

*The Medical Registration Bill.**(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar : Dr. Nayar.)**Clause 5.*

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I propose that in sub-clause (3) of clause 3 of the Bill, the word 'exclusively' shall be inserted before the word 'these'."

"As the clause stands at present, it is vague. It may mean—and I learn that it is intended to mean—that the terms 'hospital, etc.' as used in the Bill include all institutions wholly or even partly adopting methods of treatment approved by the Medical Council, which for brevity I shall call allopathic methods. This is directly opposed to the declaration of the Honorable Member of the Bill and others supporting him that the unani and ayurvedic institutions are not to be brought under the Bill. This Bill means that if any ayurvedic institutions should adopt a few of the allopathic remedies, then they may be brought under clause 3 of the Bill, with the result that they are declared ineligible for grants. That would be highly unjust. The only way of preventing such an injustice resulting from the Bill is by confining the operation of the Bill to institutions exclusively adopting allopathic methods. I have therefore come forward with this proposal."

The Hon'ble Rao Sahadur V. K. Rameswaja Acharryar seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"Sub-clause (3) in clause 3 has been specially introduced in order to exclude the ayurvedic and unani hospitals from the operation of this Bill. As it was impossible to define this system, it was intended to say that the hospitals which will come under the operation of this Bill are those in which the methods of treatment followed are those approved by the Medical Council. The Honorable Member now proposes that it should be exclusively the western system of medicine. That would leave a loophole for unqualified men to run hospitals on the western system and yet be eligible for grants. I will give a concrete instance. Supposing there is a hospital under the medical officership of an unqualified and unregistered man, when this Bill comes into operation he cannot get any grant but if he wants to get it all that he has to do is to prescribe a few ayurvedic prescriptions and say, 'I don't exclusively follow the system recognised by you and therefore I don't come under the operation of your Act.' After all it must be left to the Medical Council to decide whether they approve of a line of treatment followed in any hospital and whether it is wholly or in part a western system. And before deciding a question like this, the Government will ask the Medical Council whether they approve of the system followed in a particular hospital. If they say they approve of the system, then it will come under this Bill. If they say 'no' it will not come. It is highly improbable that because a few English drugs are used they will say that it is a system that they approve of. I think every one ought to be decided by the Medical Council. I strongly oppose this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I wish to say a word in reply. The Honorable Member has stated that the clause, as it stands, is very satisfactory because it will be for the Medical Council to say in a particular instance whether the methods carried on in a hospital are those which are approved by them or not. I fancy that nothing so very arbitrary as that was contemplated by the Bill. The principle underlying the Bill is that the Medical Council should go on certain principles and say from time to time what the general methods are which they consider they would adopt. It is not open to them to say that because a man prescribes a particular medicine in a certain hospital that would be approved. I do not think particular remedies will be required in particular cases. They will lay down general methods. If the Medical Council disapproved of certain systems and if some of these methods are adopted in an ayurvedic institution, the member intends that, if the Medical Council should so desire, it should be brought under the purview of clause 4. It would be open to the Medical Council to say that an institution, though mainly ayurvedic or unani, shall not be entitled to a grant. That is certainly not just. Its object may be achieved if he says that methods adopted in a particular institution are generally those. I do not quarrel about the word 'exclusively'. We may have the word 'generally'. If we do not have 'generally' or 'exclusively' in the clause, by the adoption of minute parts of the system of allopathy in an ayurvedic

*The Medical Registration Bill.**(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Dr. Nayar; Mr. Narasimhaswami Sarna.)*

legislation all the penalties of clause 4 will be imposed. I wish to point out that there is absolutely nothing in the objects of the Act which would prevent the supporting of my proposition. It is, I presume, your wish to safeguard against the evil of not unnecessarily diminishing the amount spent on indigenous institutions. It is the object of the Council Act to introduce unnecessary hardship. Here is a loophole left to inflict unnecessary hardship. If the word 'exclusively' is objectionable, I have no objection to the word 'generally.'

The amendment was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—“ I beg to move that at the end of sub-clause (5), clause 3, the following sub-clause (6) shall be added: ‘Medical officer of health means an officer employed under the Government, local boards, or municipalities as an officer of health.’”

“ This proposal is necessitated by the expression ‘Medical officer of health’ being used in clause 4, sub-clause (2) of the Bill. According to that clause we need a registered practitioner should be a ‘Medical officer of health.’ If this term is not defined, we must go by the ordinary meaning of the words as found in standard dictionaries. We would therefore be compelled to say that any medical man who is on the establishment of a sanitarium or other private gentleman to attend to the health of the family would come within the definition as furnished by dictionaries. The Bill however evidently intends to deal not with such officers, but only with those mentioned in my proposed definition. If this definition is omitted it is an additional ground in support of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarna Ayyangar's proposal that the words in clause 4, sub-clause (2) should be deleted which perhaps may be a more satisfactory course. No doubt it is true that no penalty is provided for non-registered practitioners who dare to act as a medical officer of health. All the same when a disability is created by an Act, its exact extent must be stated by the Act. That is why I am introducing this definition.”

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAJI ACHARYAR seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR :—“ I beg to oppose the amendment. I never heard of a medical officer of health except the one employed under the Government, local boards or municipalities. If private bodies wish to employ medical officers, they would not come under the Act. This is intended to cover public bodies. If a sanitarium wishes to employ a medical officer I do not think he will come under it. I do not see why he should be unnecessarily brought under this Act.”

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 3 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 4.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. NARASIMHASWAMI SARMA :—“ The amendment which I suggest is to substitute the words ‘subject to’ for the word ‘notwithstanding’ in line 34 of clause 4. As the clause stands at present it means that even though in future the Legislature may say in a particular enactment that it should be competent for the Government or a public body to allow a certificate required by a particular enactment to be given by a person other than a registered medical practitioner as defined in this Act, it should not be competent for the Legislature in future to make such a provision. Power is supposed to be taken under this Act for the existing Legislature to govern the action of future legislative bodies, to say that Legislature in future shall not have the power to enact that a certificate that they may require for the purposes of any particular Act shall not be granted by any one other than a registered medical practitioner. I do not think it is correct that the Legislative Council, as it is constituted at present, has got such a power or that it is meant to govern future legislation. The words ‘subject to’ would bring out the full force of the meaning which I believe the Select Committee had in view, viz. that if in any enactment which has been passed hitherto or is proposed to be passed hereafter it was stated generally that a medical practitioner shall grant a certificate it shall mean only a registered medical practitioner. But if the Act goes further and says that it shall never be competent to any medical practitioner who is not registered to grant a medical certificate, I do not think it is right to enact such a provision. I therefore

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submit that the amendment that I have moved is absolutely necessary and that it should be agreed to. It simply says that if anything in the *Act* appears in any enactment which has been passed hitherto or which is to be passed hereafter the words 'medical practitioner' shall not be construed to mean registered medical practitioner. It should be perfectly open to the legislature to say for any particular purpose that it is open to anybody to grant a medical certificate and not necessarily those who are registered medical practitioners."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanujachari seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"No chess has been made out for trying the hands of our successors in the Legislative Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I understand that the reason for this amendment which has been proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma is his fear that the provisions will fetter the hands of future legislature. That apprehension is altogether unfounded. Any later legislation which may be introduced with the object of modifying this provision will of course prevail. There is absolutely no room to apprehend that by reason of this provision we shall be down the hands of our successors and prevent them from modifying it in any way they like. It is somewhat surprising that the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma should suppose that this provision could possibly have any such effect. The words 'notwithstanding anything to the contrary' can only refer to enactments in the past. No declaration of any legislature can possibly prevent future legislature bodies from modifying the provisions of earlier enactments. The amendment seems to be altogether unnecessary."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"If the Honourable Members are particular about it I am quite willing to omit the first three lines of this clause."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWAMI SARMA:—"I know perfectly well that it is not competent to fetter the hands of future legislatures and it would not be open to this Council to say that in no future enactment should a contrary provision be made. The enactment standing as it does would refer to past as well as future Acts. The clause, as it stands, will mean any enactment which may be passed hereafter as well as any Acts enacted hitherto. That will be the literal meaning of the words. How the courts will construe the meaning with regard to the power conferred upon the legislature is a different matter. As the words stand they will refer to past Acts as well as to future Acts. Mine is a verbal amendment and therefore I propose that amendment. I am not prepared to accept the amendment suggested by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar because his object is to make the clause much wider than what it is."

The amendment was put and lost.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR withdraws the amendment of which he had given notice in substance the words "unless there is anything expressly" for the words "notwithstanding anything."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I beg to move a verbal amendment that instead of the word 'signed' the word 'given' be inserted in line 38, clause 4."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR seconded the amendment which was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMA MADHAVARAJ:—"Your Excellency, I feel it necessary to move that all the words in clause 4 except sub-clause (2) shall be omitted. I move this amendment more in the interests of the public affected by this piece of legislation than in view of any other interest. This clause says that no certificate granted by any medical officer other than the one registered under this Act which is only optional or by any medical practitioners outside the provisions of this Act shall be valid. I wish to know if public interests will not be greatly affected by such a provision. To begin with, I wish to ask if there is a sufficiently large number of medical practitioners who are expected to be provided under the provisions of this Bill to satisfy the needs of a province with 42 millions of people in the Presidency. There is the wording—I do not miss the point there—'required by law.' There

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(*Mr. Chidambaram Mudaliyar, the President; Dr. Nayar; Mr. Narayana Ayyar.*)

may be a few enactments which may expressly require, but even those enactments have to be guarded against and the interests of the people have to be safeguarded. I do not suppose it was apparently intended, but it is also casting a slur on other systems of medicine which I do not believe really deserve that slur. People have—a very large majority—great faith in the other systems of medicine. We do find people—a large majority of people—with that faith and as such when they have no recourse to medical men who happen to be registered under this Act, they may have recourse to other medical men and get certificates from them. It does not matter what value the certificate commands. What I wish to say is that the present state of things should not be disturbed. Whatever exists at present should not be disturbed. It is in that view I have proposed this amendment. I would urge upon the special consideration of this Council that my amendment is not one which, as previous amendments have been found to have been, affects only those who are directly affected by the Bill itself. It affects very much the public convenience and public interest. I hope the Council will give its careful consideration to the amendment and see its way to accept what I have proposed, which is that all the words except sub-clause (2) shall be omitted.¹⁷

The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar seconded the amendment.

His Excellency the PARAGHAT:—"I am not quite sure what is the Honourable Member's amendment. Does he mean the omission of sub-clause (1)?"¹⁸

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM MUDALIYAR:—"Sub-clause (1) as well as the words 'notwithstanding, etc.'"¹⁹

His Excellency the PARAGHAT:—"You do not want the proviso?"²⁰

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM MUDALIYAR:—"I want all the words to be omitted except sub-clause (2)."²¹

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I oppose this amendment. If the clause meant that it is a court of law a clerk who wants to escape from attendance will not get a certificate from any other than registered medical practitioner I was understood the amendment. As a matter of fact the only enactments which require a medical certificate are the Criminal Procedure Code, the Indian Lunacy Act, the Indian Labour Emigration Act, the Lepers Act and the Indian Factories Act. Medical men are also asked to certify in connection with age in the case of boys sent to the Reformatory school. I don't think there is any hardship in these cases in insisting upon certificates being given exclusively by medical men. It would be a farce in any legal enactment to say that certificates may be produced from unqualified men. An unqualified man is a man who cannot say what his credentials are. Unless there is some legal evidence that a man is a medical man there is no meaning in a legal enactment asking for a certificate. It is essentially an important part of the Act and I would strongly oppose the amendment."²²

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—"The proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaram Mudaliyar comes to this, viz., that the privilege of granting certificates required by law to be given by medical practitioners should not be confined to those who are registered practitioners. In opposition to this the Honourable Member said that it must be so confined for two reasons. He says first that there are enactments under which certificates ought to be given by medical practitioners under the law. He says in all these cases it is absolutely essential that it is only registered medical practitioners who should give certificates. The second reason he advanced was that those who were not registered were not qualified, and he asks what is the good of asking persons who cannot point out their qualifications to give such certificates. The words 'qualified' and 'unqualified' have been removed from this Act, though they were formerly in the preamble. It was originally declared to have been enacted 'to enable persons to distinguish the qualified from the unqualified'. I believe the error intended to be removed by the omission of these words is still continued and I would say once for all that the error should be swept aside. There is absolutely no warrant for the statement from the Honourable Member that those who are not registered are inferior to those who are registered. It has been stated distinctly that no intention exists in the mind of the Member to cast a slur on ayurvedic and unani systems, and from

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(*Mr. Saranatha Ayyar; Mr. Chidambaramatha Maadigar; Sir John Arlison.*)

the same month come the words that other persons must be considered inferior or un-qualified. In the interests of consistency as well as of justice it is better to bear in mind that those who are not registered may be persons far superior in qualifications to those who are registered. I do not say it will be so. But I say it is possible. If we remember this fact, where is the necessity or justice for saying that no person who is not registered should be allowed to grant certificates? The cases he mentions are only a few. The preamble says that whenever medical practitioners are spoken of it should be read as registered medical practitioners. There is no particular relief in the idea that at present there are only half-a-dozen Acts regarding the granting of certificates. If there is strong necessity for such a provision one can understand the roundabout method. In the present state of things I do not understand the necessity for this provision. I shall only, in conclusion, point out that there is absolutely no question of superiority or inferiority and there is no justification for excluding certain people. The only reason given is that the sole monopoly of granting certificates is an inducement to some practitioners having qualification to get themselves tied down to medical registration and subject themselves to criticism of the Medical Council who declare these to be qualified. I do not think that temptations of that sort are at all wanted. I believe temptations that are required are substantial sums of money, involved in sub-clause (2). It is a needless insult to the Indian public and it is a needless hampering of the work of unani and ayurvedic doctors. Even if sub-clause (1) is deleted medical registration will get along quite as well as with it. In these circumstances the Council may well consider whether it may not be just and proper to delete everything except sub-clause (2)."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MAADIGAR :—"The Honourable Member thought that because only half-a-dozen Acts provided for certificates being granted as a matter of compulsion this may not work hardship. I am glad that he has to that extent conceded that these provisions are certain to cause hardship. Then why should you extend them? When it is not the intention of this Act to cause inconvenience to the public in any way why should there be such a provision? I hope this amendment will be carefully considered by the Council and accepted."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ARLISON :—"I think there is some misunderstanding as to the scope of sub-clause (1) of clause 4. The clause refers to different classes of people, viz., medical practitioners and medical officers. I take it the Council will admit that a medical officer must mean an officer of Government or of a local body. The only question is as regards what is included in the term 'medical practitioner.' I speak subject to correction. I have looked through the indexes of Indian enactments and I find the term 'medical practitioner' does not occur in any Indian enactment whatever except in the Bombay Medical Registration Act and in the Larceny Act. Under the last-named Act a medical practitioner means 'a holder of a qualification to practice medicine and surgery who can be registered in the United Kingdom or accordance with the law for the time being in force for the registration of medical practitioners, and includes any person declared by general or special order of the Local Government to be a medical practitioner for the purposes of this Act.' Under the Larceny Act a medical practitioner must possess a qualification registrable in the United Kingdom or he must be a person who is declared by the Local Government by general or special order to be a medical practitioner. If he holds a qualification registrable in Great Britain nobody would ask whether he intends to practice the unani or ayurvedic system. If the Local Government has by general or special order included certain practitioners in the list of medical practitioners for the purpose of the Larceny Act it may be presumed that the Local Government are satisfied that they are qualified to perform the duties entrusted to them. I think no one will be affected by the expression 'medical practitioner' except those who are either possessed of a registrable qualification or those that have been declared by the Local Government to be medical practitioners. As regards 'medical officer' these words apply to officers of Government—either of the Local Government or a local authority. It is quite a misapprehension to imagine that this clause will in any way affect the interests of those who practice and are qualified as practitioners of unani and ayurvedic medicine."

The amendment was put and lost.

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(*Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President;
Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Dr. Nagar.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ I beg to withdraw the amendment to delete the words ‘ or as medical officer of health ’ in sub-clause (2). I was talking to the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson yesterday. I proposed the amendment in view of the fact that there might not be sufficient medical officers available. But after the matter was taken up it was explained that enough officers were available. In that view I would not press the amendment.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—“ If your Excellency will permit me I would move the amendment which Mr. Rama Ayyangar wishes to withdraw.”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—“ Certainly.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—“ The amendment is that the words ‘ or as medical officer of health ’ should be deleted in sub-clause (2). The reason I now urge is the fact that this Council has already considered it unnecessary to define the term. We must therefore go by the dictionary meaning of the terms. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson said that ‘ medical officer ’ must be understood as an officer employed by a municipality or a local board or the Local Government. That is perhaps what was in the minds of the framers of the Bill. They are not accepting it now. When it goes to a court, it should be considered what would be the interpretation of the terms by referring to the dictionary. What is the meaning of ‘ medical ’ and what is meant by ‘ officer ’? In this way one comes to the conclusion that a doctor who is on my establishment and who looks after my children must be considered to be my officer of health, and he must be considered to be my medical officer of health. We are now asked to enact a provision in this Act that except registered medical practitioners no one shall be a medical officer of health. I may point out that there is a greater reason for taking this construction, because the other terms, viz., hospital, asylum, dispensary, lying-in-hospital, have been defined in the Act. And this is the only phrase that is not defined. We have therefore to go by the ordinary meaning of the term. Taking it by the ordinary meaning it means that no outsider, notwithstanding anything that the Mover may say, could employ a medical officer of health unless he is registered under the Act. The courts will not take the Honorable Mover's statement as the standard to interpret the term. The Act must define it and, if not, we must go by the dictionary meaning. Therefore, it is quite clear that as the clause stands it must work out all right. There is no penalty provided for a man who has got the hardihood in the teeth of such a clause to presume to be a medical officer of health. When we are enacting an Act, we must enact what is obviously sound. I submit to the Council that the best thing we can do under the circumstances, having rejected my definition of the term, is to reject these words.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I second the amendment for different reasons. I hope that the Honorable Mover and the Government will be satisfied that the words ‘ medical officer of health ’ are entirely superfluous. The Honorable Mover explained that a medical officer can only mean an officer employed in a public institution. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson was pleased to define the term as one employed by a local authority or a Local Government. If that is the definition that has to be given to these terms, your Lordship will find that in the present portion, in sub-clause (2), the words ‘ medical officer ’ were actually used. The words ‘ hospital, etc., ’ were defined in section 3, sub-clause (5) and the words ‘ other medical officer ’ would certainly include medical officer of health. The use of the words ‘ other medical officer ’ indicates that an officer of health can come within the purview of the clause. I fail to understand why the words ‘ medical officer of health ’ are again put into this clause.”

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAGAR :—“ I beg to oppose this amendment. I have not been able to follow very much of the arguments of the mover or the seconder. I confess my inability to follow their arguments. I think it best that the words ‘ medical officer of health ’ should stand part of the clause. A medical officer of health has important duties to perform and it is necessary that such officers should be qualified medical practitioners. That is why those words have been added to this clause. It is important that they should stand part of this clause.”

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The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—"The Honourable Member has not yet enabled me to understand what exactly is a medical officer of health. I have been striving hard to find out what his authority is for saying that a medical officer of health is one employed by a Local Government, a municipality or a local board. I do not know where we have to discover that this is the intention which the legislature has. I have tried to enable this Council to put forward something definite, so as to enable a court to find out what is the meaning. The Council does not want to enable the court to interpret the term. It would be wrong to pass such a provision as this in a disabling section."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 4 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 5.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I think it would be convenient if I move the whole amendment because all the different proposals hang together."

His Excellency the President:—"It depends on the fate of the first whether you move the rest. You may explain the scheme and say what amendments you propose to submit to the Council. You can only now move the first of your amendments."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Then I may speak on the whole. I think it is best that clause 5 (1) should be read as I propose to amend it in order to bring to the Council the full knowledge of what I intend. If I am allowed I will read it as it would be if amended according to my suggestion."

"5. (1) A Medical Council shall be established for the Presidency of Madras and shall consist of fifteen members including a president and a vice-president to be appointed in the following manner:—

- "(a) The president and five members nominated by the Local Government;
- "(b) one member elected by the medical faculty of the Senate of the University of Madras;
- "(c) one member elected by the registered practitioners who are registered under the British Medical Act;
- "(d) four members elected by the registered practitioners who are graduates in medicine of the University of Madras: provided that two at least of these are not employed in the service of Government, a local board or a municipal council;
- "(e) three members elected by all other registered practitioners: provided that one at least of these three is not employed in the service of Government, a local board or a municipal council."

"The principal features of this amendment are these. In the first place I remove the Government majority for which the Honourable Member of the Bill pleaded at the outset of his remarks. Then this amendment seeks to give a certain amount of unimpaired representation to private practitioners and in the third place it allows an equal voting. I will refer to each one of these features briefly."

"With regard to the Government majority, I find in a later clause of the Bill the Government propose to have a power of appeal to themselves and finally they propose also to have the power of superseding the Medical Council itself. It does not appear to me that, having at higher stages such a preponderant vote, the Government should at the same time have in the initial stages the power of determining all the acts of the Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Nayar in asking for leave of this Council to move his Bill recommended as one of the principal merits of his Bill that it would differ from the Bombay Bill in that the Government majority would be abolished. That was one of the statements upon which he induced the Council to give leave for the introduction of the Medical Registration Bill. That feature now disappears and I wonder how the Hon'ble Mr. Nayar proposes to sustain his departure from his original intention. He spoke as though anybody would argue that officials who would sit on the Council as a majority would oppress private practitioners. It is certainly not necessary to argue that officials would oppress non-officials. I do not, at all events, have my doubts on that suggestion. There is a point of view of non-officials which has also got to be represented. According to his scheme it is quite possible—I want the Council to know that—that there would not be a single private practitioner

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coming to the Medical Council. In every one of the electorates I think a considerable majority would be official practitioners. It is quite possible therefore that no private practitioners would enter the Medical Council. It is, therefore, necessary to secure for their point of view a certain minimum representation. I seek to do nothing more than that. After all only those private people will get in according to my scheme. Then he spoke as though we wanted for the private practitioners a majority. We don't want for them a majority. We know they are not a majority. Official practitioners are a very large majority and it is not desired at all to give private practitioners a majority. My scheme was a moderate one and it is not to give them a separate electorate. They come in everywhere and they do not form by themselves a separate electorate. That was one of the Hon'ble Mr. Nayar's criticisms. It may be asked, "How is this to be secured?" You want four members to be chosen by an electorate and you make a proviso that two of those should belong to a certain class. That kind of provision is not at all new. The Council may be aware that in the election of the syndicate of the University of Madras there is a minimum representation prescribed for professors and the Government of Madras has the power of determining when a particular vacancy arises which particular class of men is to be elected to that vacancy. Whenever therefore a vacancy arises, it shall be open to the Government to declare that this vacancy shall be filled by a private medical practitioner. It may be asked that supposing that non-official practitioners boycotted the Medical Registration Bill and there were only five or six people getting registered, then they would get a representation of three which would give them an undue importance and weight in the deliberations of the Council. This is a fanciful apprehension, in my view. There are several provisions in the Medical Registration Bill which can more or less compel private practitioners to come within it. First of all there is the ban put upon unregistered practitioners, viz., they can never enter public service, they cannot give certificates required by law and then they will have to sit and serve on a jury whenever required; and in other ways there are disqualifications and disabilities placed upon unregistered practitioners which will drive private practitioners to come under the Medical Registration Act. It is therefore necessary to provide a suitable representation for them. Another thing—this will be my last remark—is that in my scheme no member will get a double vote. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has an amendment which is liable to this objection, viz., that in constituting a separate electorate for private practitioners he does not exclude them from other electorates but puts them in there also and they will have sometimes two or three votes. My scheme does not provide for plural voting. I must make one qualification. A man may find a place under (b) being a member of the medical faculty of the University. He may also come under (c) that is, under the British Medical Act. That is an anomaly that cannot be avoided. Omitting that, there is no plural voting in my scheme. I therefore with confidence recommend this amendment to the Council.¹⁰

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KANAKA Pillai seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Dr. Y. M. NAYAR:—"I beg to oppose the amendment. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri asked how I reconciled the change in the constitution of the Council with the original proposal. What has really happened is that the two seats which I had thrown open for election in the original proposal—one by the Professors of the Medical College and the other by the Military Assistant Surgeons—have been abolished and added to Government nominations. Whether Mr. Srinivasa Sastri really holds that Professors of the Medical College and Military Assistant Surgeons would not be Government servants or whether the Government nomination would be in any way more official than the election by the Professors of the Medical College and the Military Assistant Surgeons, I do not know. In the Council constituted as I originally proposed there would be official majority, meaning that the Government nominated officials; and as constituted now there will be a Government majority. How it really differs I really do not know, except that the magic word 'election' was there. If that is all that is required, even though it is absolutely certain that Government servants can get in, Government servants can get in from the Medical College or from the Military Assistant Surgeons—if the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri is quite satisfied that Government servants should come in by election it does not

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matter. The Council is a larger one than the Bombay Council. Dr. Narasimha Rao, in opposing the Medical Registration Bill introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council, said "I object to the number being so small. If you had given a Council like that proposed in Madras I will accept it." It shows that an enlarged number is an advantage. My Council differs from the Bombay Council in that it is larger and more representative of the various interests. As to differentiation of the interests between non-official medical men and official medical men, I do not think that it is an advisable or justifiable step. The interests of the assistant surgeons and ordinary private practitioners of this Presidency are practically the same so far as the Medical Council is concerned, and it is only their professional interests that have to be considered. From the professional point of view, their interests do not vary. I do not see how an artificial representation should be created for private practitioners. But after all in this Presidency private practitioners are a very small body. It may have been justified in Bombay where you have a large body of independent medical practitioners. If you take statistics of independent practitioners you will find that the number is an exceedingly small one. I do not want to create injustice by having a representation of these practitioners although I myself belong to that class."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I wish to make a few remarks on this amendment. The principle underlying this amendment is the question of the representation on the Medical Council of independent medical practitioners. Whether the principle is correct or incorrect is the problem that has now to be solved. I brand very carefully the remarks of the Honourable Member of this Bill both in the beginning and also when he chose to oppose this amendment. I have not yet been able to find any reasons for suggesting that there is no need for special representation of independent medical practitioners on the Council. If he had placed figures before the Council to show that it is impossible for two or three independent medical practitioners to secure a place on the Council, that would have been a satisfactory answer. If, on the other hand, he had been in a position to place before the Council materials for showing that there are not competent men among them to get into the Council, that would have been an argument in favour of his position. I take it that the number of independent medical practitioners, however small, is sufficiently large to enable proper persons being elected to the Council; and I am also sure that there are persons who by their ability, honesty and integrity have won a name and reputation which would really make them useful members of the Medical Council. In so far as these two propositions cannot be disputed, I contend that there ought to be a separate representation of these men on the Council instead of leaving it to mere chance. The Honourable Member suggested that the Government may nominate independent practitioners and that in the process of election independent men may be elected. Why should not that privilege be made certain and why should we not lay down that independent medical practitioners should have a special place allotted to them and have their number fixed. For these reasons I support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I wish to support this amendment, and in doing so I wish to make one or two suggestions. The example of Bombay has been very freely cited. Comparing the Bombay Act with the Madras Bill I am not satisfied that Madras has any advantage. Bombay is not Madras. In Bombay you have no such clause as clause 18. That clause is a special clause in the Madras Bill. What is the good of citing what Bombay has done? Official Members there in the Bombay Legislative Council have power to vote just as they like, which is not given to such Members here. Bombay and Madras are far apart. It was mentioned by the Honourable Member even at the outset that a certain number of nominations are to be made and that they need not be officials and that it is quite possible that independent medical practitioners may be nominated. We do not want to depend upon a bare possibility. We should have more than a bare chance of having independent medical practitioners on the Council. It is rather annoying to hear that the magno voce election should not express our hearts. I don't believe that in the twentieth century any person, like myself who is sent here by an election, should wail at the principle of election. The principle of election has got some merit though we are not to ride one hobby to death. It is fair and proper that this Council should

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see that some chance should be given by means of election to private medical practitioners to get into the Medical Council. The Honourable Member said that there is an advantage in Madras which the Calcutta Bill had not. Whatever may be the merits of the individual opinion of the Calcutta member I believe that fifteen is more or less on paper. I do not suppose that a bench of fifteen judges will sit to inquire into the conduct of medical practitioners. By framing rules which will enable committees to sit it may be reduced to a much smaller number. In such an event I do not see any difference between our fifteen and Bombay's smaller number. The Honourable Member at the outset has stated that the Government should have a majority appointed so that they may have the full control of all that is done in the Medical Council. We have however a drastic provision in clause 21 that anything done by this Council is capable of being upset by Government—a provision that antebellum Russia might envy; and if you have a Government majority in that Council, it will be still worse. I beg to support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA APPANAR:—"I think in objecting to this amendment the Honourable Member has not done what ordinarily would be expected. The whole revision was suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasan Sastri; and if any portion of it will be accepted by the Honourable Member he would have done what was naturally expected. But it was a wholesale opposition that we met with. Without attributing any meaning to the suggestion that the Government majority ought not to be objected to it is not proper for us to assume that the Government majority will act to the detriment of registered or unregistered practitioners. Whatever that may be, we have to take the whole thing as constituted properly and the Council doing its duty to the best advantage of the public. We must take that for granted in these matters. However, we have to look into the question of the representation of unofficial practitioners, practitioners who are not within the pale of the Government service. It need not necessarily be that if we ask for representation for them also it is because we suspect that the duties cannot be properly discharged by the other members. Representation is very often wanted for placing the views of one section before a body of persons constituting a tribunal and representation in an inquiry that is referred to may be supposed to be confined to specific circumstances. I am sure the Honourable Member will agree with all of us that it is better than that as a Council that inquires into the conduct of any particular practitioners there are persons who can represent the other side of the question also. I think the Honourable Member would in fairness say that it would be for the Government to nominate a few non-official practitioners or that there should be a limitation to the number of such people coming in. Nothing of the remarks of that kind came out from the Honourable Member. I think this general condemnation of the policy suggesting a proper constitution for the Council by non-official members here is certainly not quite in place. The point for this Council is stated to us to see that the Council is so constituted that there will be every side properly represented, and it is to the interest of every one of us to see that it is done. It is all well and good for the Honourable Member in Madras surrounded by every favourable circumstance to be sure of the rights of non-official practitioners being properly recognised. But in a *mufassal* station very often it happens that one commanding officer the whole practice in a village or a town is not in the good graces of officials and a report against an officer is often recognised as more valid by a superior. I have known of cases where hundreds of people of a particular town have sent representations to Government that a particular officer ought not to be transferred from there because he has been in fact doing immense service to the people. Owing to exigencies of public service such representations have not been heeded. Those who have been closely following these matters know quite well that the usual reason for such transfers happens to be the extreme popularity gained by subordinate officials practising in *mufassal* places. I can mention names and I know cases in which things have come up like that. I think that in a Council like this constituted in Madras there ought to be proper representation of every interest, even the interest of the *mufassal*. I would certainly think that this Council would be wanting in its duty if it does not see that every side is properly represented. I will not even limit it with the statement that there should be three non-official representatives. I will go further and say that there should be also *mufassal* non-official representatives.

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I think that is a point upon which the Council would be entitled to have a proper answer from the Honourable Member of the Bill. It need not at all be attributed to any suspicion in the minds of non-officials. We are here constituting a body which is supposed to sit in judgment over the practitioners in this Presidency when they are registered, whether they be officials or non-officials. Very often a non-official body will in the present state of medical advancement of this land have to stand condemned by an official body. It may be that there are conflicting interests. It may be that the whole matter will have to be heard calmly by the Council. It is only proper that there should be representatives who will place both sides of the question to responsible officers. We need not take it that the other members of the Council who, I am sure, will be prepared to consider the grievances placed before them will not do so. When you have not got one representing them on the bench itself, you will certainly not find that respect for the words of recommendation that would be considered if there was one there. His personal movement with the other members of the Council and the regard he is able to command by his previous conduct and the other circumstances will stand in good stead in judging in the course of inquiries that may be started. I say it will be very proper to accept, without attributing any motives, the constitution that is sought for in the amendment. It will be very proper to constitute the Council in such a way as to give representation to non-official medical practitioners, so that this will be a great advantage when a crisis arises. With these words I support the amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHAMURA SARMA:—"The amendment that has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasan Sastri is a very important amendment affecting the constitution of the Medical Council and is substantially the same as the one of which I have given notice except that it makes provision for the representation of at least a few non-official medical practitioners on the Medical Council. I propose to make a few remarks because I do not wish to move my amendment if this should fail. The Hon'ble Dr. Nagar says in substance that a vast majority of the practitioners in this Presidency are officials; that the interests of officials as well as of non-officials are substantially the same for the purpose of the Medical Council; that therefore no special care need be taken as to the composition of the Council, because the interests affected are the same and whatever may be the constitution on paper a Government majority or an official majority is sure to be secured, because it stands to reason that the vast majority of the voters being officials it should be expected that they would stand by one another and would return a large majority of officials to the Council. Taking these facts as settled, we say, why fight for a Government nominal majority on paper? Be a little more democratic, following the example of Lord Morley; whether you wish it or not, you are sure to have a Government majority; the vast majority of your servants are sure to be on the Council and consequently it would be unnecessary to secure in the constitution an official majority because an official majority will be secured anyhow. So we say that instead of the Government nominating seven persons it would be perfectly safe for them to take power to nominate only five. If you reduce the number by two there is no danger as I have already pointed out of official interests or the Government views not being properly represented on the Medical Council. Therefore I hope the members of this Council will see the propriety of the amendment suggested so far as that point goes.

"Then the second question is as to whether we sitting in this Council should not make a statutory provision for the representation of an acknowledgedly small minority on the Medical Council. As clause 1 proposed by the Select Committee stands, taking human nature as it is and taking also the fact that a vast majority of voters are officials and there would be in every group officials, it might so chance that no non-official might be elected; and unless the Government come to their rescue and make a few nominations, there would be no non-officials on the Council. Certainly a person who gets into the Council as a nominee of Government may be a man who may defend the interests of non-officials, but he cannot surely lay the same claim to the confidence of private practitioners as the one elected by that body. We impose certain disabilities upon medical practitioners who do not register themselves and we say that they shall not be competent to grant certificates. And we practically by our policy compel every non-official medical practitioner to register himself under this

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Act. While compelling him to register himself under this Act we do not safeguard his representation on the Council. Taking the argument of the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar that the interests of the officials and non-officials are substantially the same, what harm will there be if the non-official medical practitioners were to have three members as representatives on the Council? It may be, as suggested by Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, that for a time the number of non-official medical practitioners on the rolls of the Medical Council may not be sufficiently large to justify three members representing them on the Council. Taking it that their interests are substantially the same as those of officials in the Council, there can be no real hardship, and there will be no real depriving of the privileges which the officials will be justly entitled to. Therefore I think that two at least out of the four graduates—M.B.C.M.'s and L.M.S.'s—should be non-officials and one at least of the other practitioners should be a non-official. This is a wise provision and there seems to be no insuperable argument whatsoever advanced against the particular provision for the representation of minorities on the Council. That is substance in the amendment. And I hope the question will not be viewed as an official question or a non-official question. This is a private Bill and everybody can vote as he pleases; and the argument which has been advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri should appeal to the members of the Council, who I hope will approve of this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri:—"The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar spoke as though this amendment for the first time would create diversity of interest between private and official practitioners. That is by no means the case. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar must be aware that there is already a feeling prevalent among private practitioners that they have occasionally come into undesirable conflict with official practitioners and that their interests are recognized every now and then to be distinct. I think it is not correct to say that for the first time either I or my amendment creates this diversity where it does not exist. I think he will recognize that he is over-weighting his own Bill by refusing to make provision for this very desirable class of persons. I dare say he desires to bring them under the register; but if he will keep his register packed by officials or liable to be packed by officials he will do nothing to secure these private practitioners. I would therefore make an appeal to him to reduce the weight of his Bill by making it somewhat attractive to those whom he desires so much to benefit. The Medical Council will find its work difficult in the best circumstances. Let him not make it much more difficult by depriving it of its only title to the confidence of the public and let him see that it is fairly representative of all the classes whom he desires to benefit."

The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General rose to address the Council.

His Excellency the President:—"The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General ought to have spoken before the Honourable member replied. The Council will, however, doubtless be glad to hear what he has to say."

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. R. Bannerman:—"Your Excellency, I rise to support what the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar has said. This proposed Medical Council is really a non-official body. It has nothing whatever to do with the Government. It is established to look after the interests of the medical practitioners whether they are Government medical practitioners or private practitioners. As a matter of fact, at present there are a majority of Government servants in the medical profession in the Presidency. But there is no reason why they should not be left to look after their own medical interests and also the interests of medical people who are not Government servants. The proposer of this amendment has, I think, said that is certain circumstances there may be no private medical practitioner at all in the Council. This would only occur if private medical men had not the sense to combine among themselves to vote for a common representative, who could really be a medical man not in Government service. For that they would have themselves to thank. I do not see any reason why any one should object to Government servants being in a majority on the Medical Council. The interests of private persons will be just as well looked after by Government servants as by people elected by themselves. Certainly in course of time Government servants will come to be in a minority and this matter which appears in the opinion the Honourable Member to be an

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injustice will right itself. There is another thing which I should like to say. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar said that *unfused* practitioners were sometimes moved from their stations because they were popular. I do not see what this has to do with the clause in question and I emphatically deny that any such cases have occurred. The only circumstances in which a popular medical practitioner in the *unfused* would come under the purview of the Medical Council would be when he misbehaves himself medically, not because he is popular. I therefore resent the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar."

The amendment that in line 17 after the word "president" be inserted the words "and five members" was put and lost.

His Excellency the President:—"Does the Honourable Member move the second amendment?"

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"No."

The other amendments to clause 5 (1) in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri were withdrawn, with the permission of His Excellency the President.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I beg to move the next amendment which is as follows:—

"After sub-clause (c), the following is to be added as sub-clause (d) — "Two members elected by registered practitioners not in the service of the Government."

"In view of the discussion which has just taken place on the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri I shall try to point out the essential difference between the present amendment and the amendment which has been just rejected."

His Excellency the President:—"If you will allow me to say so the amendment which has been rejected is in line 17. Therefore it does not necessarily affect your amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"The amendment which has been rejected dealt with the representation of independent medical practitioners on the Council. The present amendment also deals with that question, though in a different manner. I shall try to point out how this amendment differs from the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri which has been rejected. This suggests that registered practitioners who are not in the service of Government but are independent medical practitioners ought to be given the right to elect two members to the Council. It does not necessarily state that the persons elected should be officials or non-officials. It only tries to give them a separate electorate, leaving it to their good sense, discretion and judgment to elect to the Council whomsoever they please. One argument advanced against the previous amendment by the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Bannerman would disappear so far as this amendment is concerned. One of his observations was that independent medical practitioners have a right to vote for and elect a representative of theirs to the Council, and if they don't elect men of their own profession, it is their fault. So long as it is a mixed body and so long as it is composed of persons employed by Government and others, there is a danger of the independent practitioners not succeeding in getting themselves elected. It is for the purpose of avoiding that danger that the amendment suggests that registered practitioners should have a separate electorate and should be given the right to elect two members. The former amendment suggested that these should be non-official members. This amendment suggests that independent practitioners should be given the right to elect two members and that is the substantial difference between the two amendments. This is certainly more moderate than the previous one, and I hope the Council will soote way to accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I beg to second the amendment. The argument that I advanced in connection with the proposition moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri will apply to this correctly; and I think it will only be proper if the Honourable Member will find his way to provide for two seats for private practitioners. I must also mention that what I said about the difficulty in the *unfused* had not been properly understood. What I said was in the *unfused*, where there is a difference between officials, very often that is taken hold of for transfers also. That was the statement I made. That has nothing to do with the

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dory that has to be exercised under this Act. I only said that under such circumstances proper representation will have to be secured on the Medical Council for such purposes and it is but proper that there should be representation of such practitioners."

The amendment was put and lost.

The other amendments to clause 5 (1) of which notice had been given by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Narasimhaswami Sarma and the Hon'ble Mr. K. Ramaswami Ayyangar were withdrawn, with the permission of His Excellency the President.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYA:—"I beg to move that in sub-clause (2) the words 'in the prescribed manner' be omitted. The Government are going to frame rules providing for the election of a Vice-President. When these rules are made, they must be followed. It is unnecessary to say 'in the prescribed manner'. I hope this amendment will not shake the fate of its predecessors. It is a verbal amendment and may be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri seconded the amendment.

His Excellency the Governor:—"It is a question of drafting. I shall however take the course of the Council on the amendment."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 5 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 6.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWAMI SARMA:—"I beg to move the following amendment:—

'In lines 44 and 45 omit the words "who are qualified to be registered under the Act" and substitute for them the words "who come within the provisions of clauses (a) and (b) of section 13."'

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"May I say that I accept the amendment of Mr. Sarma if he will modify the wording in this way—to omit the words 'this Act' in the last line of the clause and to substitute the words 'clause (a) or (b) of section 13 of this Act'?"

His Excellency the Governor:—"We have not yet come to section 13. It will be difficult for us to commit ourselves about a section which we have not reached. As a matter of drafting it is inadmissible in dealing with clause 6 to lay down anything with regard to clause 13."

The amendment was, however, put and agreed to.

Clause 6 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 7, 8, and 9.

Clauses 7, 8 and 9 were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 10.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWAMI SARMA:—"I don't have any amendments to clause 10."

The following amendments were, with the permission of His Excellency the President, withdrawn accordingly:—

- (1) In line 12 after word "a" add the words "registered practitioner as".
- (2) In line 14 instead of the word "may" insert the word "shall".

Clause 10 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Medical Registration Bill.

(*Mr. Ramaswami Aiyangar; Dr. Nayar; Mr. Dattaravathi; the President; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyangar.*)

Clause 11.

The Hon'ble Mr. Balabhar V. K. RAMESWARA ACHARYA:—"After the fate of my previous amendment I do not move the amendment to clause 11."

The following amendment was, with the permission of His Excellency the President, withdrawn accordingly:—In the first sentence the words "in the prescribed manner" shall be omitted.

Clause 11 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 12.

Clause 12 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 13.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I will accept the substance of the modification suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar in his amendment to clause 13 and will insert in clause (b) 'furnishing sufficient evidence to the registrar' in the place of the words that now exist there."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. DATTARAVATHI:—"I venture to oppose this amendment, your Excellency."

His Excellency the President:—"Let the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar move his amendment so that we may understand what he wants."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"The amendments I propose relate to the question of satisfactory evidence being adduced to the registrar of qualification for registration. The matter will have to be considered in connection with clause 15 of the amended Bill. Clause 15 says 'An appeal shall lie to the Council against any order of the registrar under section 13 or section 14. The said appeal shall be preferred within three months from the date of the order appealed against.' For the purpose of this section we shall have to consider the first portion of the section. When we come to section 13 what it says is 'Subject to the provisions of section 14, every person who, etc.' It is the 'satisfaction to the registrar' that qualifies him to be registered. There could be no appeal against such satisfaction of the registrar and if there is sufficient satisfactory evidence, the test is there and there may be an appeal. If it is merely 'satisfaction of the registrar,' how could there be an appeal against the satisfaction of the registrar? The difficulty will be that it is only in cases where evidence is needed and the registrar comes to a conclusion which is against the evidence, or not supported by evidence, that there will be an appeal. But if satisfaction of the registrar is to be appealed against, how can we appeal enable the Council to decide whether the satisfaction was properly arrived at or not? It will be a contradiction in the very wording and really there can be no appeal against an opinion when the opinion is the final matter provided. The amendment that I beg to move is—

"In clause (b), paragraphs 2 and 3, delete the words "the satisfaction" of "and insert the word "satisfactory" between the words "furnishing" and "evidence" in paragraph 2 and the words "furnish" and "evidence" in paragraph 3."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR:—"I beg to second the amendment. The Honourable Member of the amendment suggests that there would be contradiction in the Bill as it stands. In my humble opinion there is no such contradiction at all. If the Bill is passed in the present form, the consequence will be the appellate court will not have the opportunity of going into the merits as to possession of qualifications. The appellate court exists for various other purposes. Government are going to prescribe rules of procedure. It will be open to the appellate court to find out whether there has been any irregularity or illegality. If the Act were passed in the terms in which the Bill runs, they will have the power to interfere on such matters of law. In clause 15 the Medical Council is empowered to go into the merits of the case in regard to incorrect entry and the Bill should therefore empower the Council to go into the propriety of the omission to enter. As pointed out by the Honourable member, according to this Bill the evidence must be to the satisfaction of the registrar

The Medical Registration Bill.

(*Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President; Dr. Nagar; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Sir John Adams; Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma.*)

and it means that the sole authority which might be concerned with the weight of the evidence will be the registrar. The appellate court will have nothing to do with it. Such of course is not and would not be the intention of the framers. Therefore the Hon'ble Member of the Bill was quite right in accepting the amendment and in inserting the words 'sufficient evidence.'

His Excellency the **President** :— "What does the Hon'ble Dr. Nagar say about the amendment?"

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAGAR :— "I accept it, my Lord. I accept the word 'sufficient' instead of 'satisfactory'."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :— "I also accept it."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ADAMS :— "With your Excellency's permission, I would suggest that instead of 'sufficient' or 'satisfactory' may be inserted the words 'on furnishing to the registrar proof of such registration'."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :— "I accept those words."

His Excellency the **President** :— "The Honourable gentleman who moved this amendment seems disposed to accept the words 'shall be entitled to be registered on furnishing to the registrar proof of such registration or qualification'. The words 'evidence to the satisfaction of' are to be omitted and the word 'to' inserted before 'the registrar' and the word 'proof' inserted after the word 'registrar'."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the **President** :— "In paragraph 5 a consequential amendment will be the omission of the word 'evidence' in line 4 and the words 'the satisfaction of' in line 5 and the insertion of the word 'proof' after the word 'registrar' in line 5."

The consequential amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA :— "As it is very nearly 5 o'clock now, I would suggest that the next amendment may be taken up to-morrow."

His Excellency the **President** :— "If the Council is willing to sit, there is no reason why we should not sit a little longer, say up to 5-30."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :— "The next amendment deals with a subject which will take us up to 6 o'clock which is a very unhealthy hour to sit at."

His Excellency the **President** :— "If it is the wish of the Council to adjourn shortly, would it not be better at least to begin the discussion now? I am in the hands of the Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA :— "Anyhow we have to sit to-morrow. We may begin the discussion to-morrow."

The Council was adjourned until 11 a.m. on Wednesday the 25th January.

W. FRANCES,

Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 87, 88 & 26 Vict., C. 34, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Port St. George, at 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 20th day of January 1924.

PRESENT:

- His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, Baron Pentland of Lyth, P.C., G.C.L.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
 The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.O.M.L.
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, B.A., G.L.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. HANCO SIVAKU, B.A., G.L.S., G.O.
 The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HARRIS, G.L.S.
 The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. R. SANDERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.R.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. CARR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. BEYERWITZ.
 The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. HARRIS.
 The Hon'ble Mr. L. N. BOWLEY.
 The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BODDIE, K.C.L.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. K. M. SCHWARTZ.
 The Hon'ble Mr. S. D. PEARCE.
 The Hon'ble Mr. F. M. M. CORRY (*Advocate-General*).
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
 The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L. D. SWAMINATHAN PILLAI Ayyangar.
 The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANCIS.
 The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.*
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. CURRIE.
 The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur E. NARAYANASWAMI SASTRI Gopal.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KESAVA Rao PASTUR.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KRISHNA PILLAI Ayyangar.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBRAMANIAM KRISHNAN Ayyangar.
 The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MOODY.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJAN ACHARYAN Ayyangar.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KUNJUNA Rao PASTUR.
 The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur V. RAMANUJAN KATTIN Gopal, Zamindar of
 Chidambaram.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA SASTRI.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MUDALIYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNJAMAN NAYAR.
 The Hon'ble Shams-ul-Hulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAMIR Bahadur.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. ANNAI TANNI NARAYANAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. JACKSON.
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. SAYEE.
 The Hon'ble Mr. K. F. BARRER.
 The Hon'ble Sir FRANK SPRING, K.C.L.E.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. ROBINSON.
 The Hon'ble Raja Sri MADANA MOHANA SINHA DEVI Gopal, Zamindar of
 Dhanuvar.
 The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ISMAIL SAHIB SAMIR Bahadur.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SIVASWAMI AYYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SETHUPATHI SASTRI.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. NIVARAN, G.L.S.

* Absent after noon.

*The Medical Registration Bill.**(The President; Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma.)*

THE MADRAS MEDICAL REGISTRATION BILL, 1918—cont.

The discussion of the various clauses of the Medical Registration Bill was resumed.

Class 12—cont.

His Excellency the President, in opening the proceedings, said:—"We have arrived at the amendments standing in the names of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma and the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. These amendments deal with a subject which is hardly, I think, strictly relevant to the purposes of the Bill. Those who read them will see that they indirectly refer to a subject which is in somewhat delicate circumstances at present—circumstances of negotiation and consideration. My view is that it is very undesirable that we should import into the discussion of this Bill the considerations which are indirectly brought in by the amendments which are on paper in the names of these two Honourable gentlemen. I am loath to take the step of disallowing these amendments, because that would imply that there may be a certain divergence of views in the Council as to whether it is desirable that these amendments should be discussed or not. Before taking that step, therefore, I would appeal to the Honourable gentlemen in whose names these amendments stand to omit moving them and let us proceed to the amendment next following them. I make this appeal not from any desire to limit the discussion of this question in this Council, but because at the present stage it is extremely undesirable that it should go on that we are rather straining our procedure to get an opportunity of discussing questions about which it is desirable at the present moment that we should all remain silent."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWARA SARMA:—"I do not wish to handicap in any manner whatever the serious efforts that are being made in our behalf to aid the Indian settlers in South Africa. I believe, your Excellency, that the discussion of this subject will turn upon the practical consideration whether certain specific classes should be registered and given the privileges conferred by this Bill, while the Indian subjects of His Majesty resident in the Colonies are subject to certain disabilities. Therefore I feel it my duty, unless your Lordship should overrule me, to move the amendment of which I have given notice. Sentiment is out of the question; any harsh language is out of the question; and the discussion as to whether the policy of the South African Government is right or wrong would also be out of the question. But I think it is perfectly legitimate for me to consider whether the privileges which are sought to be conferred by this Bill should be conferred upon certain classes of gentlemen who we think ought not to be entitled to receive such privileges. Therefore, I do not mean to travel outside the scope of the amendment paper and I hope that your Lordship will see your way to permit me to move my amendment."

His Excellency the President:—"I am sorry I cannot take the view of the Honourable gentleman. As he has not found it possible to agree with me, I am afraid I must disallow these two amendments and pass on to the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma Ayyar."

The following were the two amendments standing in the names of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimhaswara Sarma and the Hon'ble Mr. R. V. Narasimha Ayyar, respectively, that were disallowed by His Excellency the President:—

"After the word 'schedule' in line 10, page 4, insert as a separate proviso the following:—

"Provided that no person who is not an Indian and who is domiciled in any British Colony or foreign country imposing restrictions on the free immigration therewith of Indians shall be entitled to be registered under the provisions of this Act."

The Medical Registration Bill.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President; Mr. Rama Appangar; Dr. Nagar.)

"After the first proviso the following proviso shall be added:—

'Provided that no person who is not an Indian and who is
'domiciled in any British Colony or foreign country imposing
'restrictions on the free immigration thereinto of British
'Indians shall be entitled to be registered under this Act.'

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I know whether the whole amendment has been disallowed by the attitude taken by the other Honourable Member? May I know the attitude of your Excellency as regards the thing remaining on record? I have not quite understood the situation."

His Excellency the Governor:—"The situation is simply this. These amendments, as I have already said, import considerations into this question which it is undesirable should be discussed at the present time. I have appealed to the Honourable gentlemen to withdraw their amendments; but as they have not found it possible to do this, I must, under the powers given to me under the rules, draw them as irrelevant. Therefore I must ask the next gentlemen on the paper to move his amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA APPANGAR next moved the following amendment of which he had given notice:—

"In clause (b), paragraph 4, delete the words 'in the opinion of the Council' and after the word 'after' remove the word 'an' and substitute the words 'a due and judicial.'"

In doing so he said:—"The amendment that I beg to propose consists of two parts, the first relates to the omission of the words 'in the opinion of the Council' and the second part consists of the insertion of the words 'a due and judicial' in the place of 'an' after the word 'after.' The latter part of the amendment I will deal with separately. As regards the first, the objection that I placed before the Council yesterday in discussing clause 3 and 5 will apply in the present instance also. Honourable Members will see that the provision says 'who has been convicted of any such offence as implies in the opinion of the Council a defect of character.' 'In the opinion of the Council' is the expression used there. The object of my amendment is to see that this opinion of the Council is not the subject of the appeal referred to in clause 17 which comes up later on. The action as it is drafted runs as follows:

'Provided further that the Council may refuse to permit the registration of
'any person who has been convicted of any such offence as implies in the opinion of
'the Council a defect of character or who, after an inquiry at which opportunity has
'been given to the candidate to be heard in person or by pleader, has been held by
'the Council to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect.'

"If this opinion of the Council is to be considered the deciding factor in the matter, there is no meaning in providing for an appeal. In fact there can be an appeal against the opinion of the Council, when it is the opinion of the Council that settles the matter. If therefore that expression 'in the opinion of the Council' is removed the clause will read all right. The effect of my amendment will be that when there is a conviction which implies a defect of character, the Council will sit in judgment and the object of clause 17 which allows an appeal will be achieved. Therefore I beg to move the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. M. NAGAR:—"I beg to oppose this amendment. As it was originally proposed, the proposal was to disqualify any one who had been convicted of any cognizable offence; but in the Select Committee on the representation of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramasubramaniam so it was changed into 'any conviction which implies a defect of character.' Somebody must decide which offence implies a defect of moral character. We have not got a tabular list of offences which imply a defect of moral character. Therefore the principal authority to decide it is the Medical Council. That is why this section is left in this form, and I do not see how it could be altered.

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(*Dr. Nagar, Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Bottenworth; the President; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.*)

If it is altered, the responsibility of deciding as to which offence implies a defect of moral character must be taken by somebody, and I believe it is the Council that ought to decide it. Therefore I strongly oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Apparently the difficulty that I wanted to contend against is not properly understood. The expression is 'in the opinion of the Council.' If the opinion of the Council is to govern the matter, there is no meaning of providing an appeal under clause 17. The opinion of the Council cannot be appealed against. There cannot be a separate opinion arrived at by the Medical Council in a matter like that. I only say that even if the words 'in the opinion of the Council' be removed, the Council will have, as provided in the section, ample power under the clause. The clause says 'provided further that the Council may refuse to permit the registration of any person who has been convicted of any such offence as implies in the opinion of the Council, a defect of character, or who, after an inquiry at which opportunity has been given to the candidate to be heard in person or by pleader, has been held by the Council to have been guilty of 'dishonest conduct in any professional respect. The Council may at the discretion of the President hold such inquiry as it deems.' That gives the Council power to decide the question and there is an appeal to the Local Government if the Council wrongly exercises the discretion given to it under sub-clause (b) of clause 13. If that is not so, there is no meaning for the proviso in clause 13. If the opinion of the Council is the final say in the matter there can be no appeal against it. The Council will still have the power to decide the question of character, and that is provided for in the clause, and if the Honourable Member thinks that the Council's power is taken away in this direction, I may tell him that it is not so. It is the Council that decides the question of the defect of character, but if the opinion of the Council is to decide it, there cannot be an appeal against the opinion. I only submit that under the circumstances it will be proper to adopt my amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BOTTENWORTH:—"May I suggest that the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's difficulty might be met by a slight alteration in the preliminary words of clause 13? That clause says 'subject to the provisions of section 14, etc.' but if this wording be altered into 'subject to the provisions of sections 14 and 15,' the difficulty of the Honourable Member can be got rid of."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"The difficulty would still exist if the words the omission of which I have now held are retained."

The amendment was put and lost.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The next amendment stands in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao; but it has rather been cut in two. I should like to know whether he wishes to move the first portion of it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I wish to move the second portion of the amendment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The second portion is, I think, largely provided for by the amendment standing in the name of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. Has the Honourable Member studied that amendment?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have. If I am sure that the amendments standing in the name of the Advocate-General with reference to clause 23 is going to be accepted, I need not move this one of mine, as it covers the same ground."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That amendment practically deals with this matter. It will, I believe, be accepted."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao withdrew the following amendment of which he had given notice:—

"(c) The word 'an' occurring before the word 'inquiry' in the second proviso to that clause is to be altered into 'a case'."

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(Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma: the President; Dr. Nayar.)

"(11) After the words 'in person or by pleader' in the above proviso, the following words are to be added, namely:—

'and conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1850.'

The next amendment standing in the name of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimhaswara Sarma was as follows:—

"Omit the words occurring after the word 'inquiry' in line 16 up to the word 'pleader' in line 19. Omit the words in lines 21, 22 and 23, viz.—

'The Council may at the discretion of the president hold such inquiry in camera.'

Insert another clause at the end of clause 13 as follows, treating clause 13 as clause 13 (1):—

"An inquiry under section 13 or section 16 shall be held by a committee consisting of three members of the Council elected for the purpose by the Council, and the procedure laid down in Act XXXVII of 1850 shall, as far as practicable, apply thereto.

"The Committee may on its discretion hold such inquiry in camera.

"The decision of the Committee shall be deemed to be the decision of the Council."

or in the alternative—

"The inquiry referred to in sub-section (1) of section 13 shall be held by the president of the Council and the procedure prescribed in Act XXXVII of 1850 shall be applicable thereto. The president may at his discretion delegate his powers under this section to the vice-president and the person holding the inquiry may direct that it shall be held in camera.

"The president or the vice-president as the case may be, after the inquiry is completed at his discretion, shall convene a meeting of the Council for the purpose of obtaining its decision or circulate the records of the inquiry among the members of the Council, and obtain their opinion in writing. The decision shall be pronounced by the president and be in accordance with the opinion of the majority, and when the opinions are equally divided the president shall have a casting vote.

"The cost of proceedings shall, if the president so directs, be in the first instance borne by the person who institutes the proceedings, and the Council may make such directions from time to time as they may think fit with regard to the payment of costs."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWARA SARMA:—"The next amendment stands in my name. A portion of my amendment is covered by the amendment proposed to be moved by the Advocate-General; but the rest of it is not."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Sir John Aikman has just intimated to me that he is going to accept the Honourable the Advocate-General's amendment. I think that covers the whole of the Honourable gentleman's amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWARA SARMA:—"Except a portion. I think the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar is willing to accept my amended amendment if the word 'may' be substituted for the word 'shall'."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Would it not be better to discuss the whole subject on the amendment of the Advocate-General?"

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"This amendment merely raises the question as to whether the whole Council should hold an inquiry or a committee. I am willing to accept a committee of the Council holding an inquiry; while I am not willing to deprive the whole Council of the power to hold an inquiry."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Then you had better move the amendment."

*The Medical Registration Bill.**(Mr. Nayar, the President; Mr. Narasimhaswami Sarma.)*

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I beg to move that at the end of clause 13 be inserted the following in substitution of the last sentence—

'An inquiry under section 13 or section 16 may be held by a committee consisting of three members of the Council elected for the purpose by the Council.

'The Council or the committee, as the case may be, may at its discretion hold such inquiry in camera. The decision of the committee shall be deemed to be the decision of the Council.'"

His Excellency the Governor:—"Perhaps the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaswami Sarma will second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimhaswami Sarma seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

Clause 13 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 14.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWAMI SARMA:—"I beg to move, my Lord, for the insertion of the words 'and a subscription of Rs. 12 per annum' after the word 'rupees' in line 3 of clause 14. The clause would then read thus—

'Every person who applies to be registered under this Act shall pay a registration fee of fifteen rupees, and a subscription of Rs. 12 per annum.'

"The object of this amendment is to provide the resources wherewith the Council will be able to discharge its duties by the practitioners registered. The weakest portion of the Act seems to be its financial aspect. No provision whatsoever has been made for the money required for carrying out the objects of the Act, except in so far as provision has been made for the collection of Rs. 15 per head when a medical practitioner desires to be registered. Under the Act a register will have to be appointed, a medical register will have to be prepared and corrected from time to time, and other servants will have to be employed. The Council or the committee, as the case may be, will have to inquire into the conduct of medical practitioners who are registered under the Act. Everything that is done under the Act is provided to be done at a meeting, and all this means money. If the Council should choose to sit together and hold an inquiry into the conduct of a registered medical practitioner, there will be fifteen members who will have to be brought together. It may be that they come from various parts of the Presidency, from Coimbatore, Tanjore, Malabar and other districts, and these may have to meet in some central place; witnesses will have to be called from various places and it may be that the inquiry may be a sensational and protracted one, especially if counsel is allowed to be engaged by the practitioner and on the opposite side also probably, and travelling allowances will have to be paid to these officers. Where is this money to come from? It may be that there are about 1,500 medical practitioners and these will pay an entrance fee of Rs. 15,000. The number of practitioners likely to be registered year after year cannot be very large, so that the fee income of this body cannot be called upon in due course to provide the funds for carrying out the provisions of this Act, especially as the Government have asked for a majority in this body and therefore have practically in a way undertaken to carry out the duties and to discharge the responsibilities provided for in this Act. Now, throughout this Presidency there has been a loud outcry that, whatever may be the state of things in the future, whatever may be the need hereafter for the passing of a Medical Registration Act, at any rate at the present moment it is a luxury. And if that is so, the only reason why several people have not opposed it is because it is practically an innocuous measure and not likely to do any harm to anybody. In these circumstances, we would not be justified in asking the general tax-payer to tax himself to carry out the provisions of this Act. Take the case of the Legal Practitioners' Act. A High Court Vakil has to pay Rs. 500 when he wishes to be enrolled as a Vakil and the interest

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ca Rs. 500 will be at least Rs. 20 per annum, and first and second grade pleaders have also to pay a certain sum annually. That is intended to carry out the provisions of the Legal Practitioners Act. I say there is a precedent for levying a fee for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of special Acts. When it is necessary to enforce these provisions against them, it seems to me that there is nothing anomalous in asking these gentlemen to pay a little for the privileges which they will enjoy. I think it is objectionable to impose taxation on a particular class of people and still mean to impose taxation upon a class of dissenting people whom we would like to see enlarged in numbers; but at the same time we must have some provision whereby we might minimize the expenditure to be incurred by the general tax-payer. It is with that object I have introduced this amendment for the consideration of this Council.¹⁰

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—¹¹ I wish to second this amendment, and in doing so I wish just to make one statement. This bill has been brought forward as a means of improving the medical profession here; and insuring to the public the advantages of a highly moral body of medical practitioners. One would like to know in any matter involving some cost what roughly is going to be the expenditure of the institution that we are bringing into existence. In that very important matter of least *pandayats*, the Government in their last order stated that the Forest Committee had not given any idea to the Government as to what the whole thing would cost. In a matter like medical registration, which is far less important than forest *pandayats*, one would like to know what exactly will be the extent of the expenditure on which we will have to launch. I hope to hear from the Finance Member and the Honourable Member of the Bill some rough idea as to what exactly the whole thing is likely to cost. It must be a thing which must stand in lakhs for some years, if not in crores. You are expecting to have a body of fifteen men to be elected from all parts of the Presidency. Persons from Gough and Cape Comorin would sit on this Council and they may have to come to Madras. There may be all sorts of charges of which we do not know anything at present. We do not know now definitely the items of expenditure they will have to incur. It will really be of some advantage when we embark on this enterprise to have some idea of the income that is likely to be derived. The reason for proposing this item of Rs. 12 per annum is that it will go in some way to meet the expenses of that body. This is a very modest request and I hope this very modest request will not be refused.¹²

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—¹³ I beg to oppose this amendment. There is only one fee charged in any country where there is medical registration. The funds that are raised as entrance subscription are sufficient to meet their expenses. The expenses of most medical registration institutions are very small, and the Honourable Member of the amendment has outlined the direction in which they may have to be incurred. The mover will find that we are doing our level best to have as little legal obligation as possible, to have as little to do with lawyers as possible. That is one of the objects we have in view. At the present stage it is unnecessary to provide for more than the entrance fee which we have prescribed. If there is any additional expenditure to be incurred, the Medical Council will go to the Government to have the Act amended for meeting the additional expenditure.¹⁴

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—¹⁵ May I know what the Finance Member has to say on the subject?¹⁶

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHAPPA SARMA:—¹⁷ I am glad to hear from the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar that the Medical Council does not propose to call upon the general tax-payer to contribute towards such expenditure as will be needed for carrying out the provisions of this Act. But nothing has been said on the Government side and I take it therefore that the Government also view the position in the same light, that whatever expenditure has to be incurred will have to be met by the Medical Council out of their resources and the Act will have to be amended, if necessary, if additional funds are required.

¹⁸ With regard to the remark that as much as possible has been done to minimize the expenditure, I fully appreciate the object in view; but I am afraid that the various amendments standing in the Advocate-General's name and others provide for

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Dr. Nryar.*)

a protracted judicial inquiry; and lawyers, whether you will or no, will have to come in and will cause it. It is usual to decri the medical and the legal professions; but when men are not sound in body or mind, and whenever there is disease, they are bound to go to them for help. Seeing that the money is not to come from the tax-payers I do not wish to press the amendment as nobody says that the general taxpayer is liable to be called upon to pay."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Nobody from the Government side has said that no expenditure will be incurred by Government."

His Excellency the President:—"The Honourable gentleman is not strictly in order in speaking again. But from what the Honourable Member of the Bill has already stated, the Honourable Member is in possession of the information which the Government can give."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 14 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 15.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHAWARA SAKKA:—"I beg to move for the insertion of the words 'communication of' in line 36 after the word 'of'. This is merely a verbal amendment to make provision against legal technicality. The clause, as it stands, provides for an appeal within three months from the date of the order appealed against. What I ask is that the appeal should be filed within three months from the date of the communication of the order. A similar difficulty was felt with regard to the Madras Surveys and Boundaries Act, 1897. I have known various instances in which the law courts have held that the date from which the appeal time is to be calculated is the date on which the order is signed by the officer concerned, whether it is communicated to the party or not: the appeal would be barred if it is not preferred within three months from the date of the order. I know that in certain instances these orders were set aside. It is safer to provide against such instances. It may be that the person against whom the order is passed is absent or it has not been pronounced in his presence. It is well to give him three months from the date of the communication of the order."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I beg to oppose the amendment. The time allowed for an appeal is three months. That period is considered more than sufficient. If that be so, I do not see why we should extend the time."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHAWARA SAKKA:—"I would in reply point out that under the Madras Surveys and Boundaries Act one year is given; but I know instances where orders have been passed and signed by the officer but not communicated to the parties concerned until very nearly a year has elapsed; so that the question is not whether the period of three or five months is sufficient for the purpose of an appeal, but the question is whether the period of limitation should count from the date on which the order is signed or from the date on which the order is communicated to the party and the party is in a position to act upon it. That is a legal question of which I do not think the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar has seen the full force. I leave the amendment in the hands of the Council."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 15 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 16.

Clause 16 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

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Clause 17.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baladev B. NARASIMHAM SARKA then moved the following amendment of which he had given notice:—

"In lieu of clause 17, insert the following clause:

"An appeal shall lie against every decision of the Council under section 13 or section 16 refusing registration or directing the removal altogether or for a specified period—

'(a) to the Local Government where the person aggrieved is employed under the Government, a local board or a municipality,

'(b) and in all other cases to the High Court.

"Such appeal shall be preferred within three months from the date of communication of the Council's decision."

"Your Excellency, in clause 17, as it stands, an appeal has been provided for to the Local Government in all cases where an order is passed after inquiry under sections 13 or 16. The amendment which stands in my name alters this clause in two respects. I want to limit the appeal and to make provision only for orders passed against a medical practitioner. I do not wish to confer the right of appeal upon a complainant against whom an order may be passed by the Council, when the complaint is against a medical practitioner.

"The second provision that I would like to make is that in all cases where a Government servant or a servant of a local board or a municipality is involved the appeal should lie, as at present, to the Local Government, and the Local Government should not be deprived of the power they possess at the present moment. But in all other cases where a non-official registered medical practitioner is convicted of infamous conduct, or is declared unfit to be a registered medical practitioner, he should have the right of appeal to a civil court which he now has, with regard to his status and his moral character, if anybody defames him by saying that he is a person of infamous conduct. I have in making this amendment struck midway between two views. In cases where there is a judicial inquiry, jurisdiction should be conferred upon civil courts in all cases and the High Court should be the ultimate court of appeal in all judicial cases. That is one view. That is the amendment which is going to be passed next. The view that I have taken is that under Act XXXVII of 1850 the Local Government at present possesses powers of control with regard to the inquiry into the conduct of public servants. They may under the last section refer the matter to the opinion of a court; but they are not compelled to do so. Therefore, I think it would be obviously impracticable to deprive the Local Government of their powers of disciplinary control which in the last resort they may have to exercise in the case of servants employed by them or under their supervision. Therefore it is necessary that that provision should be kept intact. As regards non-official medical practitioners I say that it is absolutely necessary that they should be allowed to vindicate their character which may be assailed by anybody by appealing to the highest court in the land. It may be said by analogy to the English practice that the Local Government stands in a position analogous to the Privy Council in England; therefore an analogous provision should be introduced here. I submit that the answer to that is that the condition of things in England is entirely different from the condition of things here. Official control and official influence are not supposed to be so prevalent or predominant in England as they are here. The general view seems to be that we should safeguard the rights of the public and, if that is to be done, there is no reason why the highest tribunal which hitherto has been protecting its interest should be deprived of this power in a case of this description with regard to the professional conduct of a Medical practitioner. The Medical Council would pronounce its opinion one way or the other and the Local Government has the power to interfere with it. The Local Government is not supposed to be a technical body and, while they are given the power of control or appeal in this matter, I do not see why the High Court, which generally goes into such technical matters as whether railways have kept up the signals and other matters—there is absolutely

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no reason why the High Court Judges should not be considered competent to deal with such matters equally well with the Local Government. I think there is no justice whatsoever in depriving a large body of private men of the right of vindicating their character openly in a court of law. There is no question of policy involved in this matter and I hope, therefore, that Honourable Members will see their way to accept the amendment.

"With regard to the other portion that an appeal should be in the case of a medical practitioner aggrieved by an order of the Council the provision is clear. It is not meant that every complainant who thinks that the Medical Council has not exercised its discretion properly in rejecting the complaint should have the right of appeal. If it is to be a judicial inquiry and if it is to have the effect of a judicial decision by a tribunal specially appointed for that purpose, it stands to common sense that the complainant will have just as much right to appeal in the way provided in clause 17 as a medical officer against whom an order may be passed. I hope that the Council will see its way to accept that portion of the amendment. With these words I beg to commend the amendment for your acceptance."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raja seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYYAR :—"I beg to oppose the amendment. Even in England an appeal against the decision of the Medical Council is not given to the High Court. There is a provision for an appeal; but that appeal is to the Privy Council and not to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Therefore, it is considered that all sorts of cases which come under the review of the Medical Council are not fit to be taken to the civil courts. These cases are much better disposed of by the Medical Council and in a very few cases where there is an appeal they are much better settled by the executive authority. I am morally convinced that lawyers will not understand cases involving professional etiquette and professional behaviour and things of that sort; and I think there will be no hardship whatever if an appeal to the civil court is entirely shut out. I do not think there has been any complaint. My Honourable friend cannot say whether many medical men have complained to him of the injustice of being prevented from appealing to the High Court. I think in their own interests they would not like to have it. They would like to be saved the expense of going to the High Court. I do not think anybody would apprehend that he would not get equal justice from the Local Government as from the High Court."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. SARASIMHAWA SARMA :—"I have already dealt with the analogy which the Hon'ble Dr. Nayyar has asked the Council to accept as a precedent in disposing of my amendment. That is the analogy of an appeal being preferred to the Privy Council. With regard to the other aspect which he has placed before the Council, I believe the non-official medical practitioners would rather not have a Medical Act. I do not think that many of them see half as keen as the Hon'ble Dr. Nayyar about having a Medical Act. They would rather be out of the clutches of the Medical Act, which they think is not necessary. They are forced to accept it for reasons which it is not necessary to discuss now. As regards the minimising of expenditure, nobody need be compelled to engage a lawyer. The High Court would hear a medical practitioner who does not want to engage a lawyer in person. I believe it is generally considered that he who argues his own case is the biggest fool that one can contemplate. But if people are willing to argue their own case, there will be no objection. There is absolutely no case made out against these two provisions and no answer has been given to my appeal that complainants ought not to be allowed to appeal, but under the clauses it stands it would be possible for them to appeal."

The amendment was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar then rose to move the next amendment which stood in his name.

His Excellency the Governor :—"A part of your amendment has been negatived by a previous decision of this Council. I do not know if you wish to move the rest of the amendment?"

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The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYA:—"I do not know what to say, your Excellency, in moving this amendment. The amendment consists of two portions. I wish to move the first amendment. The first amendment is that for the words 'Local Government' be substituted the words 'High Court.' Your Excellency has told me that a part of my amendment has been before the Council and rejected. I should like to know which part has been accepted and which not."

His Excellency the Governor:—"The Council has already decided against substituting the words 'High Court' for 'Local Government' in all cases where the person aggrieved is employed under the Government, a local board or a municipality, so that the Honorable gentlemen can only deal with cases other than those."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYA:—"Your Excellency, I think that in all cases in which the conduct of a person is in question, the High Court should be the authority for hearing the appeal. The Government have three functions—judicial, administrative and legislative. The judicial function has been delegated to civil courts. An inquiry by the civil courts secures three things—a judicial frame of mind, weighing the evidence and doing the act against extraneous matters. The High Court has been accustomed to hear both parties in open court, but the Government have been trained to pass orders only on the reports of subordinate officers. Doing this a number of times begets the habit of relying unduly on reports. I do not mean any disrespect to any past or present member of Government. I do not think the Local Government are so capable of forming so impartial judgment as the High Court, and if the Council requires any evidence, I will mention three matters. They are unwilling to hear pleaders and, whenever a person desires to be represented by a pleader, they would say, 'Put on paper all that you have got to say and we shall consider.' The next point is they do not hear cases in an open court at a place where everybody can attend; and thirdly, the orders are always curt and no reasons given. The orders that we get in these cases are somewhat as follows:—"Government have received a report and decline to interfere." All these cases are not trivial cases but are important as affecting the character of persons. If a person is accused of infamous conduct or defective character, his future career in this world will be at an end and it is therefore necessary in all these cases that the appeal should be considered by the highest tribunal."

"I want to refer to three remarks made by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar. He said that appeals against the decisions of the Medical Council should go to the Governor in Council and in this country the Local Government correspond to the Privy Council. I am surprised that a gentleman of his culture should be ignorant of the functions of the Privy Council and the Local Government. If the two bodies are agreed in anything, it is that the Privy Council is the highest judicial authority and the Local Government the highest executive authority in this country. Except that each is the highest in its own sphere, there is no comparison between the two. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar does not want lawyers to come in. If a person is accused of infamous conduct, I do not know who should defend him except a lawyer. Then he asked whether any complaint has been heard. One or two medical men came and told me 'Sir, you must oppose this. We shall be pleased under the tender mercies of official routine. We want appeals to be heard by the High Court. You must move an amendment on our behalf.' With these remarks I move my amendment which is as follows:—"

"For the words 'Local Government,' the words 'High Court' shall be substituted."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA APPAY:—"In seconding the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharyer's amendment, I wish to say just a few words. There was present too much tendency, in trying to show one's sense of responsibility, to deny the general principles of election and the general principles of trusting to judicial methods of determining matters. Everywhere there is a distrust, proclaimed from the house tops, of the lawyer or of the court-house. It is stated that there is more expense to be saved by avoiding the lawyers. There is also too much of complaint

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that litigation is increasing and that courts are too much resorted to. I have to refer to these because we are just now on the subject of the comparative merits of the High Court and of the Local Government here in this matter. I wish to point out that too much is made of the hobby of evading the law. You cannot avoid law. Law is the highest known mechanism by which justice can be meted out between party and party. To work out the law in all its ramifications and to apply all the principles which the highest conscience enables us to apply, you must go to a set of specialists. Just as you have a specialist in eye diseases in our Hon'ble Member as you have lawyers, specialists in matters of law. Unless you have expert specialists to aid you in the administration of law, law cannot be administered properly. Whether you like it or not, so long as court-houses are necessary lawyers are also necessary. All these things are a part of the necessary evil, as the Government is also striven to be a necessary evil of civilisation. I do not feel that I have to apologise in asking the Council to recognise the High Court to be the very best body which ought to be put into this case in place of the Executive Government. I do not know whether in this matter we may be said to have prejudged any portion of this resolution, because in voting upon the last resolution which was not put in parts, we did not decide the general question. It is open to this Council to decide whether or not the High Court is the very best body which should be entrusted with the decision of such important matters as whether a practitioner has been guilty of infamous conduct. I may point out that in cases of murder where a man's life is involved, no sentence passed by any court is final unless the High Court confirms it. I believe that the character of a medical practitioner, that is the decision whether or not he has behaved infamously, is of vastly greater importance to him than his life. I believe that the High Court should be entrusted with the final word on the subject whether a medical practitioner is an infamous man. As for the fear that there will be too much cost, that certainly is a question which has to be considered by the man who has to go to the High Court. There is no question of saddling any other person with excessive cost. If a man's character is of such value that he is willing to spend a few thousands of rupees in bringing out counsel from England, if necessary, to argue the case before the High Court, it is not necessary for us to pity the poor man having to spend a few thousands in defending himself. I trust therefore that this Council will recognise that the High Court is the very best body which can be entrusted with this function. I do not wish thereby to say that the Local Government is unfit to be entrusted with such functions. It is not a question of its unfitness. The question is, which body will best answer our purpose. There is nothing which the Honourable Member has said which has led me to believe that the High Court will interfere too constantly with the resolution of the Medical Council and introduce difficulties in the administration of medical matters. The High Court has been entrusted with functions of various sorts."

His Excellency the President:—"I must remind the Honourable gentlemen that the Council has already decided, in all cases except those which have not been dealt with, against the principle which the Honourable Member is arguing. He must really confine his argument to showing in what particular case the Council have not decided against him and in this particular case why the words 'High Court' should be substituted."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"In voting upon the last amendment, which was not put in parts, we had to vote upon it as a whole, so that our rejection of the previous amendment is not tantamount to the decision being against the introduction of the 'High Court.' If that is the decision there is nothing further to be said."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I beg to oppose this amendment, my Lord. This amendment is even more objectionable than the last one. The last one only proposed that non-official medical men who have been dealt with by the Medical Council should have the power of appealing to the High Court, but this amendment says that any medical practitioner, whether he is official or non-official, who has been

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pushed by the Medical Council shall have an appeal to the High Court. It is objectionable on two grounds. As I said yesterday, the first ground is when an official is ordered to be erased from the medical register, he will most probably lose his appointment and I do not think it justifiable that any official in the Government service who loses his appointment should not have the power of appealing to the Local Government and therefore it is necessary that this official should have the power of appealing to the Local Government and not to the High Court. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Achariyar, who seems to be an authority on every subject ranging from pandits to Privy Council, has declared to me on the functions of the Privy Council. I think what he did as lecturer he had in view the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Privy Council exercises a good many other functions than are exercised by its Judicial Committee. My Lord, the third argument chiefly is that when a case is accused of infamous conduct he should go to the High Court. The Medical Council does not decide as to whether a man is guilty of infamous conduct or not. They only judge whether he is guilty of infamous professional conduct. I am not quite so much of the opinion that the High Court would be a wiser authority. My Lord, yesterday a distinguished lawyer appeared to me to reverse the law because he was not satisfied with the judgment of the High Court. He had to come to the Local Government to set the law right. I do not think that the High Court is invariably right and the Local Government invariably wrong. It may be the Local Government are far more likely to decide correctly all questions with regard to the general policy. The High Court is likely to confine itself within the narrow limits of legal procedure and there are just the questions which ought not to be decided on such narrow limits. I have already pointed out why the appeal should not lie to the High Court."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA APPANGAR:—Your Excellency, the scope and function of the High Court seems to have been defined rather badly by the Honourable Member. The question is whether we go to this Council because the High Court goes wrong. On the other hand I think we go to this Council if the High Court in fact finds it impossible on the state of the law to assume the position which will be more advantageous to the public. We ask this Council to move to legislate if the circumstances require that legislation should be undertaken, but not to decide that the High Court has come to a wrong conclusion. Just where it is felt that the interference of the legislature is necessary to rectify the existing circumstances to suit the conditions of the land, we have to come here. More than that, I do not know if it is right to say, though the opinion may be given even by the Hon'ble Dr. Nagar, that the High Court is not the proper forum to judge of these things. It is a matter of importance in this connection to notice that the powers that we have entrusted to the Council are powers which, as has been pointed out, will affect the life of individuals who have spent a fairly large portion of their life to get themselves trained to certain technical education—the powers which it is felt necessary to vest in the Council for the better conduct of that class of persons. Thousand and one reasons and methods may be suggested in which it might follow that injury might be done to an individual. It is unnecessary to give details. If it is felt it is going to be plucked for any particular body that it will be unerring, the provision relating to appeals in all courts and in all countries may be argued as out of place; but if ordinarily it is felt that to err is human and therefore appeals and revision must be provided, there is no reason why in this case they should not be. If then the position is taken that appeals should be provided, the only question for us to see in a case of this kind is whether the gravity of the situation requires that it should be in the hands of a body which is absolutely unassociated with the person that is dealt with by the Council in question. It will be very fair to have both sides argued before a body which has really got no interest in the Council or the registered practitioner concerned. Then it is such a body that ought to be trusted to decide questions most impartially, and I have not the least doubt that language has been indulged in which would not be warranted under ordinary circumstances. There is no doubt that the devious which is based upon office-courtesy and reports from better authorities cannot be equal to, and must most often be inferior

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to, the decision arrived at alters a person is heard in person and openly as in a judicial inquiry. What is the position that is sought to be taken in the proposal made. Of course a person has been negatived already. This is a matter that will have to be considered thoroughly and it is only proper therefore that it is considered by the Council on this occasion."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 17 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 18.

His Excellency the President:—"In the list of amendments to this clause there is one which stands in the name of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimhaswami Sarna which, being consequential to a previous amendment, drops out."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I move that clause 18, which runs as follows, be omitted:—

"No act done in the exercise of any power conferred by this Act on the Local Government or the Council or the registrar shall be questioned in any civil court."

"I am confident that if the Honourable Member will bear with me for a few minutes he will be satisfied that there is no justification for the insertion of this clause in such wide language. It will be seen that this clause did not find a place in the original Bill introduced by him, but this is one of the amendments introduced by the Select Committee. Before this Bill was referred to the Select Committee, we, the members of this Council, had no opportunity to discuss this general provision of the Bill, which I will show presently is a very important one. Even the procedure adopted in England, even the rules framed under the English Medical Act, did not contemplate such extraordinary power as is contemplated in the present clause. As the clause now stands, it shows that civil courts shall have jurisdiction to question in the case of any of these officers the orders passed by them under any circumstances. Even if these orders are passed without any jurisdiction and even if they be not empowered to pass such orders, civil courts cannot question these orders, if it is a mere decision of the Council regarding infamous conduct. Otherwise matters stand on a different footing. If it is a case where there has been an inquiry at all, if a person against whom a complaint has been made has had no opportunity to explain his position, is it to be contended that even in such cases there should be no right of suit, which is the inalienable right of any individual? I find in this connection that even in England, where the General Medical Council is constituted to be the sole judge as to whether a medical practitioner has been guilty of infamous conduct in professional respects, even there, the courts are competent to interfere in cases where orders are passed without due inquiry. No doubt it is stated that where there has been a due inquiry the Council is to be the sole judge and the civil courts will not interfere. What is to be the effect if this clause is omitted? The effect will be like this. So long as according to clauses 15 and 16, which have just been passed, the Medical Council is competent either to order the removal of persons from the register or to decide that the registration of any person must be refused—so long as they comply with the required formalities and so long as there has been a proper inquiry, these acts cannot be questioned. Before I point out the various provisions in the Act passed by the Madras Government from time to time where it was found necessary to oust the jurisdiction of the civil courts, though to a limited extent, I would invite the attention of the Council to that position of law. It will be within the recollection of Honourable Members that in cases where, according to the executive orders of the Government, darkest applications are disposed of, if persons officers in the due exercise of their jurisdiction pass orders either rightly or wrongly, it has been decided by the High Court that their acts cannot be questioned. It was however held that where they act without jurisdiction or where they act in cases where they ought not to act, civil courts can question their acts. How can it be argued that the Medical Council should be invested with such large powers? For example,

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I would draw the attention of the Council to one or two other measures, where it was thought necessary to take away the jurisdiction of civil courts. I will first deal with the Hereditary Village Officers Act, which is an important Act which raises several important questions, and in which some provisions are inserted to take away the jurisdiction of civil courts. I shall refer to section 21 dealing with this question. It is mentioned in that section—

"No civil court shall have authority to take into consideration or decide any claim to succeed to any of the offices specified in section 3 or any question as to the rate or amount of the emoluments of any such office or, except as provided in proviso (ii) to sub-section (1) of section 13, any claim to recover the emoluments of any such office."

"Provided that if in any suit instituted under this Act, the defendant has pleaded before the Collector that a revenue court has no jurisdiction to entertain the suit, on the ground that no emoluments, as defined in this Act, appertain to the office in respect of which the suit is brought, and if, on appeal preferred from the decree in such suit, the appellate authority has decided adversely to such plea, the defendant may, within six months from the date of the appellate decree, institute a suit in a civil court to set aside such appellate decree on the said ground and on that ground only."

"Even there you will find that provision has been inserted for the institution of suits in civil courts in cases where the officers concerned act without jurisdiction, though under specified circumstances. We may take the instance of another Act, which is likely to be amended after this Bill is disposed of—the Madras Land Revenue Assessment Act, 1876. We find that in the case of a person who is aggrieved by the apportionment of assessment he is given the right of appeal to the Board of Revenue and even though it is stated under section 7 that the order of the Board is final, this Act contains explicit provisions under sections 5 and 6 that any person aggrieved by the effect of the orders relating to separate registration of any portion of an estate may sue in a civil court for a decree declaring that such separate registration ought or ought not to be made. I draw the attention of the Council to these examples and I request the Council to consider whether any special case has been made out for giving such extraordinary powers to the Medical Council. Such powers were not contemplated at the first start and even in England the Medical Council does not possess such powers. I tried to find out the reasons which led the Select Committee to introduce this provision; but I have done so in vain. The reasons why the acts of the registrar, the Council or the Local Government should not be questioned in a civil court have not been made clear. I tried to follow the opening remarks of the Honourable Member to find out whether there are any extraordinary reasons for giving this power; but I have not been able to find that there have been any. I therefore request your Excellency's Government to consider the injustice of such a wide power being given to this Council. If this clause is omitted, there is no danger of all decisions and acts being taken to civil courts, and as I have already pointed out these acts cannot be questioned when they are done within their jurisdiction. But where acts are done beyond jurisdiction and are not warranted by law, they can be questioned in a civil court. Such a power as the one proposed in the clause ought not to find a place in the statute book. For these reasons I move this amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR:—"I second the amendment. Your Excellency, in doing so I beg to point out that this amendment is perfectly necessary. An appeal has been provided against the order of the registrar and against the order of the Medical Council; and as no appeal has been provided against the order of the Local Government, I presume that it is final. There are some executive acts of the registrar, the Medical Council and the Government; and I cannot at all understand how any suit will lie against any of these authorities in a civil court. If a suit is filed, it will be a healthy condition of things for the executive officer to know that his acts will be called in question and he will therefore exercise his powers carefully and cautiously."

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The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur G. NARASIMHAWARU SARPA:—“My Lord, the reason why I did not give notice of a similar amendment is that I thought that the legislature would not be going so far beyond what was necessary in enacting any provision of this kind. We are engaged in an enactment of this kind the struggle which is constantly going on in England and India between the Executive Government and the people wishing for a judicial procedure, jealousy between the Executive Government and the civil courts in the land. In primitive times, it was the Executive Government that clatched jurisdiction to itself. In the early days of British rule, an appeal lay in judicial matters only to the Local Government. It was only by slow degrees that the power of appeal has been transferred from the Local Government to civil courts. Even without the enactment of such a proviso no civil court will have the power to question the propriety of any orders passed under this Act. It is only when the acts are *ultra vires*, passed without jurisdiction, that it will be competent for civil courts to question the orders and to point out their illegality. I contend that it is absolutely unnecessary to say that civil courts should not be competent to inquire into questions of an *ultra vires* character raised by a particular body. My Lord, I am not sure as to whether it is competent for the Select Committee to have suggested for the consideration of this Council a provision of this character. Rule 57 says distinctly, ‘when a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee for consideration, it shall be the duty of the Committee to discuss each clause of the Bill and to recommend to the Council such amendments as seem to it to be advisable.’ So it was competent to the Select Committee to suggest such modifications in the Bill as were within the scope of the principles which were laid before the Council. When leave was taken for the introduction of a Bill of this sort the Honorable Member did not ask for permission for the curtailment of the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts with regard to certain matters. He did not ask for the curtailment of the rights of individuals to take their cases, when necessary, before the civil courts, provided under the common law they had such a right. Therefore when the principle as to whether civil courts should be debarred from proceeding under the common law from trying as to whether a particular act is *ultra vires* or not was not before the Council when the Bill was introduced, it was not competent to the Select Committee to have enacted a new clause like this. This provision is not only unnecessary but is in most cases detrimental to the truest interests of the country.”

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIRASWAMI AGGAR:—“Your Excellency, I wish to make a few observations with reference to what has fallen from the Honorable Member. The Hon'ble Mr. Naranisinhwaru Sarpa seems to question the powers of the Select Committee to introduce this clause in the Bill inasmuch as there was no provision of that kind in the original Bill; and he has referred us to rule 57, but that rule does not restrict the power of the Select Committee in the way it is suggested. It provides that ‘when a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee for consideration, it shall be the duty of the Committee to discuss each clause of the Bill and to recommend to the Council such amendments as seem to it to be advisable.’ The duty is laid upon the Committee of discussing each clause; the duty is also laid upon the Committee of recommending such amendments as may seem advisable. The rule does not say that the amendments should be only amendments of a particular clause of the Bill. Whether an amendment can or cannot be introduced into the Bill would depend upon its relevancy to the subject matter and its appropriateness. That point must be considered by the Select Committee. The Bill deals with the subject of medical registration and this clause is certainly relevant to the objects and purposes of the Bill.”

“Another observation that fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Naranisinhwaru Sarpa was that acts which are *ultra vires* ought not to be protected from being challenged in the courts. This clause does not really protect acts done *ultra vires*. It says that no act done in the exercise of any power conferred by this Act on the Local Government or the Council or the regulator shall be questioned in the civil courts. If the act complained of has not been done in the exercise of the power conferred on the Local Government or the Council, then it is open to the person concerned to challenge it in a civil court. Whether it would be open to him to challenge it or not would

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depended upon whether the act was done in the actual exercise of the powers conferred by this Act. If the clause went farther and said 'any act done or purporting to have been done,' it would go to the length that the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimham Ayyar fears it would, but there are no such words. The clause only protects acts done in the exercise of powers under the Act. In England acts done by the Medical Council within their jurisdiction and in a manner conformable to the dictates of natural justice are not allowed to be questioned in civil courts and the apprehensions expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimham Ayyar do not seem to be well founded."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. V. NARASIMHAM AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I have listened to the proceedings made recently in respect to clause 18 with great interest and edification and I have had an opportunity of knowing what is exactly relevant and what is not. I see that Select Committees can introduce all things pertinent to the general principle of the Bill and that the particular amendments need not be amendments to any clause of the Bill. Of course what I thought and what one would have thought was that if certain questions dealt with certain matters only amendments to those particular sections could be introduced by the Select Committee; and that it would be out of place and *ad extra* of the Select Committee to do anything else. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar has assured us that it is not so, and I therefore do not wish to say much more on the subject except to express my doubt as to the soundness of the proposition.

"I wish to proceed to the next matter touched upon, namely, that it is not intended by amending clause 18 to validate the acts which are really *ad extra*. It has been pointed out that there is nothing corresponding to it either in the English Act or in the Bombay Act. When discussing certain previous matters Bombay was held up as a worthy example for us to follow. Perhaps in this matter Bombay does not seem to command much esteem in the eye of the Honorable Member and the Select Committee. The something has to be repeated in the case of the English Act. If nothing at all is mentioned, courts cannot interfere with the orders passed by a special tribunal created for a special purpose under a special Act; that is the undisturbed law. Therefore the English Act and the Bombay Act went on that banner and avoided unnecessary clauses in their Bills. What is wanted by the proposer and avowed of this amendment is that Madras should similarly avoid something which is superfluous and which, besides being superfluous, is likely to mislead a person. If the general law is that no such clause is needed to safeguard the acts which are *ad extra* on the part of the Medical Council, some persons are apt to fancy that it must be a part of the idea of the framers of this Bill to validate even those acts. True, the words 'purporting to be done' are omitted in clause 18. There is the other argument which will have to be faced by courts. If it is unnecessary, would the Council pass such an unnecessary thing? Courts will have to go on the accepted canon that the legislature would not have intended anything that was needless. Let us not do anything that is needless. Let us leave the matter as the Bombay Act and the English Act have left it. It is quite clear that the final acts of the Medical Council or the Local Government appertaining to medical registration will not be entered into by a civil court. I wish to support the amendment."

The amendment was put and lost.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the following amendments which stood in the names of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar and the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimham Ayyar, respectively, were withdrawn:—

"In clause 18, for the words 'in the exercise of any power conferred by this Act on,' substitute the words 'in pursuance of this Act by'."

"In line 1 before the word 'in' insert the words 'except as provided in section 17'."

Clause 18 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

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(Dr. Nayar; Sir John Aikman; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir President.)

Clause 19.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR :—“ My Lord, there is a verbal amendment to the second clause. I beg to move that the following be substituted for the proviso :—

‘Provided that no medical degree, diploma or certificate granted in any British Colony or foreign country which does not recognize the medical degrees, diplomas or certificates of a British Indian Government or University shall be included in the schedule.’”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN AIKMAN :—“ I may explain to the Council the object of the amendment. If Honourable Members will look at clause 18 of the Bill, they will see that the proviso there gives power to the Local Government to ‘permit the registration of any person who shall furnish to the registrar proof that he is possessed of a medical degree, diploma or certificate of any University, medical college or school approved by the Council, other than those described in the schedule.’ If Honourable Members will look at the proviso to clause 19 as it stands without the amendment which has been proposed by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar they will see that it runs thus :—

‘Provided that the medical degrees, diplomas and certificates granted in any British Colony or foreign country which does not recognize the medical degrees, diplomas or certificates of a British Indian Government or University shall not be recognized for registration under this Act.’

“ There is no exception made in favour of the proviso in clause 18. If therefore this proviso to clause 19 stands as it has been printed and as passed by the Select Committee, there will be a conflict between the proviso to clause 19 and the first proviso to clause 18; and it will follow that the Local Government will not be enabled, as permitted under clause 18, to grant special exemptions in favour of individuals, for which purpose that proviso to clause 18 was inserted. The effect of the alteration is simply to avoid that conflict, but it does not alter the operation of the clause. Instead of saying that none of the degrees shall be recognized for registration, it merely says that none of these degrees shall be included in the schedule. I beg to accord the amendment.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—“ Your Excellency, I wish to oppose this amendment for two reasons. It does not effectuate the object mentioned for moving this amendment. Clause 19 says ‘Subject to the provisions of section 14, every person who (a) is for the time being registered under the British Medical Act, or (b) is in possession of any of the qualifications described in the schedule shall be entitled to be registered, etc.’”

His Excellency the Governor :—“ The Honourable Member must refer to the first proviso to clause 13.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—“ I do not quite grasp it.”

His Excellency the Governor :—“ The point is this. In clause 19 the proviso, as it is at present printed, proposes to amend that the medical degrees of any British Colony or foreign country and so forth shall not be recognized for registration; whereas the first proviso to clause 18 gives a certain discretion to the Local Government to permit the registration of any person. Therefore these two provisos are in conflict, because while the one clause that certain people shall not be recognized, the other provides that the Local Government may recognize any person. The two things are in conflict. Therefore a substitution is proposed of another proviso which simply proposes to amend that no medical degrees, diplomas or certificates granted in any British Colony or foreign country which does not recognize the medical degrees, diplomas or certificates of a British Indian Government or University shall be included in the schedule, that is to say, it limits the discretion of the Local Government as provided by the first proviso to clause 18. I think it is all right and I do not think that the Honourable Member's criticism holds good.”

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—“ I thank your Excellency for the explanation. I have understood the explanation but I am not convinced. I think there is a conflict between clauses 13 and 19. In spite of the amendment that has been proposed by the Honourable Member and amended by the Hon'ble Sir John Aikman, the conflict still continues and it is not a matter on which I need say much.

Feb. 24, 1914.]

The Medical Registration Bill.

*Minis Ayyar; Vice President; Dr. Nayar; Mr. Ramesh Ayyar;
Mr. Narasimhan Sarma.*

The Hon. Mr. Nayar introduces international complications with the Colonies and the continent. It seems here to have certain irrelevant matter. The words are not to medical degrees, diplomas or certificates granted in any British Colony or foreign country which does not recognize the medical degrees, diplomas or certificates, etc. This proviso introduces international complications and brings in foreign countries and on that score there is a great deal to object to. When we say "does not recognize"—it may be either directly or indirectly. Where nothing is said in the Act, the words 'directly or indirectly' may be considered to be inserted. If we introduce the words 'directly or indirectly' no court would say that the degree of a foreign country which would not allow any of our men to step into that country should receive recognition. As your Excellency has over-ruled the amendment about the introduction of a proviso to clause 13 regarding colonies like South Africa, I do not know how your Excellency's order as to the relevancy of this amendment is right. I pray that the whole of this proviso may be ruled out on the ruling that your Excellency has given about the South African amendment."

His Excellency the Governor:—"That cannot be done."

The Hon. Mr. Nayar:—"I think the Hon. Mr. Narasimhan Ayyar has not understood the clause. This clause is purely a medical section whereas the amendment ruled out is a political one. Section 17 of the British Medical Act, 1858, contains provisions for reciprocity; this proviso simply means that any country which does not recognize our degrees shall not have its degrees recognized by us. I object to political considerations being brought into the Bill."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

Clause 19 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 20.

The Hon. Mr. K. Rama Aiyangar:—"My Lord, I beg to propose that clause 20 be deleted. My objection is that this clause is not necessary and it may even prove mischievous. Clause 19 which has now been passed enables the Local Government to alter the schedule. That implies a general power to inquire into the circumstances that would entitle a particular person or body of persons to be brought under the Bill. Therefore a separate provision is unnecessary. The clause in question gives power to the Medical Council which any body of persons might resent being used against them. The Universities, as far as I have known, have been formed on statutes passed by the Houses of Parliament and most of the medical colleges are also under the control and guidance of the Local Government. There are some private institutions and even they certainly cannot be expected to be recognized by this Government unless they have qualified themselves for such recognition. So if there is power in this Government to add to the schedule or to alter the schedule, it necessarily follows that it has got the power to inquire into the circumstances connected with these institutions. There need be no separate provision enabling the Council to call upon Universities to furnish reports and to provide them with facilities and on the refusal of such bodies to report them to Government. I say, rather than give room for bad blood being raised by previous correspondence, it may be left to the Council to report to the Government any case which deserves their consideration. In fact the powers vested in the Government under clauses 13 and 19 will certainly give occasion to the Council to bring to the notice of the Government any portable allegations they may feel fit to recommend to Government. The whole of section 20 gives power which cannot really be of any use and which may, as I originally submitted, be worked against the interests of the Council itself. I hope that this is not a question of the Bill as recommended by the Select Committee being passed. It is a question only of our finding out whether such a clause is necessary or not. If the provisions contained in the other clauses give the necessary power and the occasion for the inquiry and if the Council will always be able to report on such matters, there is no reason to give special power under clause 20."

The Hon. Rao Bahadur B. Narasimhan Sarma:—"It seems to me, my Lord, that this clause might with safety and with propriety be omitted. A similar clause finds place no doubt in the British Medical Act, and possibly by way of analogy this provision has been introduced into the present Bill also. But I think two or three

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standard of medical education up to a certain mark, they have the power to supersede the Medical Council altogether. It has been argued that the Universities and medical colleges are under the control of the Government and therefore what necessity is there to give additional power to the Medical Council? After all, what is the power proposed to be given to the Medical Council? It is only a power to make representations to the Local Government. They have not got the right to take any step in the matter except by making a report to the Local Government that the standard of medical education is a certain position is not up to the mark. Then the Local Government have to make inquiries before any action is taken in the matter. In the British Medical Act, it is expressly stated that any medical inspector sent out by the Council has to do his duty without any interference whatever with the examining body. He has no power to say anything or make any remarks to anybody. He is to simply watch the examinations and send his report to the Medical Council. Therefore, no interference whatever will be made with Universities or medical institutions whose courses are scrutinized by the Medical Council. I fail to see what possible objection there could be to this provision. We have not heard any objection from the Medical Faculty of the University. That is the faculty which ought to object. Honourable Members are pleading for elements who have not engaged themselves. I do not know if any of them have any grievances. I do not see why Honourable Members should be charitable enough to plead for them when they do not want any pleadings in their behalf. I have consulted every member of the Medical Faculty and they have no objection. They are the only persons concerned and there is no opposition from them. Therefore I fail to see what object there is in moving this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA APPANGAR:—"The Hon'ble Dr. Nagar seems to think that once he has taken charge of the Bill and moved it in the Council, Honourable Members should quietly follow him, because it is the Medical Registration Bill and he is the only one medical man in charge and others have no business to speak here. I cannot understand the remark that we are pleading for persons who have not given us any power here. That remark is certainly out of place. I do not think it comes well in a matter like this. I will only say that it is absolutely improper that a Medical Council constituted like this should be enabled to write to any University—the schedule refers to the University of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Allahabad and Lahore—these are the Universities that are referred to in this clause—is furnish such reports as the Council may require and, secondly, to provide facilities to enable any member of the Council to be present at the examinations. If these two things are not done then the Medical Council will report them to the Local Government and the Local Government will judge of the report. Will not clause 19 already enacted achieve this object? Again the Council has to ascertain the facts and report to the Local Government to judge upon. Why should there be these two authorities to consider the matter? It is said that if the Universities refuse, at once the members in charge will feel themselves disempowered, and that is the reason why power is given to the Local Government by the clause as it is worded. But clauses (a) and (b) give occasion for the report, and if there are not complied with, then there is the report. I dare say that the Local Government will not give the Council final power to settle the matter. If the Local Government are the final body, can they not decide the question under clause 19, instead of handing these two powers to the Medical Council as expressly given in section 30? It is not a question of pleading for persons who are not here. It is a question of pleading for common sense. We have only to see if this clause is essential and if the object of it is not practically attained by the enactment of clause 19. If that be so, how is this additional clause necessary? I would like objections to it for one other reason that the two sub-clauses (a) and (b) refer to particular cases and refer to do which seems to call for a report. I seriously submit that the power sought to be given by this clause is not the power which ought to be given to a Council of this kind constituted as it is, in one of the Provinces where it is submitted that the medical science has not advanced as much as in other places. I beg to commend the amendment for the acceptance of this Council."

The amendment was put and lost.

*The Medical Registration Bill.**(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—“I beg to propose the amendment standing in my name for the insertion of the word ‘University’ wherever it occurs in this clause. I have no doubt that the amendment is a reasonable one, and I would have expected the Honorable Member to accept it but for the remarks made by him in connection with the last amendment. I request the Council to be cautious and slow before increasing the Medical Council or the Local Government with large powers of control over the Universities not only in our provinces, but also in the other provinces. It is not fair or just to take an example in this connection from the General Medical Council in England. Before we do so, it is necessary for us to consider the composition of the Council and see whether adequate provision has been made to represent the Universities as was done in that country. We find that the General Medical Council consists, at present, of thirty members, five of whom are nominated by the Government to advise the Privy Council (three for England, one for Scotland and one for Ireland), five are representatives elected by the registered medical practitioners (three for England, one for Scotland and one for Ireland) and the remaining twenty represent the various Universities, the various colleges or various apothecaries’ societies of physicians and surgeons and other similar bodies. When there was two additional Universities, the Universities of Leeds and Sheffield, we find they were also given representation on the Medical Council. With a Council of that description expressly constituted not only for medical registration but also for medical education, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhamoorthy Sarma, there could have been no difficulty whatever in introducing this provision for the control of medical education. But so far as we are concerned, we are framing a Bill only for medical registration. Even in the preamble it is stated that this is a Bill for medical registration. We are satisfied with that description. Having done so, we now go further and say that this is not merely for the purpose of registration but that there should also be control in the matter of education as much as possible. In this connection I would remind Honorable Members of the Council that we must wait for some time before we can see the effect of the working of the Act in Bombay. I may point out that when the Bombay Government requested the Government of India more than twenty years ago to frame a Medical Bill, the Government of India declined to do so for the whole of India. But suggested that the Local Government might take it up. More than twenty years have elapsed before the Government of Bombay thought it fit and necessary to introduce a Bill for the registration of medical practitioners. The Bill in its final form was only passed in the year 1912. We have not yet got a correct and accurate description of the effect of that Bill in that province. Under those circumstances I think that to confer such large powers as are proposed to be given in this clause on this institution is neither necessary nor fair nor just. It was pointed out in the opening remarks of the Honorable Member that powers were not given to the Medical Council but to the Government. It is true that the Council will in the first place be empowered to call upon the University ‘to furnish such reports, returns, or other information, as the Council may require to enable it to judge of the efficiency of the instruction given therein in medicine and surgery and midwifery, and to provide facilities to enable any member of the Council dependent by the Council in this behalf to be present at the examinations held by such University, college or school.’ What follows if the Universities fail to do it? The result is undesirable. The clause says: ‘If the Council duly or authoritatively refuse to comply with any such demand, the Local Government may upon a report by the Council remove such University, college or school from the schedule or refuse to include it in the schedule.’ Under the present circumstances when in consequence of the present Universities Act the Universities have been placed under the control of the Government, I suggest that we must wait for some time before additional and larger powers are given to the Government to deal with the Universities in the manner suggested by this Bill. If the Bill is worked for some years, and if it is found that there has been a definite improvement effected by their dealing with colleges, the time will come when larger powers may be granted.

“What is the Medical Council which was constituted according to clause 3 yesterday? We find that there is no representative on it even from the Madras Medical College, though an amendment to that effect was tried to be moved by the

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(*Mr. A. R. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Srinivas Sastri.*)

Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar. When we compare the Medical Council here with the Medical Council in England, we see at once the vast difference between the two.

"There is only one other objection which the Honourable Member has raised which I might answer. It has been urged 'there has been no dissent from any of the members of the Faculty of Medicine'; when they have not complained why should the Honourable Members make such complaints? I respectfully submit that in matters of legislation we do not take into consideration the views of the persons at present forming the Faculty or persons at present constituting the University. We legislate as a matter of general principle. The Faculty of Medicine to-day may not be the Faculty of Medicine to-morrow. The members constituting the University to-day may not be the members constituting the University to-morrow. The question which the Honourable Members are entitled to consider and decide is whether it is fair at present when the Bill is first introduced in this country—whether it is desirable to entrust such large powers to the Local Government. When in Bengal the Bill was discussed or brought forward, they did not see their way to accept it, and the proposition that was put forward for postponement was accepted. What necessity is there for these large powers being given to the Council? What is strange is that we should give power not only in the case of the Madras University but also in connection with the other Universities. In the schedule we have included other Universities also. Why should the Madras Council have control over other Universities? That is clearly an incongruous position. I hope, therefore, the Council will accept the amendment and say that the time has not come when we can ask for such large powers in dealing with Universities."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SASTRIVARA SASTRI :—"I am seconding the proposition I wish to make one or two remarks. The Honourable Member in charge of the Bill has frequently referred to the precedent of the British Medical Act. As long as he has established an enormous degree of reverence for British precedents which if it prevailed in matters of religion would be called superstition. I really have no idea that everything done under the British Medical Act in England should be done in India. Much of the reasoning underlying this amendment has been already placed before this Council and I have only to add one observation regarding the University itself. It is not properly realised that the regulations laid down for medical instruction in Madras are not merely the production of the Medical Faculty; but, after the Medical Faculty have deliberated on the matter, the Syndicate deal with the regulations; and when the Syndicate have dealt with them, the whole body of regulations comes up before the Senate; and there they are considered not only by the medical people who may take a narrow view of the situation, but by distinguished representatives of other branches of knowledge bringing to bear on the question a broader and more liberal view. When the regulations have been so accepted, they are invested in my opinion with an authority second to none in the realm of learning. After that they come up before the Madras Government for them to sanction the courses of study and until they have been finally accepted by the Madras Government they do not take effect. I take it that, before the Government sanction all these regulations, the regulations which pass through the Medical Faculty in the first instance, then through the Syndicate and finally resolve the sanction of the Senate, the Government usually get the advice of the Department of Public Instruction. If it be considered necessary to further reinforce the advice at the disposal of the Government, I have no objection to the Madras Government constituting a procedure for themselves by asking always the opinion of this Medical Council before they give their sanction to the courses of study."

"There seems to be no necessity whatever to allow the Medical Council to address the University direct and demand from them the production of returns, courses of study, and things of that kind and then to say to them, 'If you do not obey us, we have power to report you to the Madras Government.' It seems to me that the Madras Government in giving sanction to this clause in the Bill forget that they have it in their power to obtain all the knowledge that may be necessary for the purposes of granting sanction to the medical courses of instruction."

"But the University apart, it is open to the Honourable Member to argue that this Bill deals in this connection not merely with Universities, but other medical schools and colleges that may spring up and which have no connection whatever with

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the Advocate-General.)*

the Madras University. If that were the case, there would be a great deal of force in the objection. I can understand it from the Bengal Government being anxious to bring under the control of the Medical Council the numerous schools of medicine that have without official sanction sprung up in that province. But in the province of Madras there has been to my knowledge no private medical school, nor is any likely to arise in the near future. The Hon'ble Mr. Nayar is dealing with the business amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma told him 'when really we are in need of money, we will come to you and ask for funds.' That shows practical sense; and I would appeal to that practical sense of the Hon'ble Mr. Nayar and ask him to wait until there spring up in this Presidency numerous medical schools which give all sorts of inefficient medical education and thus endanger the health of the people and contribute to an increase in the death-rate. When we find this state of affairs he can come to this Council and ask for a trifling amendment of his Medical Registration Act."

The amendment was put and lost.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry withdrew the following amendment of which he had given notice:—

"In line 21 after the word 'school' insert the words 'not affiliated to any Indian University, and.'"

Clause 20 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 21

His Excellency the President:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma has an amendment to this clause which is almost consequential upon his amendment to the other clause. Now that clause 20 has been retained, the Honourable gentleman would not wish to omit clause 21?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Balasubrahmanya Sarma:—"The only objection to this clause is that it is absolutely unnecessary."

His Excellency the President:—"The Honourable gentleman must remember that his amendment is consequential on his amendment to omit clause 20. Now that clause 20 is retained, I assume that he wishes to retain clause 21."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Messrs. B. Narasimhaswara Sarma and K. Rama Ayyangar withdrew their amendment for the omission of clause 21.

Clause 21 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 22

Clause 22 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 23

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General:—"My Lord, I am happy to be the means of introducing into the Bill, at least I hope will be introduced, the amendment which stands in my name. I am grateful to the Honourable Members who have been good enough to waive their right to introduce similar amendments at an earlier stage in the discussion of this Bill. My Lord, the amendment which I propose is one which will have the effect of strengthening the powers of the Council in the investigation of charges that may be brought against medical practitioners. First of all it constitutes the Council a court within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the effect of which is that the evidence which is given before the Council will make a perjured witness subject to the penalties of perjury. It gives to the Council the powers of a commissioner under the Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1850, and it provides that their inquiry shall be conducted as far as possible in accordance with certain sections of that Act. These sections provide that the charges shall be made in writing and shall be verified by oath or affirmation, and so accurate, if he perjures himself, will be subject to the penalties for perjury. It provides also that the Commissioner, that is the Council, shall have the power to

*The Medical Registration Bill.**(The Advocate-General, Mr. Narasimhaswami Serna; Dr. Nayar.)*

punish for contempt, summon witnesses and issue processes to compel their attendance. It further provides procedure more or less in accordance with the procedure of the courts of law; that the witnesses shall be examined and cross-examined both for the prosecution and the accused. Thus it prescribes all the safeguards which can possibly be given to an unfortunate medical practitioner who finds himself subject to persecution—a thing which you have to guard against—short of an appeal to the courts.

"I would ask this Council for leave to suggest a small consequential amendment, namely, to entrust the powers I have wanted to a committee of the Council in view of the amendment that has already been accepted. It would therefore be necessary here, in the second line, to insert a reference to the committee of the Council by adding after the word 'Council' the words 'or any committee thereof elected under section 13.' I therefore beg to inform the amendment of which I have given notice with the alteration that I have suggested. The amendment is that for clause 23 the following clause be substituted, viz. :—

'For the purpose of any inquiry held under the second proviso to section 13 or under section 16, or of any appeal under section 15, the Council or any committee thereof elected under section 13 shall be deemed to be a court within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872; and shall exercise all the powers of a Commissioner appointed under the Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1850; and such inquiries and appeals shall be conducted, as far as may be, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 and sections 8 to 20 of the said Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1850.'"

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NAKSINIMHASWAMI SERNA :—“While heartily supporting the amendment, I may be permitted to make one or two observations. Section 6 of the Public Servants (Inquiries) Act provides for compelling any power to furnish security for costs and for his conducting the prosecution. But this has been omitted in this Bill and no provision has been made in this Bill for the costs which have to be borne by the prosecutor, and how the costs of the prosecution are to be met. I suggested a slight amendment to clause 13 which was to add the following: 'The cost of proceedings shall, if the president so directs, be in the first instance borne by the person who instituted the proceedings, and the Council may make such directions from time to time as they may think fit with regard to the payment of costs.' I leave it to the Honourable member of the amendment to consider whether this clause can with propriety be added to the amendment proposed by him."

The amendment moved by the Honourable the Advocate-General was put and agreed to.

The new clause 23 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 24.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NAKSINIMHASWAMI SERNA had an amendment to this clause for substituting the word "sections" for the word "section" and for adding after the figure "5" the word and figure "and 8"

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar :—“This is only a drafting amendment and I beg to accept it."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

Clause 24 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Schedule.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NAKSINIMHASWAMI SERNA :—“I do not think there would be any difficulty in accepting the amendment which I have to sub-clause (2). The schools which are to be recognized in the schedule are detailed therein sub-clause (2) says 'A diploma or certificate granted by a British Indian Government or the Government of Ceylon to any person trained in a Government medical college or school declaring him to be qualified to practice medicine, surgery and midwifery.'

*The Medical Registration Bill.**(Mr. Narasimharao Sarma; Dr. Nagar.)*

I ask for the omission of the word 'Government,' as that it will read "in a medical college or school, etc." Honourable Members of the Council will see that there can be no real objection to this amendment, because the British Indian Government or the Government of Ceylon must recognise the qualifications of persons so trained. I do not think it makes any difference whether a man is trained in a Government medical college or a private medical college. I think in the true interests of the advancement of medical education we should encourage as many medical colleges as may spring up if they impart education on true lines. I think the omission of the word 'Government' will be accepted, especially as there is the other safeguard that a British Indian Government or the Government of Ceylon has to grant the certificate."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAGAR :—" I will accept that amendment."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHARAO SARMA :—" My next amendment is for the addition of the words 'or medicine' after the word 'midwifery.' In the earlier British Medical Act, the qualification in medicine and the qualification in surgery were separately recognised as qualifications for a person to be registered under the Medical Act. In the earlier stages that was the procedure followed in England. It was considered desirable to propagate a knowledge of medicine and surgery as fast as possible. Therefore any person qualified to practice medicine although not qualified to practice surgery and midwifery was deemed to be qualified for medical registration. My only reason for a similar qualification being included in the schedule at the present stage is that we may increase the number of practitioners qualified in medicine or in surgery as fast as we can, to ameliorate the condition of the people in this country. It is felt that the number of medical practitioners trained in the western methods of science is very small and absolutely unable to cope with the requirements of this Presidency. One of the ways in which it is possible to increase the number rapidly would be to allow a person to practice medicine alone according to the western method, although he may not be qualified for the practice of surgery. As time advances and the number of men qualified to practice both increases, then we shall have to require the qualification mentioned in the sub-clause, and then it might be well to see that no person who is not qualified to practice medicine and surgery and midwifery, shall be registered. If the Honourable Members of the Council think that in the interests of the rapid advancement of medical education in this Province with a view to meet the requirements of this country, such a procedure is necessary, such a provision would be useful and they should accept the inclusion of such a clause. I leave it to the Council to accept this amendment, because there is analogy for it in the British Medical Act."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAGAR :—" I beg to oppose this amendment. I understand that the Honourable member of the amendment is anxious to permit any one who is simply qualified in medicine alone to practise. In the first place the amendment would be useless, because there is no institution in existence at present which will grant license to practice to a candidate unless he is qualified in medicine, surgery and midwifery at the same time, and secondly it would be a retrograde step to go back and say that any one who is qualified in medicine alone ought to be permitted to practice. The Honourable Member's reference to the earlier history of the British Medical Registration Act does not show that at that time it was deliberately and intentionally made in order to encourage the practice of medicine or surgery. When the British Medical Act was first made they had some difficulty in bringing it all the conflicting elements under the Act. It was chiefly the opposition of the Royal College of Physicians who wanted to stand upon a separate footing that necessitated that concession. Not very soon, however, that was changed. Now it is a part of the Act that one who is not qualified to practice medicine, surgery and midwifery can practice and be registered under the British Medical Act. I do not know what

The Medical Registration Bill.

(*Dr. Nayar ; Surgeon-General Bannerman ; the President ; Mr. Rama Ayyangar ; Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar ; Mr. Narasimhaswami Sarma.*)

the Honourable Member will gain by the amendment he proposes, since no institution will grant diplomas to any one unless he is qualified in these three branches and no Government will recognise an institution which does not afford training in all these three branches. I therefore oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNEMAN :—"I rise to support the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar in all that he has said. I am quite sure that the Government will not consent to the establishment of a medical institution which gives diplomas in medicine alone, which I think is what is wanted by the Honourable member of the amendment."

The amendment was put and lost.

The schedule as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

The Preamble

His Excellency the PRÉSIDENT :—"I do not know if the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar wishes to move his amendment to the preamble? It will only prolong the discussion and will not make any difference. I do not know if the other Honourable gentlemen wish to move their amendments which are on the paper? They are quite unnecessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"If the other amendments are considered, my amendment also may be considered last. The question is whether any advantage is secured as suggested by the amendments."

His Excellency the PRÉSIDENT :—"The case is that the preamble is in general terms. Four Honourable gentlemen wish to make it more specific. As a matter of fact this will not have any effect on the operation of the Bill; and so the preamble may, I think, be allowed to stand as it is."

The Hon'ble BHO BHADUR V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR :—"There is discontent among many practitioners of natral and ayurvedic systems. They are under a misconception, and they think that unless some such words as those suggested by us are added to the preamble, they will be brought within the scope of this Bill and they will be injured by its provisions. It may be mere sentiment on their part, but sentiment rules the world. I do not think that the Bill will in any way be altered or affected or injured by those words being added to the Bill. It will alay a large amount of discontent not only among medical practitioners, but among a large number of people who place themselves under them. This was promised to us at the meeting of the Council at which leave was given to introduce the Bill. I think the Honourable the Surgeon-General proposed to add some such words at those of which notice has now been given. I therefore move the amendment standing in my name which runs as follows :—

"After the word 'Madras' the following words shall be added: 'who are qualified to practise according to the methods approved by the Medical Council.'"

The Hon'ble BHO BHADUR V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR :—"I beg to second the amendment. We know perfectly well that the preamble does not govern the Bill. But it will be more appropriate to bring it into consonance with the rest of the Bill. The preamble says 'Whereas it is expedient to provide for the registration of medical practitioners in the Presidency of Madras.' The provision which we wish to make is that the following words be added after the word 'Madras', 'Who are qualified to practise according to the methods approved by the Medical Council.' As my Honourable friend put it, a good deal of misconception will be removed by the acceptance of this amendment, although there is no real ground for such misconception."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR :—"As the Honourable member of the amendment says that these words would mislead the people, these words are already introduced into the operative part of the Bill. If that is so, what necessity there is for introducing these words in the preamble part, I do not see. The Medical Council that is referred to in the amendment is only created in the Bill by the subsequent sections. If you begin in the preamble by referring to the opinion of this particular Medical Council, that would be rather clumsy to begin with. I do not see what is

*The Medical Registration Bill; the Land Revenue Assessment (Amendment) Bill.**(Dr. Nayar; Mr. Ramaswami Acharjee; the President, Sir John Aikman; Mr. Narasimha Raja.)*

joined by it. Who the practitioners are that are affected are specifically mentioned. This is absolutely mentioned in the operative part of the Bill. Sub-clause (3) of clause 3 says "hospitals", "asylums", "infirmeries", "dispensaries", "lying-in-hospitals", "nursing homes" institute the methods of treatment carried on in which are those which are approved by the Medical Council established by this Act. These words are in the operative portion of the Bill. Therefore I oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Balasubrahmanya Aiyar:—"As this very reasonable proposal of mine has not been accepted by the member in charge of the Bill, I feel constrained to oppose the passing of the Bill (Laughter). I shall oppose it when the time comes, not that I oppose it now."

His Excellency the Governor:—"The Honourable Member is at perfect liberty to do so when the time comes."

The amendment was put and lost.

The preamble was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Title.

The title was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

His Excellency the Governor:—"Under rule 51 it is within the discretion of the Council to pass this Bill now. But it will be for the convenience of all concerned that the Bill should be carefully looked through to see that there are no verbal or other mistakes. The Council may then pass it at the next meeting. A good many corrections have been made and it is necessary to go through the Bill carefully."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar:—"I hope your Excellency will not permit fresh amendments to be moved."

His Excellency the Governor:—"That is a matter which is governed by the rules and lies within the discretion of the President."

This was agreed to.

THE MADRAS LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT ACT (AMENDMENT)

BILL, 1914.

The Hon'ble Sir JAMES ARTHUR, in introducing the Bill to amend the Madras Land Revenue Assessment Act, 1876, and moving that it be read in Council, said:—

"Your Excellency, I beg to introduce the Bill to amend the Madras Land Revenue Assessment Act, 1876, and to move that it be read in Council. The reasons for the introduction of the Bill are sufficiently explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I need only add one word. The necessity for this Bill has not been felt only in the case of the Vizianagaram estate. Similar duties have been performed in the case of other estates. The Bill is not introduced for one zamindari estate only. With that addition to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I beg to move that the Madras Land Revenue Assessment Act (Amendment) Bill, 1914, be read in Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVARAMA AYYAR seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir JAMES ARTHUR:—"I beg to move that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee for report. The Bill is of a very simple nature and very short, and it is extremely urgent and should be passed now."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAU:—"This Bill purports to deal with the power of entrusting the work of sub-division to certain officers other than District Collectors. It has two objects in view: in future it wants to authorize officers other than District Collectors to carry on the work of sub-division and separate registry; and also it wants to ratify or validate such work, if any, as has already been done by officers other than District Collectors. As for the first object in view,

The Land Revenue Assessment (Amendment) Bill.

(*Mr. Narasimha Raja, the President.*)

I do not think that, having regard to the great interests involved, the disposal of such an important work as separate registry of alienated portions of a manor should be entrusted to any officer other than a District Collector. As for the purpose of validating the work that has already been done, much has to be said, and I do not think we will be justified in validating an act which, when it was done, was illegal. As stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, some work has been done in the Vinnagadam district in the Villainagran manor by a Special Deputy Collector regarding sub-division and separate registry. It is necessary to consider whether he has done any work as a Government officer or as a servant under foreign service. I have looked into the history of the service of landed officers, and I find that Mr. Green is on page 275 described as being on foreign service. If he has passed any orders while on foreign service, I do not think we will be justified in validating the orders which he has passed. For this it is necessary to refer to the various orders of appointments published in the Port St. George Gazette regarding the work that was entrusted to Mr. Green, his predecessor and his successor. Under rule 22 of the rules I requested the Secretary to the Council to furnish me with some information and I do not know what orders have been passed upon that request. It is not possible to state in a very confident manner the facts unless all the records are placed before me. Even at this stage under rule 22 I ask that the Government Order mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and also some advice referred to in it may be placed on the table. I shall refer first of all—

His Excellency the President (interposing):—"I am not quite clear what the purpose of the Honorable gentleman is. Leave has been given by this Council for the introduction of this Bill. The Bill has been read in Council. If the Honorable gentleman wishes to discuss the principles of the Bill under rule 22, he ought to have done it before the title of the Bill was read. We are now considering the non-references of the Bill to a Select Committee. If the Honorable gentleman wishes that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, he must address his arguments to that point."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I am referring to the necessity of referring the Bill to a Select Committee."

His Excellency the President:—"If the Honorable Member requires that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, he will be quite in order."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I think it is necessary to see whether the orders that have already been passed should be validated or not; and in order to come to a decision on that point it is necessary that the papers I have called for should be placed on the table. I therefore request that your Excellency will be pleased to direct the information I have asked for to be furnished to me. Rule 22 says—

'Any member may ask for any papers, returns or information connected with the business before the Council and the President shall determine whether such papers, returns or information can be furnished.'

His Excellency the President:—"In order that I may discharge the functions that have been allotted to me under this rule, I should first like to know what papers the Honorable gentleman wishes to have and then I should like to know whether there is any reluctance on the part of any department to furnish the information. I cannot say anything definitely until I know how the matter stands."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"In the Statement of Objects and Reasons a Government Order, dated 18th December 1911, is referred to. I request that that paper may be given to me. Also there is a reference there to some advice. It is stated 'The Government have, however, been advised that the Madras Land Revenue Assessment Act, 1876, does not authorize any person other than a District Collector to receive and dispose of applications for separate registration.' I should like to have a copy of that advice also."

His Excellency the President:—"There is no objection on the part of the Government to lay G.O. No. 3704, dated 18th December 1911, on the table."

*The Land Revenue Assessment (Amendment) Bill.**(Mr. Saranintha Raja; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Sir John Atkinson.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAU :—“The Deputy Collector under date July 1911 was one Mr. Nagaswami Rao Pantulu. He was appointed as Forest Settlement Collector in the Vinayagapuram district on foreign service. On the 10th October 1911, it appears from page 960 of the *Port St. George Gazette* that one Mr. E. W. K. Green, on the completion of his training as Treasury Deputy Collector, was put on special duty in Vinayagapuram for the settlement of forests in the Vinayagapuram mandal. On the 10th October 1911, Mr. E. W. K. Green was appointed as Forest Settlement Officer for the Annalagiri block in the Vinayagapuram estate in place of Mr. Nagaswami Rao Pantulu and he joined duty on 1st October 1911. Again, a notification in the *Port St. George Gazette* appeared on the 11th February 1912 on page 114 that Mr. Green, Special Settlement Officer in the Vinayagapuram estate, was put as Special Deputy Collector in Vinayagapuram, Ganjita and Gediwani districts for the purposes of the work connected with the separate registry and the apportionment of assessment of the alienated portions of the Vinayagapuram estate. On the 24th May a similar notification appears as respect of Mr. V. Sankrishna Rao. It is clear from all these notifications that the Government never intended to authorize any one of these officers to exercise any of the functions of the District Collector under Act I of 1875. Unless all these provisions are carefully considered by a Select Committee I do not think any object will be achieved by passing this Bill in this form. I therefore oppose the motion for not referring the Bill to a Select Committee.”

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—“I am also constrained to oppose this motion, because I find some practical difficulty in accepting it. Among the lot of communications which the Secretary to the Council reported as having been received, there is one from Mr. Saranintha Raja who submitted a memorial to Government along with a covering letter. Some of us have been supplied with a copy of the memorial. Therefore it is necessary that this Bill should be examined in the light of the statements contained therein. He states that so far as the Vinayagapuram estate is concerned some sub-divisions were made. When Mr. E. W. K. Green was appointed for that work, he passed various orders for sub-divisions without the consent of the parties. Those sub-divisions were subsequently found to be illegal and those orders were not acted upon. He pertinently asks whether it is fair that the orders should be nullified, seeing that under the Land Revenue Assessment Act of 1875 the only remedy is to file suits in civil courts. But some of these suits would now be barred. Sections 5 and 6 of the Act enable the people affected to file suits, but they must have done it within one year from the date of the orders. At least in the case of the orders passed more than a year ago, persons aggrieved by reason of those orders should be protected. He states in his letter that if the Bill be passed with retrospective effect it would work great hardship to six thousand people and that, as in several cases orders were passed without the consent of the parties, those people would not be in a position to file suits. So far as the Bill wishes to give power to persons other than District Collectors to pass orders under the Land Revenue Assessment Act, there is no objection and I am not prepared to oppose it. But so far as the Bill wishes to nullify the orders already passed and so far as the Bill wishes to give retrospective effect, I think it requires further consideration because it must not be that persons should be prejudicially affected by the orders which under the then circumstances were illegal. So far as the amendments are concerned, it will take time to formulate them. If this motion be passed, the motion to suspend the rules will be brought forward and the Bill will be passed into law. But if the Bill be suspended for a time, it will give ample time for the Select Committee to consider these points—whether the Bill should be given retrospective effect and next, if retrospective effect is given to the Bill, whether it is to be in case of all orders or only orders passed within a certain period. For these reasons I think the Bill now before the Council cannot be passed in its present form.”

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval.

The Council re-assembled at 3 p.m.

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—“Your Excellency, this small Bill that I have been put in charge of in its present stage illustrates the difficulty, the danger perhaps, of attempting to pass the very smallest enactment into law at one sitting. The Government were under the impression that there would be nothing contentious about

The Land Revenue Amendment (Amendment) Bill, resolutions on matters of general public interest—reduction of registration fees.

(*Sir John Atherton; Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar.*)

the Bill and that was the reason why it was proposed that we should take up the Bill as an urgent matter and get it passed into law without delay. Only last evening for the first time certain representations were made to me by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raja which led me to think that at any rate there would have to be certain changes in the Bill as it stood. I came down to-day prepared to propose certain additions to the Bill which, I hoped, would have met the objections which he mentioned to me yesterday. On hearing what he had to say to-day and further talking the matter over with him, I find there are difficulties in the way of passing the Bill to-day. In these circumstances, with your Excellency's permission, I wish to withdraw the motion that the Bill be not referred to a Select Committee."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the motion was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Sir John ATHERTON:—"In these circumstances I think that the further motions that stand in my name will drop automatically; and I shall therefore with permission make a new motion which is in fact to accept the recommendation of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raja that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HORNE seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir John ATHERTON:—"Next I beg to propose that the following gentlemen be members of the Select Committee:—The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. Narasimhaswami Srinani, the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. Narasimha Raja, the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, the Hon'ble Mr. A. Battersworth, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman and myself."

The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HORNE seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

REDUCTION OF REGISTRATION FEES.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move the following resolution:—

I. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased

(i) to declare, following the policy laid down in paragraph 8 of the notification of Government, dated 6th December 1884, Judicial, and paragraph 9 of O.G. No. 2105, Judicial, dated 21st August 1884, that the receipts of the Registration department should not be considered as a source of profit to be used for general purposes; and

(ii) to revise the table of fees on documents presented for registration so as to leave no surplus after providing for all the legitimate needs of the department.

"The framers of the Registration Act clearly intended that the Act should provide safeguards against fraud and facilitate investigation of title. It was not intended to be a measure of taxation like the Stamp and Court Fees Acts. This was clearly stated in four documents. The first was a notification dated 6th December 1884 issued just before Act XVI of 1884 came into operation. I cite the following from paragraph 8:—"To meet these charges a small fee will be levied on every registration; but it is not the intention of Government to fix these fees at a higher rate than may be necessary to render the department self-supporting." The second is the administration report for 1887-88 prepared and submitted by Colonel Mackenzie. It is stated as follows in that report:—"The lowest possible scale of fees was tried at first. Such changes as have been made in it from time to time, or are in contemplation now, have always had reference to the establishment as far as possible of an exact equilibrium between receipts and expenditure." The third document is the proceedings of the Imperial Legislative Council under date 25th November 1885. The Hon'ble Mr. Cockfield observed:—"It was never intended that the registration law should be worked so as to make it a source of public revenue." The fourth document

*Reduction of registration fees**(Mr. Nonesuch Acharyar.)*

in the proceedings of the Imperial Legislative Council under date 29th June 1876. The same gentleman observed:—'The Government in creating the present system of registration had explicitly disclaimed any intention of making a profit out of its revenue for appropriation to other purposes; it was only desired that the department should be self-supporting.' This policy of making no profit from the receipts of the Registration department was confirmed by the Government of India in 1884. I refer to the paper printed in G.O. No. 773, Judicial, dated 24th March 1884, on page 7 of which, reviewing the operations of the Registration department in Bengal, the Government of India observed:—'There is very great room for expansion of the operations of the department in the lower provinces; and if this cannot be done, the surplus must be reduced by decrease of fees'. On page 8 of the same Government Order they reviewed the report of the North-West Provinces and Oudh and observed:—

'The provision for the people of adequate facilities for registration is the first stage on the departmental income. The Government of India has repeatedly pointed out that registration receipts are not to be considered a source of profit by the Local Governments.' This was fully recognised in by the Local Government in paragraph 11 of G.O. No. 2168, Judicial, dated 21st August 1884. The policy of making no profit was supported by the practice of maintaining a registration fund account, and the object of this fund was thus stated by Colonel Madden:—

'The very fact of a registration fund account being kept up seems to indicate that such sums as may accumulate from year to year . . . are considered to be merely held in trust and that no portion of the sums received from the public on account of registration will ultimately be devoted to any other purpose than that of re-imbursing Government for the expenses of the department.' Year after year the amount at credit was stated in the administrative reports somewhat as follows:—'The financial result of registration since its introduction into this Presidency is a balance at credit of so many lakhs of rupees.' This arrangement went on till 1884-85, when it was discontinued by Mr. Bennett, the then Inspector-General, and the reason given by him was this: 'As there is nothing gained by measuring year after year the balance supposed to be at the credit of the Registration department, while no such balance is shown in the general financial accounts, I have omitted the information from the report this year.' The Government passed no remark on this part of the report. Until 1876 the surplus from the commencement of the operations of the department amounted only to 6-2 lakhs, and it did not attract notice. Since then the amount at credit became large; and though the Government were not prepared to dispute the principle, they were still unwilling to give up the revenue, and made several remarks at different times regarding the economy of the figures furnished by the Inspector-General. The first objection was that the expenditure on buildings was not deducted. Two years later they pointed to the need for provision for additional accommodation in many places. Then the third objection was that the cost to provincial funds of registration buildings was greatly under-estimated. When the Inspector-General replied to all these in one of the reports, the Government turned round and struck out a new path, and said that a variety of charges such as pensions, supervision, etc., had not been taken into consideration. The principle that no profit should be made from the receipts of the Registration department was affirmed so late as 1896. I refer to G.O. No. 1645, Judicial, dated 21st October 1896, paragraph 9:—'The acquisition of revenue is not, however, the purpose for which the department was created and is disavowed. It was established to increase security in the transaction of business generally and of business connected with land in particular, to the end that litigation might diminish.' It was left to the present Government to repudiate the policy in reply to a question which I put at the last meeting of this Council. I asked:—'Will the Government be pleased to state whether it was not their policy for many years not to make any profits from the Registration department?' The answer was 'It has not been the policy of Government not to make any profit from the Registration department.'

'The Council may wish to know whether any large sum has been collected in this manner. I have tried to calculate the amount, and I find that up to the end of December 1901 the amount was Rs. 14-28 lakhs. This was furnished in appendix VII to the report. Since 1893 this appendix has been discontinued, but I find that the

Rebates of registration fees.

(*Mr. Ramanna Acharyar.*)

Surplus in the triennium ending 1902-03 was Rs. 14.97 lakhs; in the triennium ending 1905-07 the surplus was Rs. 17.49 lakhs; in the triennium ending 1908-10, it was Rs. 16.38 lakhs. Adding up all these figures we get the 1,12,80,000. The Council will observe that in spite of the pledge given to the people that no profit will be made from the receipts of the Registration department under the 113 lakhs has been wrong from the people. The Council may wish to know whether if from the surplus of every year allowance be made for leave, pension, supervision, anything will remain. I have figures for 1911-12. The receipts of the department in that year were Rs. 20.58 lakhs and the charges 13.49 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 8.09 lakhs. I do not know what percentage they levy for pensions. When an officer is sent to foreign service, he is asked to contribute one seventh of his pay. Taking that proportion, and seeing that the actual expenditure under salaries and establishment was Rs. 19.84 lakhs, the amount to be deducted for leave and pension will be Rs. 1.48 lakhs; this leaves a surplus still of Rs. 6.61 lakhs. As to supervision I do not know whether the claim would be just. The Government are bound to protect the people against fraud; and members of the Government Secretariat are not appointed solely for the purpose. We may accept the principle enunciated by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson in connection with the resolution moved by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar requesting Government to lower the rate of interest on agricultural loans. He said that 1 per cent. might be demanded. I do not know whether 1 per cent. should be calculated on receipts or charges or both. If it is on receipts it will be Rs. 20,000 and if it is on charges it will be Rs. 12,000 or if it is on both it will be Rs. 32,000. Even then the surplus would be 6.29 lakhs.

"I appeal to the members of Government to redress the pledge given so repeatedly by this Government and the Government of India. In the last few years two pledges, which had been given solemnly, were broken. I refer to the pledge of the revision of land revenue with reference to prices only. I believe this was found in the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue, but the Government of Lord Curzon in the famous resolution on 'Land Revenue Policy' distinctly refused to give any pledge. That is breaking pledge No. 1. The second is in regard to the revision of settlement and Government said on the strength of a despatch of Sir Charles Wood that the maximum enhancement would be 15 per cent. on the existing settlement. That has been broken. I think the Standing Order has been revised and I cannot find in the revised edition of the Standing Orders where that provision is. I earnestly appeal to the Government not to add one more to unbroken pledges (laughter)—I mean broken pledges. I believe the stability of the Government depends on the faith of the people in British justice and the willingness of the British Government to observe faithfully the pledges given to us. These pledges should not therefore be lightly broken by far-sighted statesmen. It may be asked how is the loss of revenue to be made good. You raise the revenue publicly and after full discussion.

"It may be next said that the tax is easily paid. It must be remembered that it is a double tax on the same transaction. Take a mortgage or sale; you tax it first for stamp duty and then for the registration fee. The next thing I have to point out is that I have never known of cases where the same transaction has been taxed in this way twice. If you please, levy the whole amount on stamp duty, and the registration fee will be then just sufficient to cover the charges.

"My next objection is that the burden falls mainly on the landholder. It has been recognized in several administration reports that 95 per cent. of registration relates to immovable property. Therefore the burden falls on landholders, and they pay 50 per cent. of their income as revenue; they pay land-tax, and then they pay the registration duty; and they are regarded as the milk-cow from which anything that the Government require may be obtained. It is not for a moment my desire that the Government should not get as much revenue as they require, but I say that the taxation must be re-adjusted and levied to the least objectionable amount. I therefore commend this resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar seconded the resolution.

*Reduction of registration fees.**(Mr. Simanama Ayyangar.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. SIMANAMA AYYANGAR:—I hope the Council will have noticed the reference which the Honourable the non-official Members of the Council have felt in supporting this resolution, and the difficulty with which a second order has been found for this resolution. The Honourable member of this proposition has referred to a number of old orders going back to the year 1864 and some years closely following that year. It was in the year 1864 that the first Registration Act was introduced, and in those days it was necessary to popularize the system of registration and it was therefore laid down that the fees should not be levied at a higher rate than would be necessary to make the department self-supporting. There have been, no doubt, statements of that kind in some other orders to which reference has been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswami Acharyar. But you must note what these orders really lay down. All that they show is that the Department has not been established primarily as a source of revenue or profit to Government. The main objects with which the department has been established are, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswami Acharyar, to afford safeguards against perjury and forgery, to furnish facilities for the investigation of titles and so on. It does not follow from the fact that the department was primarily established for these objects that any profit that is made in the working of the department should be abandoned, refunded, or otherwise disposed of in the manner suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Rameswami Acharyar. There is a distinction between establishing a department and working it solely with an eye to revenue and establishing a department primarily with other objects and incidentally deriving revenue from its working. Now, whatever might have been the conditions which necessitated that course, whatever the statement of intentions at the time that those orders were issued, the conditions have changed very considerably since. It has been the endeavour of the Government to extend facilities for registration as much as possible, by opening new offices, by re-organizing the department and by placing it on a thoroughly sound footing. The Government have never subordinated these considerations to considerations of revenue or expenditure. That really has been the policy, underlying the administration of the department and to that policy the Government have always adhered. Therefore there has been no breach of any pledge, and this will not be a case of an addition to the list of broken pledges to which the Honourable Member has referred.

"Let me first refer you to the fees which are now charged in this department. My Hon'ble friend has suggested that the table of fees should be revised. Has there been any complaint from the public or from anybody else that the fees are too high and that they have deterred people from taking advantage of the facilities afforded by this department? I will refer the Council now to the fees which are actually charged for the registration of documents:—

| When the value of the document does not exceed Rs. 10 the fee for registration is | | Rs. 1. P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 10 | Rs. 25 | Rs. 25 | Rs. 50 |
| Rs. 25 | Rs. 50 | Rs. 50 | Rs. 100 |
| Rs. 50 | Rs. 100 | Rs. 100 | Rs. 250 |
| Rs. 100 | Rs. 250 | Rs. 250 | Rs. 500 |
| Rs. 250 | Rs. 500 | Rs. 500 | Rs. 1,000 |
| Rs. 500 | Rs. 1,000 | Rs. 1,000 | Rs. 2,000 |
| Rs. 1,000 | Rs. 2,000 | Rs. 2,000 | Rs. 5,000 |
| Rs. 2,000 | Rs. 5,000 | Rs. 5,000 | Rs. 10,000 |
| Rs. 5,000 | Rs. 10,000 | Rs. 10,000 | Rs. 20,000 |
| Rs. 10,000 | Rs. 20,000 | Rs. 20,000 | Rs. 50,000 |
| Rs. 20,000 | Rs. 50,000 | Rs. 50,000 | Rs. 1,00,000 |
| Rs. 50,000 | Rs. 1,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,000 |
| Rs. 1,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,000 |
| Rs. 2,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,000 |
| Rs. 5,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,000 |
| Rs. 10,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| Rs. 20,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 50,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 1,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 2,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 5,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 10,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 20,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 50,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 1,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 2,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 5,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 10,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 20,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 50,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 50,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 1,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 2,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |
| Rs. 5,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 10,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 | Rs. 20,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,000 |

*Reduction of registration fees.**(Mr. Sitaram Aggar; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)*

this: "It is not the fee that drives parties from registering documents, but the distances they have to travel to get to the office and the detention there; and the interests of public convenience will certainly be better served by multiplying the offices than by reducing the fees, the saving in cost to the public being much greater in the former than in the latter case."

"The policy of the department has been to multiply facilities for registration and to render the department more and more efficient. We have been opening every number of new offices. Since the time Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar wrote that, I believe we have opened about one hundred offices more. We have accepted many proposals made from time to time by the Inspectors-General with a view to improve the efficiency of the department, and now we have proposals for the improvement of the pay and prospects of the clerical establishment which will cost about 1½ lakhs. We have proposals for appointing supernumerary sub-registrars, proposals for opening new offices, proposals for building fire-proof record enclosures and so on, which will all cost a large sum of money. Having in view these various proposals for increased expenditure in the interests of the efficiency of the department, it would be hardly wise to give up this source of revenue and to reduce the fees, not upon the ground that they operate as a hardship, but on merely theoretical considerations as to whether these fees are fees for services rendered or are really a item of revenue."

"There are other reasons why it is impossible for Government to accept this proposition. The Honorable Member is aware that under the financial settlement with the Government of India the income from the Registration department is a provincial item of revenue. It has been assigned to this Government and it is a item of revenue upon which we rely for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the administration. If the Honorable Member's proposition is accepted and this item of revenue is foregone, the result will be that the expenditure on other useful objects will have to be curtailed or further taxation will have to be resorted to. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar is himself one of those gentlemen who often propose large grants to local bodies and larger outlay on various other useful objects. How would it be possible for Government to meet these various demands, if they were to give up this item of revenue from the Registration department? I submit that it is hardly wise to forgo this item of revenue, which comes upon us once and which yields a steadily growing income on such abstract grounds and then put ourselves under the necessity of either reducing expenditure or imposing fresh taxation. It is not possible for the Government to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri:—"I feel that I shall be failing in my duty if I do not express my dissent from the resolution that has been proposed. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar's trouble is twofold. He is first of all troubled by the conflict between the pledges given on various occasions by the Government and their present practice. Secondly, he is also of opinion emphatically that the revenue from the Registration department is raised in an oppressive manner. It seems to me that he has made out a case for the existence of a conflict between pledge and practice. There are two ways of reconciling pledge and practice. You can bring your practice into accord with your pledge or you can let the pledges go by and continue your practice. In the present case it appears to me that the Registration department yields a certain amount of revenue, in a somewhat easy and unfelt manner, and that the Government would not be unwise if they forget their pledges, or, as the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar would have it, expressly suspended or negatived them."

"Whether the fees of the Registration department are oppressive is a matter upon which there is not much difference of opinion. At first I also felt that the Registration department was receiving more revenue than it needed and that there was room for reduction in fees. I had thoughts of moving such a resolution myself; but when I went about consulting experts, on every hand there came the answer that the revenue was raised very easily indeed and that the fees were not on an oppressive scale. I then dropped the idea of moving a resolution."

*Reduction of registration fees.**(Mr. Sriwansa Sastri; Mr. Kanava Pillai.)*

"It appears to me there are various ways of using this revenue. First of all the Government are pressed to increase expenditure under various heads and are obliged to keep the revenue raised in this way in order that they may meet the growing demands made upon them. I am entirely in sympathy with Government in that respect. At the same time I desire to say that upon the revenue raised by the Registrars department the first charge should always be the perfect prosperity and contentment of the establishment who raise the revenue and the enlargement of the scope of registration work. I do not think the Responsible Member in charge of the Registrars department who has just spoken has made any excessive demand on our resources when he said that everything had been done to bring the department to a high pitch of efficiency. There is no doubt that a great deal has been done in recent times, but in my opinion much remains to be done. There are a number of under-paid clerks in the Registrars department, and apparently there is no reason whatever why their salaries should not be raised. Facilities afforded by the department in remote villages are another way in which the excess money of the department should be spent. I have a complaint to make against the way in which the personnel and calibre of the department have been allowed within recent years to be somewhat reduced. On that and other branches of the Registrars department there is plenty of scope for the expenditure of the money against which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar has spoken today.

"Besides, there is another aspect of the matter to which I should like on this occasion to draw the attention of the Council. There is perhaps a feeling that the registering officer, the sub-registrar especially, is not doing a very superior sort of work or that his time is not fully occupied and that therefore his wages need not be as high as they are sometimes desired to be. It appears to me that there might be some little truth in this; but it would not justify a deliberate lowering of the calibre or personnel of the sub-registrar. I am one of those who think that from this not overworked department a great deal more work might be got, if not akin to registration, at any rate duties useful to the villages where registering officers are located. When we are probably on the eve of a large piece of legislation which will carry local government into remote villages, it will not be wise to lower the calibre of a department in which there are officers near at hand who may be made to support in part the burden of self-government.

"Then there is also the question, whether from the registering officers a little more could not be had by way of facilitating the record of rights in land. In those ways it appears to me that it is quite possible to spend a great part of the revenue on the Registrars department itself. There are also other ways to which attention has been drawn. Even if all these items are discharged and a residue is left after expenditure on the department, I should not think we should ask the Government to surrender that revenue and remit taxation in the shape of fees, especially when they are not felt on any head to be over-heavy."

The Hon'ble Sir Bahadur P. Kanava Pillai:—"I should like to say one word. I am unable to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Sriwansa Sastri when he says that a given pledge might be broken if it is expedient for the purpose of meeting public exigencies."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri:—"I did not say 'broken' but said 'expensively incurred.'"

The Hon'ble Sir Bahadur P. Kanava Pillai:—"I agree fully with the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri when he says that the department might be strengthened and the clerks paid a little more. Only when the surplus grows, it should be remitted in the shape of fees. That is the argument of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar. I may point out also that this money that is taken in the shape of registering fees comes mainly from the people that borrow and not from the people who lend. I wish it fell on the people who lend. Unfortunately it falls on the poor people that borrow and they cannot complain effectively like others who have a voice and who can raise a clamour. But it is the unfortunate poor people who borrow and mortgage lands. I think there is considerable force in the arguments of my friend, Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar."

Reduction of registration fees.

(*Mr. Narasimhacharya Serna; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar.*)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur D. NARASIMHACHARYA SERNAM:—"I must confess that, before I heard the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar, my sympathies were entirely with the views expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar, but I think to a certain extent the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar has converted me to his views. There is not the slightest doubt that he has pointed out to us the danger which may befall us at any moment. The Government look to this branch of revenue as a source from which they could meet the ordinary expenses of the province. So far he has made out a good case that any increase in fees for the purpose of the changes unconnected with the department proper should be delayed and that of any rate in future there should be no increase in the fees, unless it is necessary for the departmental purposes pure and simple."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI ATTAR:—"There has been no increase."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur D. NARASIMHACHARYA SERNAM:—"To a certain extent in the adjustment of fees there has been an increase with regard to documents of larger value than Rs. 500. Then he has also invited attention to the danger of Government reducing the department, as they have done in certain districts, to the great inconvenience of the people, on the ground that such reduction was administratively possible. I think if they had so view the purpose with which the department was started and also the principle which Dewan Bahadur Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar held that the one consideration ought to be the convenience of the people and their having proper access to the superior as well as inferior officers of the Registration department,—I do not think the Government would have passed the orders they did with regard to retrenchment in several places."

"I would respectfully invite the attention of Government to one or two matters chiefly connected with fees charged in respect of documents. It is true that in regard to patta and musilikas which are exchanged between a landlord and a tenant every year, registration is optional and is not compulsory; but if the fees were lowered in respect of these cases, there will be a considerable number of people among landlords and tenants who would be willing to have these documents registered. Inasmuch as in each village there might be 50 or 70 pattas which should be registered in a year, though the sum total in respect of each patta and musilikas may be small the total amount would be large. Neither the landlord nor the tenant would be in a position to bear the expenditure and rules might be passed relaxing the fee regulations in respect of pattas and musilikas. I think therefore that I am perfectly in agreement with the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar so far as he pleads for not increasing the fees except for the purpose of increasing the establishment, and for reducing them where possible. I do not agree that whenever there is an unusual surplus it must not be devoted to the purposes of the general tax-payer."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAN:—"I am sorry to have to traverse the arguments and some of the observations of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar. I feel it my duty to do so. He said that the members on my side were not quite willing to second me. That may be an excellent argument for opposing the resolution, but it is not so an argument for my withholding it. When I feel it my duty to point out to Government what I consider to be quite necessary and just on their part I will not hesitate to do so. He considers that old orders need not be observed—the orders that no profit would be made were issued in 1854 and were confirmed in a document close to that year. The principle was confirmed in 1890 and this year does not closely follow 1854. He has said that the object is so dealt to prevent fraud, but if revenue comes in incidentally we ought not to forego it. If you make a few thousands I do not wish you to give up the, but when you make five, eight, and ten lakhs I think I have a right to ask the Government to pause and consider the question. He says that old orders need not be observed, that things have changed and greatly changed and that therefore these orders might be ignored. The proclamation of the late Queen Victoria was issued in 1858. It is more than fifty years (longer). It is earlier than 1854. It is an old document and therefore might be ignored."

*Reduction of registration fees.**(Mr. Ramaswami Acharjee; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyer.)*

"He referred to a number of complaints. I do not know what he means by this. Complaints from the ryots who have to register documents will not be taken to him here in Madras in his person. I am connected as a Director with one of the funds at Kumbakonam. Lots of people borrow money and they have to execute documents and register them. I know the great unwillingness with which they register them. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyer said that he consulted a number of experts. I do not know who those experts were. Are they ryots who pay the tax or registering officers who register documents? He probably consulted the Inspector-General, who, sitting at the head of the department, knows nothing of the difficulties of the ryots.

"An argument has been advanced that the fee is not deterrent. I do not know what is meant by this. You say that a document is not valid unless it is registered, and no registering officer will register unless fees are paid. Men have to borrow and sell lands. Ryots have to execute leases and all these must be registered. I understood the position that the Government require more money for meeting the demands made upon them. I have been clamouring for money, though I have been dealt with—I will not say how (laughter). It is not a new theory for which I am fighting. The Government distinctly said that the receipts would not exceed the charges. The Government of India pointed out to the Bengal Government that if there was surplus they should reduce the fees. What I am asking the Government is if there is a large surplus and it is not required for the needs of the department, then reduce the fees. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyer referred to increasing the pay of the registration clerks. We have been fighting for years for increase in the pay of the clerks and I am glad to hear that at last they will receive some very deserved increase. I say in my resolution 'after providing for all the legitimate needs of the department.' I do not say 'don't pay your clerks, don't pay your registrars, don't increase your officers.' I only say if there is a large surplus, reduce the fees. He read out a table of fees and said they were two annas and four annas, which do not press heavily. What about the rates at the top of the schedule? Formerly fees were listed at so much a page, because it was for the trouble of copying. What has the value to do with registration? Value has to do with the stamp duty. A document of Rs. 10,000 may be written on half a page, but a document of Rs. 50 may be written on four pages. The man executing a document of half a page should not be made to pay more than his share. As regards the permanent settlement it cannot be said that because they have concluded a permanent settlement with the Government of India, the Government are precluded from reopening the question. This will not satisfy the people. They will say 'why did you do so?' Tell the Government of India 'Under your own orders we cannot levy more than the charges. We shall therefore be in danger of losing our revenue, and therefore revise the permanent settlement.' If it is made out that the fees do not press hard upon the people, and if all the money is required, I do not see what there is to prevent the Government at the time of presenting the financial statement from saying 'We require so much for our expenditures, we have so much, we propose to levy a table of fees which will give us so much.' I shall have no objection then. I believe the Government are not preparing their budgets in the way they should. In the case of a private man he knows how much money he has and he wishes to expend it. In the case of the Government they should find out what is obligatory expenditure, how much revenue they have to meet this expenditure, and if they want more, they must levy six, seven or eight lakhs after full discussion. Let us have an opportunity of having our say. Dywan Bahadur Bishwanathgobind Ayyangar's name has been invoked, probably to frighten me—I do not know what the object was. I do not wish to say anything of a dead man. He was a book-worm and did not know the people."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyer:—"I should like to say a few words in reply to the remarks that fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharjee and others. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharjee said that there had been complaints and that the fees could not be said to be not deterrent, since everyone was obliged to register a document on pain of the document being regarded as invalid. There are documents which require registration optionally. Take that class of documents. Nobody has stated that they would have registered documents which were only optionally

Reduction of registration fees; election strength on the Godavari district board; sanitary assistants in districts.

(Mr. Sivaramani Ayyar; Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao.)

registrable if the fees had been lowered, and that they have been prevented from doing so by prohibitive rates of fees. No complaints have been received by the Inspector-General or the officers of the department or any others. If there had been any question of the fees pressing hardly we should have certainly heard of it long before this from various quarters. The table of fees which I read out to the Council is certainly low enough to all consciences. My Honourable friend objected to the value of certain documents being taken as a criterion for levying registration fees. That is rather a question of detail into which it is unnecessary to enter at present. I can only say that a great deal can be said in favour of the system of ad valorem fees. There were suggestions made by some other Honourable members for increasing the pay of clerks and opening new offices and so on. All these suggestions will, of course, be fully considered. As I have already said, proposals have been received for increasing the pay of the clerical establishment and they are under consideration.

"As regards the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivas Sastri that the salaries of the sub-registrars should not be lowered, there is no doubt on the part of the Government to lower in any way the standard of qualification of sub-registrars."

"Another suggestion was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma that the fees for registration of petitions and murchukas might be reduced. Any specific suggestions made will of course resolve the situation of Government; but we cannot, as a matter of policy, agree to reduce the table of fees on documents so as to leave no surplus after providing for all the needs of the department."

The resolution was put and lost.

ELECTIVE STRENGTH ON THE GODAVARI DISTRICT BOARD.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, my first resolution refers to the same subject as the one covered by that of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar at the last meeting, and in view of the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaramani Ayyar I shall not move that resolution. I shall confine myself to the second one."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolution was withdrawn:—

II. That this Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to direct that the number of members elected by the taluk boards to the Godavari District Board be raised from 14 to 20 in the existing strength of the Board.

SANITARY ASSISTANTS IN DISTRICTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

III. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the appointment of Sanitary Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in the districts in which the post is created be abolished."

"Your Excellency, this appointment was created on the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner by the Government in 1903 and all the district boards which could afford to employ such an officer were asked to employ one. Accordingly the District Boards of Chinglaput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Ganjam, Gidavari, Madurai and Tanjore have employed these officers. Though in the beginning some of the members of the District Board of Godavari were not for the appointment of these officers, after five years' trial the Government called upon the several district boards and the Sanitary Commissioner to report whether the Sanitary Assistants had justified their appointment by closer supervision of sanitation in rural areas. Except the President of the District Board of Madurai all the presidents of the six district boards have reported against the continuance of this appointment and they have said that

*Sanitary assistants in districts.**(Mr. K. R. F. Krishna Rao.)*

This officer has been of no practical use or benefit to the boards. The presidents of taluk boards in the several districts where the Sanitary Assistant has been employed were unanimous in considering that the Sanitary Assistant had not been able to advance sanitation in rural areas, firstly because the area which he had to travel was very wide and secondly his want of experience of the local conditions of the district to which he was posted, thirdly, the work to which he was posted being new and fourthly his period of detention in the district being too short. He is obliged to stay in a district only for two years and during that short period of two years he stays there most reluctantly. I can quite see instead with what spirit a Sanitary Assistant stays in a district and does his work. In reporting on the work of the Sanitary Assistant, the President of the South Arcot District Board said as follows:—

‘Among the influences which have contributed towards the want of success of the experiment most, I think, he reckoned the hearty dislike of their appointments felt by the officers who are posted as Sanitary Assistants. Of the three officers who have held the appointment since I joined this district, one was removed at my instance because he did not know Tamil and was useless; he expressed to me his great gratitude for any interference on his behalf, as he considered it. Another took leave immediately on his appointment and the third after eleven months’ service has just petitioned the Surgeon-General to be allowed to return to ordinary work. The last man, it appears, has had no sanitary training or experience and none of them has had any such technical knowledge as would enable them to supervise the preparation of estimates for sanitary works which is one of their allotted duties. It is no wonder therefore that they feel that they are out of place in their appointments, and that while they are travelling round the districts, making recommendations, which there are no funds to carry out, they are falling behind in technical knowledge and losing touch with their profession.’

‘These people are brought fresh from the Medical College. They are Assistant Surgeons. The sanitary training they receive is no better than the training received by the ordinary sanitary inspectors. When this man is put to his regular work, he is compelled during his short stay of two years not to enter into any private practice. So he has to be without practising his own medical profession. He has to devote himself for sanitary work and that is what most of these people do not like to do themselves. That is one reason why these people do the duty most reluctantly. Fourthly, these people being transferred every two years, and another Sanitary Assistant being posted to the work, he does not continue long enough to have any sense of responsibility. What these people do is they go about the district making flying visits from place to place, and send reports and suggestions about sanitary schemes which are impracticable and which can never be carried out. After two years they add to the list of works which cannot and will not be accomplished and go away. That is all what they are able to do. One of the presidents of the six district boards which found the post of Sanitary Assistant superfluous remarked as follows:—

‘He had degenerated into a superior kind of deputy inspector of vaccination and a rubber stamp inferior inspector and promoter combined. This man is not of practical utility or usefulness and the amount of money that is spent upon this officer is nearly Rs. 3,000 on an average every year. Instead of the district boards being obliged to go on employing this officer and spending this large amount of money upon this Sanitary Assistant, it is better that these district boards are relieved of the burden and are given a free hand to employ sanitary inspectors who can very well do the work and make themselves more useful to the several taluk boards and district boards concerned.’

‘The president of one of the taluk boards, I may mention with regard to the Gudalur District Board, remarked to the Sanitary Assistant that he had done nothing practical except wandering about the country criticising village sanitation and suggesting impracticable schemes such as removing Hindu villages wholesale, filling up at the cost of the poorest board in the Presidency pits excavated by the Public Works Department, strengthening river embankments and

Sanitary assistants in districts.

(*Mr. K. K. F. Krishna Rao; Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu; Mr. Sivaraman Appar.*)

removing vegetation in Agency tracts four miles all round villages. These are the proposals he made and these are proposals which no district board will ever be prepared to carry out and which are of no use. The only practical work that is now being turned out by this Sanitary Assistant is the supervision of the vaccination work. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer is no doubt relieved of this part of the work and the Sanitary Assistant does it. The supervision of vaccination is being done by a host of officials and it is not necessary to have another officer in the shape of a Sanitary Assistant on this high pay merely to supervise and exercise entire supervision over vaccination.

"Again, the Sanitary Commissioner himself has remarked: 'The Sanitary Assistants as they are now recruited and employed are practically of no use and utility.' He further said 'the Sanitary Assistant is better than nothing but not so good as he should be for the reason that he is taken direct from the Medical College without any experience of district work. With a theoretical knowledge of sanitation and much against his will he is made to take about the district, which is hard, unattractive, uncommensurate work and work for which he has no aptitude. This officer is nominated by the Surgeon-General and relieved by him when he considers it advisable to send another newly-drafted assistant to take his place. The rule is as far as possible to keep these Sanitary Assistants on sanitary work for two years. Unless they are employed on sanitary duties for long periods, it is impossible to expect more than very crude reports from such junior officers. As they gain experience, they are removed and the inexperienced beginner is sent to relieve them and go over the same ground. This is a waste of labour and the experience gained is thrown away as the Sanitary Assistant once given a medical appointment will not return to sanitary work. The sanitary inspector is kept constantly at sanitary work but he is intellectually much inferior to the trained Sanitary Assistant who, if he were kept at sanitary work, would ultimately become a force in himself and be respected by the people among whom he works. I consider the Sanitary Assistant should be recruited solely for sanitary work and not sent for a short period and then removed. His appointment and service should be controlled by the Sanitary Commissioner and the Presidents of the district boards.'

"With this recommendation he made certain proposals to make the sanitary inspector more useful. As he now exists, I submit that the Sanitary Assistant is more or less useless and the burden of keeping this officer and the obligation of district boards to pay this officer at the rate of Rs. 3,000 on an average a year may not be insisted upon and that the district boards may be relieved of this burden. With these remarks I heartily commend this resolution for approval."

The Hon'ble Muzum Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NATUN:—"My Lord, I second this resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao. I beg to observe that there are two important Government orders issued some time ago. One relates to the sinking of wells in rural areas and the other refers to the checking of the growth of cholera and other epidemics. If I remember aright, the Government order that contemplates the employment of a staff for the checking of cholera and other epidemics provides for the appointment of a medical officer of the grade of hospital assistant. I think in course of time this medical officer who is expected to go round the districts or villages will be in a position to advise the district board as to what could be done in the shape of sanitation. For reasons sufficiently set forth by my friend, I also think that the post of Sanitary Assistant is unnecessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. RIVARAMAN APPAR:—"I think that the Honourable member of this resolution may probably withdraw it if I explain to him the attitude of the Government towards this proposition. The Government do not desire to force the employment of Sanitary Assistants upon any district boards which do not want them. Opinions as to the value of the services of the Sanitary Assistants are divided, as will be seen from the order to which the Honourable Member has referred. We are willing to leave it entirely to the option of district boards whether they would employ Sanitary Assistants or not. As to how much value can be got out of them is

Sanitary assistants in districts; Periyar irrigation system.

(*Mr. Sivasami Aggar; Mr. K. R. F. Evidens Rao; the President;
Mr. Sivas Aggar.*)

the steps of salaries for the salaries paid to them, it will depend upon the particular employ and employer. It is not our desire to force district boards to employ Sanitary Assistants.¹³

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. F. EVIDENS RAO:—"If district boards are given the discretion of appointing or not Sanitary Assistants, I have no objection to withdraw my resolution. But my only request is that district boards should not be compelled to employ them."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASAMI AGGAR:—"We have not done so."

His Excellency the President:—"My Honourable colleague has satisfactorily answered that point."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

PERIYAR IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. RAJA ATTANAR:—"The resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows:—"

IV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that an inquiry into the Periyar irrigation system is essential and that the supply in the branches and distributaries should be fixed by the Engineer and the Revenue Divisional Officer with reference to the aysakel under each distributary and the same should be published for the information of the ryots and that a daily report be called for from the subordinate officers of the Public Works Department by the Engineer and the Collector with the countersignature of some big patidars.

"My Lord, this is a resolution the substance of which has been sought to be placed before this Council by various Honourable Members for some years past. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu, Mr. Shanmukham Pillai, who was in this Council and I myself have been trying to elicit information from the Government which will enable us to see that steps were taken to remedy the existing difficulties in the Periyar irrigation system. I have come before this Council; but unfortunately for me there was a previous resolution which was discussed at the last sitting of this Council, moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Kameswaram Rao relating to the deltaic tracts of this Presidency. That discussion I shall take advantage of for not pressing petitions which would be unnecessary to repeat here, but, in spite of all the discussions we had then, I would press upon this Council the necessity of the prayer asked for and moved by me in the resolution. I think it is a matter that concerns a large area which yields over and above the previous irrigation revenues that was being realized from that tract about 6 lakhs, or 5½ lakhs to 80 acres more. This has been realized over and above the two lakhs of rupees that was being collected from that area for the old irrigated lands. In fact, the Periyar irrigation system has been in vogue these 17 years; and all the time in spite of repeated attempts we have not been able to see that the whole system is brought to any order. Honourable Members of this Council might have very clearly heard that in that area there have been repeated complaints, for various reasons, which I will analyze later on and which are in my opinion solved only by the inquiry that I suggest. If we adopt methods that I refer to, if not in the same words that I have put but in the spirit of it, it will enable us to bring the difficulties of the ryots to the lowest possible limit.

"My submission is that in the Periyar system the whole tract has not been laid out properly. I shall take the general runways first and then go into the special ones. In fact, the previous existing channels have been utilised, as far as possible, for the diversion of the water-courses and some of the tanks there have been utilized for distributing water over a larger area than they were previously commanding. I will give only one example of it so that I need not repeat in detail what is the effect in

*Periyar irrigation system.**(Mr. Rame Appangar.)*

other places. The channel that takes water to Todamuri tank has to irrigate 3,000 acres of land. This Todamuri tank had its rights established to certain channels by means of previous decisions which had gone up to the High Court. The channel which was held to be the sole channel for this tank is now being utilized for bringing Periyar water allowing branches from this channel to irrigate lands under several tanks such as Chinnampatti tank, etc. After the water enters the Todamuri tank we find that it has again to supply from this tank another set of four or five tanks inclusive of Sennayalloor, Parani, and other tanks. "The water is not quite sufficient for reaching that tank; and in fact the whole area that is being irrigated by this channel comes to about 3,000 acres of which below Todamuri tank and inclusive of Todamuri we have got about 800 acres to be irrigated and above Todamuri tank it comes to about 2,200 acres. Where water is allowed to flow into the tank it is found as very difficult to supply in time more tanks, so much so that Parani villages have been repeatedly petitioning the Public Works Department and revenue officers to release them from their lands being classified under the Periyar system. They will be satisfied, they say, if they will be allowed to revert to the old system because they say that water is not ordinarily allowed to reach the lands when the Periyar lake opens or within reasonable time of the Periyar lake being opened. There are various tank-owners who complain like that, six or seven. The Todamuri tank which had its rights established has eight villages to interfere with the channel; and there have been criminal cases disposed of against those who wanted to hand this channel. Yet we find bawling going on especially in the first portion of the year. So when water is let down it is not found possible to regulate it properly. My point in this connection is that it has to be examined and found out if other channels or sluices could be opened in other places which will more conveniently irrigate all these 3,000 acres without difficulty. It is not that such arrangements could not be made. In fact these systems have been once adopted, probably it is found difficult to change them all at once. And representations made have to be put off because officers themselves are engaged in the distribution; and the general re-arrangement of the channels again is not a thing to be adopted without a regular inquiry. Therefore the first point to be urged is that in the case of most of these lands it will be necessary to arrange channels to take off from the branches or the main channel so as to enable larger areas to get better supply of water.

"Then with reference to one branch of the channel, channel No. 4, I understand that it is one of the channels which irrigates a very large area. The water taking off to the branch channel is not sufficient and is felt to be quite adequate to give a full supply to all the area that is irrigated by that branch channel No. 4. That is a point which deserves attention and a full inquiry will be needed.

"The next set of things that need inquiry is, we find that various lands are on a level higher than the sluices which are intended to irrigate them and various lands are on a lower level than the other lands under the same sluice, so much so that it becomes almost impossible for the owners to arrange amongst themselves to irrigate the several lands. A proper investigation and alignment of channels will be an absolute necessity if the whole system is to go on without much of complaint. It has to be done under each branch. I understand that in Pappakudi we have lands about 500 acres in extent, which are supplied by one sluice. About sixty or seventy acres are on a higher level than the remaining area and therefore it becomes impossible for the area under that sluice to agree amongst themselves to get a full supply for the full 500 acres. Similarly in another branch channel, sixth branch channel, there are sluices taking off from the fourth supply branch—I speak subject to correction. There again, there are lands which could not be irrigated properly by the sluice that now works. Various other places might be mentioned. The whole system will have to be examined and corrected if matters have to continue without much complaint.

"The next point that I will draw the attention of the Council to is the supply of water for the *kodai* crop. In the Government reports it appears as the first crop and the second crop. The first crop is long crop and the second crop is the *sooti* crop. The *kodai* crop cultivation is to commence about the beginning or middle of May at the latest. But what happens is that when the lake is not full enough or for other

*Periyar irrigation system.**(Mr. Rames Appasagar.)*

reasons the department opens the lake at a period which is not quite convenient for the cultivation of the kharif crop, and even under the reduced acreage the second crop area has been fixed, so far as I see from the papers, at about 50,000 acres and all that area has to be supplied with water and, whether they cultivate or no, they are bound to pay revenue to the Government. For all that area water must be let down which will in fact give the necessary supply and at proper season. The question as to what the proper season is has been engaging the attention of the Collector and Public Works Department officers and I think some ryots have also been consulted. A satisfactory solution has not been arrived at for various reasons which I do not think it necessary to mention here; but an inquiry alone can enable the officers to agree and come to a definite conclusion about this matter.

* Connected with this is another question. Periyar irrigation is now settled at about 125,000 acres. It is expected to improve and probably originally it was expected to run up to 192,000 acres. At present they cultivate 125,000 acres in all. Of this area it is found that 50,000 acres have to be supplied for 2 crops; the Public Works Department officers resolve upon allowing water to areas more than the allotted area. When asked about reasons how they decide upon that, they say that when they find water wasted, or when there is excess water they sell water to other people who use it as a source of profit to Government. I do not object to such sales of water that might be wasted but I do want that the principle of such sales will have to be settled by an inquiry. An interpellation that was put to the Council elicited the answer that water that was wasted was actually sold. Under what circumstances and for what areas such sale took place was not mentioned. Actually I find that without supplying the water that would be necessary for a single sowing or two for an area or without providing water to a particular landlord whose crop might wither for want of such water, what is done is that from the beginning of the cultivation season or from the beginning of the time they do not have rain, even before the first ploughing, water is allowed to flow into an area not covered by the Periyar. Once they agree to supply water like that they have to continue water till the whole crop matures and that kind of supplying extra area always brings on trouble. If the supply is commenced in November or December and the crop matures only about the end of March or the beginning of March, the supply has to continue till the closure of the lake and at a time when there is no further supply to the lake. So that I find from certain figures that I called for from the Secretary to the Public Works Department that on the 31st March the lake level was 180.95 in 1915 and on the date the lake was closed it was 122.50. That is at the time when the usual Periyar area had almost been cropped. There was only very little area which deserved this supply and there was also the giving of water to other areas. The lake level had gone down to 122.50 within 39 days and the effect of it was that till the end of June 1915—when alone water rose from 122.50 to 127.00—they could not open the lake to supply water for kharif cultivation. So a proper inquiry alone will enable the Government to decide the method of granting water even for a short time, and if so for what purposes and for what time it should be allowed and continued. These are all matters to be decided. If, for example, after November, when we do not ordinarily expect rains in these parts, there is a continuous supply allowed to run into other areas, the effect will be that in spite of necessity to close the lake, water will have to be continued to the extra area and the lake level is likely to be reduced considerably with the effect that it could not be opened again in time unless there have been freshes in the middle. Of course if there are rains on the hills earlier and the lake level is maintained it may be opened in time, but that is not what has to be considered in this matter. The Government have 50,000 acres which they are bound to treat as double crop area for which they get full assessment irrespective of the question whether the ryots cultivate those lands or not. For 50,000 acres to have water for both crops it is not difficult to arrange at all. The difficulty arises only in not fixing the method of disposal of water at the end of the season for closing the lake. I say a proper inquiry and a proper decision as to the method of disposal would considerably help officers in arriving at a decision in this matter. It is not a question in which anything but an inquiry can decide the point. It exacts

Pearar irrigation system.

(*Mr. Rana Appangar.*)

be arrived at all at once, because, if water is supplied to other areas, the supply will have to be continued till the crops mature. And if water is supplied in quantity that can be stopped at any time, that would not interfere with the lake level. An arrangement of that kind will have to be come to after consideration. In regard to that matter I find from a letter as regards the sale of water to the Sivaganga mandal, this is what the Hon'ble Mr. Clerk wrote: 'Pariyar water was supplied to about 66 tanks in the Sivaganga mandal from the tail ends of channels and the water would have gone to waste if it had not been sent to the above tanks. The supply was mostly given in January, February and March. The quantity of water so supplied is not known as the supply was given through open cuts and no records were kept of the depth of water passing through them. The extent so irrigated in full 1912 was 1,773 acres of first crop and 122 acres of second crop from which a water-charge of Rs. 7,453 was realized.' This answer will do to show that there is no principle observed in the sale of this water. If from 1st March to 20th March the lake was open and in March also water was supplied to other villages not covered by the Pariyar area and if we find as a fact that 8½ feet of water in the Pariyar lake had gone down from the first to the 20th March—I speak subject to correction—it must be a great supply causing serious loss. One foot of water in the Pariyar lake gives about five days' supply for the Pariyar area. Whatever that may be, 8½ feet of water have had to be sent down from 1st to 20th March and without that period water has been supplied also to a tract beyond the Pariyar area. If five out of 8½ feet could be retained for the opening of the lake at an earlier season that would certainly secure a supply of 60,000 acres bound to be supplied for both crops. It will also secure an earlier opening of the lake and also give greater contentment. Therefore that is a point which deserves to be settled after an inquiry.

The next point which I will place before the Council in connection with this matter is the most difficult question as to the quantity of water that has to be supplied during the first months after the opening of the lake. That seems to have caused considerable trouble in the whole area. The Public Works Department officers seem to proceed upon certain algebraical formulae which show certain losses of water for a particular area. Now these figures were arrived at we cannot say. The whole area was dry waste which has been sold by Government as double crop or which has been reclaimed by ryots at very high cost. In fact, they do not have an alluvial soil which is seen in all the existing grand irrigation systems like the Chittavan, Kistna, Cauvery or other systems. The lands are porous and mostly gravelly and the water that is ordinarily allowed to flow into the fields does not remain there as much as it would on other lands where you have silt formation and clayey soil more in abundance. When we actually go to the fields the Government formulae does not help us at all. Where water is supposed to irrigate five acres it does not maintain half an acre. My statement may look an exaggeration, or may be felt to be an exaggeration, but on actual experiment in this matter I am sure I will be supported by some of the revenue officers who have been on the spot and examined the matter. A regular examination of the nature of the land under each sluice and of the quantity of water needed for lands irrigated by that sluice will have to be made and the quantity of water to be supplied to each sluice will have to be regulated. Until that season will not give satisfaction to the people there. Probably in Sivaganga, Marudimangalam and other villages in which there are wet lands for centuries this difficulty will not arise because water let down will not be soaked down. But under the fourth branch channel and other channels there will be absolute necessity to go into the question as to what has to be done. Originally officers in charge probably knew nothing of the state of things. They had made at the sluices of a particular size and they felt the necessity to have them like that and the supply was made freely very often. On a calculation of an algebraical formulae vents have been shutted in many places recently, the effect being that there is no supply which will be found to be even half of the supply sent down previously by the same sluice and the lands irrigated there could not be irrigated in a way that even a stretch of the area under some places could be kept moist for the purpose of cultivation during the first portion of the season. Here again, I have to make one observation.

Periyar irrigation system

(*Mr. Rama Ayyangar*; the *President*, *Mr. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar*,
Sir Harold Stuart.)

Probably in the rainy season when lands are already wet with rains it does not take so much water to keep them wet and ready for wet cultivation. But about the beginning of May and June Madurai is very hot and except late in June we do not have showers at all. And in periods five months there is extreme heat and their effect is that the soil sucks up much more water than under ordinary circumstances."

His Excellency the *President* (*interrupting*):—"The Honourable gentlemen have two minutes more."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR (*continuing*):—"That is a point in which inquiry alone will remedy matters. One other matter is that we have as many as 50,000 acres of land cultivated for double crop. It will be found that at the tail end there are lands which ought to be taken away from the acreage of double crop. It will be proper that the Government should have an inquiry to find out in what cases it will be difficult to supply at the tail end of the channel. If that area is removed from the list of the double-crop area that will avoid considerable complaints from the ryots. A few months back when the settlement officer was there some of us went with him along the fourth branch channel and found that various lands could not be cultivated even though one and a half months' supply was let down. Of course, plenty of water is let down, but it is shut down by means of screens so as not to see that it runs through to the last channel. It is in running through the distributaries that you will find such a small quantity and you will find that it does not enable the ryot to cultivate as much as he ought to. As regards the subordinate officers they must submit diaries. I would make that suggestion to avoid considerable objections which are going on. It is almost certain that the poor villages get their lands filled much earlier than double-crop lands and these are things that must cause much hardship. The proper way is to undertake a regular inquiry as to the sort of record which will indicate the amount of water that has to be let down from a particular sluice and the control of the issue by means of this kind of communication between the Revenue Department and Public Works Department subordinate officers. The method proposed by me in the proposition or some other method the Government might decide upon will help the Government to put down corruption and see that ryots are benefited and their grievances are heard. With these few words I leave the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I second the proposition moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, I am glad that the Honourable Member has not pressed the details of his resolution, because I think he would have found it very difficult to justify the covert attack he has made on the officers of the Public Works Department. There is, I make bold to say, no system of irrigation in the whole of this Presidency which is so well managed and so carefully managed as that of the Periyar. It is peculiarly well provided with a telephone system and the Engineer-in-Charge of it carries his water and distributes it through his channels and other distributaries in the same careful and detailed way as a Traffic Manager manages the traffic of his railway. It is a peculiarly unfortunate year the Honourable gentleman has selected for this attack upon the officers of the Public Works Department because this year has been an extremely unfavourable one both in the matter of water in the Periyar lake and local rainfall; and yet owing to the constant attention of Mr. O'Brien there has hardly been any loss of crop in the whole of that great area. I have a telegram here in answer to an inquiry from me in which it is stated 'No failure anywhere; on the contrary very good crops everywhere, water also supplied to the Nisarganga mandara.' I do not think I need go into any detail to show how entirely impossible are the suggestions which the Honourable Member has put down in his resolution. Not a single one of them could be carried out, but I will meet him thus far: he has said (it has often been said) that there is not sufficient water to supply the whole of the double-crop lands. It is true that that vice was substantiated by really good evidence or was definitely met. I therefore propose to order an inquiry to be made

*Perfor irrigation system.**(Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)*

locally into the facts of that particular case. I do not think that the Honourable Member himself will require me to do more than that; he does not want me to hold a Government inquiry as to the level of the sluice in this particular channel or that or as to the flow of water through a particular tank to another tank. That is a matter which I am sure land authorities are competent to settle and are ready to settle. I dare say that the Honourable gentleman may not wish to press his resolution after hearing the speech I have just made to the Council; but if he does, I shall be obliged to resist it. I will, however, make the inquiry I have just mentioned."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"In reply to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's as regards the first observation that the Perfor area is completely under the control of the Executive Engineer and managed by him satisfactorily, I have to say that it is under his control in the sense that he could let down as little water as he could possibly do. That he can command it at any time and that no sufficient water is supplied is also what I don't deny. I am not at all saying before this Council that the officers themselves do not exert their best, but I beg to differ from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart when he says that the whole department is absolutely under control the like of which probably he has not seen. I should say that to most people the telephone system is not known. That system is utilized by the Public Works Department officers and they may be giving instructions. When they do give instructions, I know they give instructions to reduce water more often than to add to the supply. It is useless for them to give restrictions like that without understanding where water has to be supplied and at what season. It is not a matter that can be solved by the Engineer alone all at once with a theoretical formula. That he depends upon that is my main complaint. I am perfectly sure that once the matter is concluded by an inquiry, there will be no trouble and the Perfor system will be one of the best systems available in the world. The point is whether, with all these conveniences in the hands of Government, the Government would not make an inquiry and decide the amount of water to be let. When they begin seedling cultivation very little water is thought necessary. Water is let down subsequently—one month after—and one month full supply is needed so that lands may be cultivated wet and made ready for transplantation. All seedlings may be ready for being transplanted and then there is considerable difficulty. It is there they have to exercise considerable discretion and in exercising discretion they have not exercised and gone into details and come to any conclusion. Particular areas can be very well selected and porous, clayey soil and similar soils can be found among the 125,000 acres. Government must take hold of a few central stations where the supply could be found by scrutiny for particular period, to be sufficient to irrigate particular areas, so that they may be kept wet during the season of cultivation. That will considerably solve the position. If the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, who has agreed so far to investigate the matter, will also ask the stations to be fixed and experimented upon, it will enable them to come to a decision as to the water required for particular soils. If he will agree with me that he will issue instructions to me to the levels of the several channels and the sluice arrangements to be made for supplying large areas not through tanks but by sluices—if he will be pleased to agree with me, I shall be glad to withdraw the resolution. I will only expect a very favourable answer in this matter."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I cannot undertake to issue any instructions to fix the supply for each channel and distributary in the manner suggested in the resolution. That is quite impracticable. The Honourable Member cannot really mean that we should fix the supply for each channel and distributary and that that particular supply should be adhered to throughout the season. It would be quite impossible and quite unworkable. I will undertake an inquiry into the sufficiency of the water for the whole double-crop area. I do not think it necessary to issue instructions to the engineering staff to inquire into the inadequacy of this or that sluice. Any complaint addressed to them on the subject of a particular sluice is inquired into as a matter of ordinary business. If in any particular case inquiry is not made, the individual who has a grievance has the right of appeal to Government. I do not think anything further is avoided in that direction. As I have said, I must oppose the resolution in its present terms."

Perpetrator irrigation system; penal assessment for encroachment and penal water-rate for irregular irrigation.

(The President; Mr. Rana Appanagar.)

His Excellency the President:—“Does the Honourable gentleman wish to press his resolution?”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RANA APPANAGAR:—“With your Excellency's permission I had better say that the matter be carried out as far as possible. My request will be there and I am sure that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart will help me as far as he could. With the concessions he made, I am sure I can write him more generous also before he issues his instructions. I withdraw my resolution.”

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

PENAL ASSESSMENT FOR ENCROACHMENT AND PENAL WATER-RATE FOR IRREGULAR IRRIGATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RANA APPANAGAR:—“The resolution that I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

V. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government may minimize the collection of revenue as penal assessment and that the rules relating to the levy of water-rates for irregular irrigation and levy of penal assessment for encroachment on wastes and perambles lands should be so modified as to make it obligatory to take preventive measures within three years of the commencement of the levy of penal assessment.

“For the purpose of this resolution I shall start from the year 1905 when Act III of 1905 was passed, that is the Land Encroachment Act, when the Government proposed to take care of its property in all its details. Beginning from that year I divide the income under the head of irregular irrigation and penal revenue under wastes and perambles. I find—

| | | | | | | Irregular irrigation, Rs. | Wastes and perambles, Rs. |
|---------|------|----|----|----|----|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| In fact | 1904 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,91,161 | 3,40,149 |
| “ | 1905 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,79,600 | 3,41,345 |
| “ | 1906 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,94,965 | 3,47,552 |
| “ | 1907 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,97,236 | 3,56,213 |
| “ | 1908 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,24,745 | 4,29,350 |
| “ | 1909 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,09,075 | 4,76,734 |
| “ | 1910 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,94,372 | 4,90,669 |
| “ | 1911 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,24,283 | 5,03,850 |

“My Lord, I gave all these figures only to show how the income from this penal assessment has been growing steadily from that year. It is a matter to be noted by Government that this kind of revenue ought not to increase in the proportion in which it has done. In fact, the encroachment on wastes and perambles and irregular irrigation seem to be matters which must be capable of being settled as early as possible. Rule No 26 of the Board's Standing Order makes provision for this in paragraph 7 and it says: ‘The Collector should exercise discretion in the selection of the procedure to be adopted, avoiding unnecessary severity and taking only such measures as will suffice to put an end to the occupation without unnecessary delay.’

“We have a similar provision made to see that irregular irrigation is also put an end to as early as possible. I only make mention of these things to show that the Government also do not intend and in fact they cannot intend to make this a source of revenue. But in the ordinary course of things, my Lord, I expected that there would be some methods of checking the work that was being done in the villages by the various subordinate officers. Expecting that, I requested the Government to let me know in July last what the nature of the land which has been assessed at unaltered rates was and for how many years the lands concerned had been encroached upon by the ryots concerned. I also wanted to know whether any attempt had been made to eject the ryots from the encroached portion. I said that a tabular statement

Penal assessment for encroachment and penal water-rate for irregular irrigation

(Mr. Rama-Ayyangar.)

showing the acreage of each kind of paddy, the number of years during which the lands had been encroached upon, with the assessment levied in each district, would be of much help. I asked for the amount collected in each district under enhanced water-rates on lands irregularly irrigated and for the source of irrigation under which the charge was made. In reply to this I got the following information:—“I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your D.O. No. 49, dated 25th July 1913, and to state that to get the information therein required it would be necessary to examine the village accounts of every village in the Presidency for several years. The Government regret they are unable to direct such a task to be undertaken. That means that the Government have not provided the means of knowing how their officers are taking steps to see that these penal assessments are not levied unnecessarily or without severity. Considering the provision contained in section 7 of the Standing Order No. 25, I would have expected some arrangement by which this matter could be checked. In fact if there is no such information available I beg to submit that it is a matter that deserves attention. The three years that I fixed is not the time that I would request Government to allow to every officer concerned. This must be the highest period that the Government should take for disposing of this matter properly. Even in the first year, if it is waste land, the mere Standing Order clearly directs subordinate officers to allow these encroachments and to enable landholders to add it to their patna. In other cases it is absolutely prohibited. In such cases then the very first year one would expect that steps are taken to continue from there. The second and third years I want to be allowed simply because the Government with all the ramifications of establishment must have enough time for understanding the whole situation. I request that the levying of this penalty in villages must be explained by each officer. Departmental instructions will have to be given and statements will have to be called for to enable the Government to know in how many cases steps have been taken. Unless some such arrangement is made there is no knowing how far this penal assessment will increase. The same is the case in regard to irregular irrigation. In some cases mere building up is a cause of the levy of penal assessment for irregular irrigation. Simply from a different source is a cause of the levy of penal assessment. All these must be rectified as early as possible. And in fact the period of three years that I have allowed as, I am sure the Government will agree with me, fair enough. My request again is that unless statistics are called for giving details the thing must continue to be unsatisfactory. In Feb. 1911 this is what happened. I find about 9 acres of land have been assessed according to the report at Rs. 721. The rule is that Rs. 10 may be levied as penal assessment or, if twenty times the revenue is to be assessed on the land is more than this, the higher amount may be levied. We find Rs. 721 is levied on 9 acres. What I find is there is a rule that as the first year of encroachment it ought not to be levied as a year in which penal assessment should be levied. If that is the rule and if there is time to levy at the rate of Rs. 721 for 9 acres, I submit that it must be something that has to be looked into and required. I want statistics to be called for and I have also a vague fear that because it is not possible to ascertain details, I think in most of these cases these encroachments are brought to the notice of the authority only to the end of paddy ryots. It is likely that all this money is collected from paymasters of less than Rs. 5 and less than Rs. 10. If it is so, it is all the more reason that the Government will have completely to go into the matter to see that at the earliest opportunity penalty is removed by taking action. There is a provision in the rules to check them and in fact to put in prison any person for one month if he does not go out. This provision is already there. That being so, I submit that a collection of this kind should be discouraged or much as possible and that regular returns should be available to show what steps have been taken in this matter. At the end of the third year, I want that the land is added to the holding of the ryot or that he should be ejected from it. And in the case of irregular irrigation, if within three years, they cannot see their way to treat it as irregular irrigation, they must allow that source of irrigation or that particular act they should condone or see that that kind of conduct is not repeated, by prosecution if necessary. I don't recommend prosecution—I ought not to be mistaken—but what I do say is that where it is impossible for the

Penal assessment for encroachment and penal water-rate for irregular irrigation.

(*Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Chidambaram Nadesigar; Sir John Acheson.*)

Government agrees with a particular ryot that a particular source or particular inconvenience caused to a channel ought to be treated as irregular irrigation, if they would not agree and it would not be possible for the Government to get on at that rate, I want that to be put an end to, and not that the penal assessments which are growing in arithmetical or geometrical progression should be continued. With these words I beg to propose the resolution.¹⁷

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM NADESIGAR:—"In seconding the resolution, I wish to endorse every word of what the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar said and also add a certain remark. It is certainly not expected by Government—and there is no mistaking the position—that it will be considered as a source of revenue. Penal assessments are levied merely to act as deterrent punishments. Somehow we have seen that year after year the amount collected by way of penal assessment has been going up so much so that it has now come to be regarded very fairly as a source of revenue; if not by the Government itself, it is looked upon by the people as a source of revenue, a source of most urgent revenue taken by the Government. It is in the highest interest of the landholders as well as of the Government to see that this source of revenue is stopped altogether or at least restricted to the moderate extent possible at the earliest date. As observed by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar a pattadar will prefer to go to prison in pay year after year this sort of unjust taxation which he deems and rightly deems it to be. Very often pattadars are not in a position to know exactly where these penal assessments and penal water-rates come from, or on what mistake of his there have been levied. It is very often collected as part of the last staff, and he has no opportunity of knowing at the time they are collected why these collections are made from him; and when he begins to prefer complaints and make appeals we know that it is not easy for him to make out a case and to get a refund particularly from revenue officers who have a great deal of work to do and who we know are not always too willing to grant refunds.

"When once it comes to be looked upon as a source of revenue, there is every danger of the whole thing being misadministered by the subordinate officers of the Government as well as by the landholders at large. I say for these reasons, nothing as they appear to me to be, it is very proper that very early steps should be taken to give effect to the terms of the resolution, which is after all a very modest request.¹⁸

[At this stage His Excellency vacated the chair and the Hon'ble Sir John Acheson occupied it.]

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ACHESON:—"I think it would be convenient if I were to indicate the attitude of Government at this stage. The figures collected by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar do not correspond with those I have; but I think that this is probably explainable by the fact that the figures which I have only show the penal portion of the assessment and possibly the figures he has include ordinary land revenue assessments and penal assessments too. That is merely a matter of detail. The resolution proceeds on a number of mistaken assumptions. It commences with the fundamental mistaken assumption that the Government look to this penal assessment as a source of revenue. If the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has read the various Government Orders that have appeared reviewing the annual *gawadaf* reports, he will have seen, year after year, the clearest indication that the Government not only do not look upon it as a source of revenue but that they wish that the amount that is collected as penal assessment should by every means be reduced. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Member is under the impression or believes that the Government make these remarks without meaning them and that they are intended as a fraud. If so, I can assure him that this is not the case. It has been the most distinct intention of Government, it was their desire at the time Act III of 1910 was passed into law, it was their desire and their anticipation that the effect of that Act would be to reduce the occupation of objectionable *pramades* to a very low figure and to reduce correspondingly the amount collected by way of penal assessment. After all, the Act has been found to be ineffective. But is it not probable that however long we may go

Penal assessment for encroachment and penal water-rate for irregular irrigation.

(*Sir John Aikman, Mr. Rana Aggarwal.*)

on there is no great likelihood that the extent of objectionable occupation of *panahals* will ever be very greatly reduced? The area, at present, and for many years past, under objectionable occupation is somewhere about 81,500 acres per annum and there are 22,500 odd villages in the Presidency. Therefore, it will be evident that there are only about 1½ acres of *panahals* occupied without authorisation in each village of the Presidency. That is the average. It seems to me that it is extremely unlikely that we shall be able to reduce that figure very materially, much less eliminate it altogether. The fact is, as I shall point out in the course of my remarks, that the Act is imperfect, the Act does not give sufficient powers and the machinery that is provided is imperfect and inefficient for the purpose in view. I trust that the Honourable Member will now have disclosed the mind of the idea, if he ever held such an idea, that the Government look to this penal assessment as a source of revenue."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar (interrupting):—"I began with the statement that I did not think that."

The Hon'ble Sir John Aikman (continuing):—"Thank you. That is one assumption that seemed to underlie the resolution. There is another mistaken assumption. I deduce it from the language of the resolution. It is assumed as an ordinary incident that the same piece of land is occupied without authority for two or three or more years in succession by the same individual. I understand that the Honourable member means that if any given individual in occupation of the same plot of land—I leave aside the question of unauthorised irrigation—for more than three years, then the Government should and ought to take what is called in the resolution 'preventive measures,' whatever that may mean. It is my strong impression that it would in very rare instances be found that the same man for three years continuously occupies the same plot of land. Unless the land is the same and the man who occupies it is the same, the remedy proposed in the resolution cannot be applied. The Honourable Member complained that when he was not supplied with them. It would have thrown light on that point he was not supplied with them. It would be necessary for the Government to have certain accounts for every village in the Presidency examined in order to compile the statistics he required. It is because it was not worth while to compile that information for the purpose in view that the Honourable Member was not supplied with these statistics. Still, speaking from what I have learned from my experience as divisional officer and Collector, I can say with a considerable amount of confidence that it would be in very rare instances that the same piece of land would be occupied by the same person during three or more years."

"The resolution apparently assumes also that the process of eviction is a simple one and that it is a remedy which can be easily and readily applied. Eviction, as I understand, what the Honourable Member means by 'prevention.' I must join issue with the Honourable Member on the question whether the process of eviction is easy. Not only that, but in very few cases can that remedy be put into operation at all. Take the ordinary occupation of *panahals*, that is, for the purpose of cultivation. I ask the Honourable Members of the Council to consider what are the processes to be gone through. Cultivation, let us say, takes place in the month of October. It will not be reported by the karam till the following month—November. After the karam's report the land has to be inspected by the revenue inspector to see whether there is really an encroachment on *panahals* and whether it is objectionable or not. The revenue inspector reports to the tahsildar or deputy tahsildar who, let us assume, may get the report about the end of November or the beginning of December; the tahsildar forwards the report to the divisional officer and it cannot be supposed that it will reach the divisional officer within less than a week or ten days or a fortnight. And it may take a week or ten days for the divisional officer to pass orders. After the divisional officer has come to the conclusion that the occupation is objectionable, all the penalties provided under the Act must be enforced. Then please consider what is the process to be gone through. Before the divisional officer can actually impose a penalty he has to serve notice to the

*Provisional assessment for encroachment and penal water-rate for irregular irrigation.**(Sir John Aitchison.)*

occupant to show cause why the penalty should not be imposed. Having then imposed the penalty, suppose he were to adopt the method propounded by the Honourable Member, that is the method of eviction, he has to issue a further notice on the person reputed to be in occupation and require him within a reasonable time to vacate the land. It is extremely improbable that that gentleman will vacate the land. Then the next process follows—somebody has to be sent to enforce eviction. All these processes admit of any amount of delay and obstruction on the part of the person whom it is sought to evict, with the result that three or four months or even more must elapse before the actual process of eviction can be put in force. Then what is their effect? How can a process of eviction be carried out? The only step is to remove the crops—which have already been harvested and taken away! That is by no means an exaggerated or a distorted account of what will take place in an ordinary case of occupation by cultivation. The only process of eviction that can take place is to remove and take away the crops, and long before that can be done under this Act they will have been secured by the cultivator himself. The Honourable Member will, I trust, see that in the most ordinary cases it is practically impossible to put in force the eviction processes which are provided under this Act.

"Then again, there are other cases of unauthorized occupation. I have just mentioned cultivation, which is the most ordinary case. There are many others which admit of no eviction of any kind. Take the case of occupation for the purpose of pasturage, a very common one in many districts. You have some unenclosed waste, cattle shed, or truck-bed which is used for pasturage, and some enterprising and leading ryot of the village will perhaps occupy that for his own purposes alone—a very common abuse in certain districts; I have known such cases in Katna, Guntur and the Ceded Districts. The land will be taken up for pasturage by this one individual and he may even fence it. How can you remove him by eviction? You can take away the fence. Suppose there is no fence, which is the more common case, and suppose that one influential individual will not allow any of the other villagers the use of the pasturage land, how can you prevent it? You drive off the cattle; but he brings them back, so eviction is possible in a case of that kind. That is quite a common case in many districts. Again, how can you effect eviction when occupation is by removal of earth, a very common practice in many places? There have been cases which I have known, and I have no doubt every revenue officer has known, cases in which people have made themselves a nuisance to the villagers by removing earth from truck-beds or from streets. Again, in the Northern Circars, Kistna and Godavari districts—as is probably known to some members—the villages are often separated one from another by what are called *dundas*. These *dundas* are used as village roads. Nothing is more common than for people to take earth from these to dig deep pits in them or sometimes use channels across them. How can you remove such encroachments? If the Honourable Member will reflect, he will see that the process of eviction, as provided under this Act, can only be actually carried out in a small minority of cases.

"Take again the rates of penal assessment. The Honourable Member pointed to the fact that the amount of penal assessment was growing. Now I would remind the Council that the amount that can be levied as penal assessment is restricted and limited by the Act. The Honourable Member himself drew attention to that. The restriction in the case of occupied lands is Rs. 5. When the assessment payable for one year exceeds Rs. 5 then it is a sum not exceeding ten times the assessment. If the land is unoccupied, the figures are double, namely, not exceeding Rs. 10 or twenty times the assessment. We know that ryotwari landholders commonly let their lands for five, ten, fifteen and sometimes twenty times the assessment. That is a very good proof that the rates of our assessment are exceedingly low. If it is supposed that a penal rate of ten times the assessment will prove prohibitive and will induce the man to vacate, that is an entirely wrong supposition. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. There is no reason why ryots who encroach on *panchabols* should not vacate. When there is a levy of penal assessment why should they not vacate? Nobody wishes them to stay. If they stay even after the imposition of penal

Penal assessment for encroachment and penal water-rate for irregular irrigation.

(*Sir John Atkinson; Mr. Kanne Pillai; Mr. Ramanga Acharyar.*)

assessment who is to blame? Surely they can clear out? When the Honourable Member says that they do not know what the penal assessment is charged for, we can hardly credit that statement.

"I have dealt with the case of penal assessment on land. There is less to be said in the case of water-rate charged for the irregular taking of water, because the case is still more clear. How are you going to evict a man who takes water irregularly? I can understand that you can evict a man from land, but how are you going to evict him from water? It is true that the Honourable Member speaks of 'preventive measures,' and he seems to explain in his speech that all that he meant by 'prevention' was prosecution. We shall be only too glad to prosecute in those cases where it is possible to secure proof. Nobody knows better than the Honourable Member, such as he is, that it is exceedingly difficult to obtain proof to secure a conviction in such cases. If by 'prevention' he means prosecution, I think him for the suggestion and we gladly accept it. As regards the water-rate charged, again it rests with the man who takes the water. If we know who has taken water we can prosecute him and we can levy the water rate. Is it not for him to make up his mind to cease taking water surreptitiously? Suppose the man takes water surreptitiously for three years, he is punished one year and prosecuted and penalized the second year and again prosecuted and penalized the third year and prosecuted. 'Then' says the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar, 'if he does not clear out, evict the whole thing, hand him over the land, hand him over the water and say no more about it.' Therefore the object of the resolution is to condone and forgive and grant immunity to a man who is successful in bluffing and defying the revenue officers for three years in succession. I oppose the resolution because it would be ineffective. As I have tried to show, it could never have the result that is anticipated from it, and furthermore it would confer immunity upon people who persist in breaking the law and defying constituted authority."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PRASAD :—"It is half-past five."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"We had better sit until the debate on this resolution is concluded."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR :—"I beg to make a few observations on that portion of the resolution which relates to penal assessments on private lands. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson told us some time ago that it was not the intention of Government to make money out of these encroachments. We remember this still, but if the Government get revenue, it is incidental to this encroachment, as you have surplus as an incidental result in the case of the Registration department. You, Sir, minimize the evil by saying that the extent is very small in most cases. Even the small assessment which the ryot is called upon to pay is, I think, an injurious burden. You ask why the ryot does not himself vacate. In 99 cases out of 100 he will not know where the encroachment is, in spite of your orders. He gets no notice. I may tell you that just before I came here in the middle of the month a palia manjar brought me a lit and asked me to pay. There were three items and I asked him what they were. He said 'I do not know, you must go and ask the karnam.' I had no option but to pay. If not, he would disturb my property. I have now to go and ask the karnam and if he would not give the information, I shall have to go and ask the talukdar. Last year I was charged three rupees more taxes and six pice on some memorandums. I asked the karnam and he said 'You took earth for making banks and we charge you.' I wrote to the talukdar for the order on which the charge was made. In reply I got a blank form on which application for copies was to be made. Then I came to the Government and ascertained from the Government that they issued no orders. Ryots do not know what orders are passed; and what the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar proposes is to help the ryot either to vacate the encroachment or to file a suit to get his title recognized. I brought forward a resolution to show that in most cases there was no encroachment whatever, but the Government were not able to accept that resolution; and the question can only be decided by the courts. If you surprise him and prosecute him, then he will know what he is about and where the

*Penal assessment for encroachment and penal water-rate for irregular irrigation.**(Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar; Mr. Kanna Pillai; Mr. Narasimham Serna.)*

encroachment is. If he thinks he has a good title, he will go to court and establish it. If he cannot prove it, then he will vacate the encroachment. I think it is in the interest of the ryot that something, either the one or the other, is done. Either make the inquiry and recognise the land as his, or if not, put him into prison. Imprisonment is one of the provisions of the Land Encroachment Act. If you imprison a man who encroaches upon *perambles* in spite of repeated orders, and such cases will have a deterrent effect upon all other people. They will not then pay small amounts of money which would to three or four lakhs of rupees."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KANARA PRASAD:—"I am sorry I have to differ from the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar. I do not think that the suggestion of imprisonment would do. He could not altogether get rid of that official frame of mind he had acquired as a Government official and he thinks that if a man is imprisoned other people would not do it. That is the hardest thing to do for a ryot. That will be a harshest measure. It is much better that the ryots pay a little more fine or rather a little more unjust tax than be prosecuted."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. NARASIMHAM SERNIA:—"This seems to be a matter which requires looking into. We have not been told and surely cannot be told that under the Encroachment Act the people of this Presidency have developed suddenly a taste for encroachment on new lands. The normal area is said to be 35,000 acres and it has also been stated that it is not true that the same ryot has been occupying the same area year after year. I shall also accept that. What follows? In respect of the same area, in the case of new people, all of first occupation, after the Land Encroachment Act, double the sum of money which used to be levied before 1814 is levied now. On the same area I take it in the case of the occupants of the second year, 562 lakhs was levied, and 547 lakhs was levied in 1814: that means an increase of 50 per cent. Most of these cases—I won't say all—are ones of first year's unauthorized occupation. The result follows that the law will have to be administered a little more leniently. People should not be taxed to the same extent. Therefore at present the penal assessments are unduly heavy. If, on the other hand, there are cases where ryots persist in occupying land which they ought not to occupy, then, certainly the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's proposition comes in. There would be cases of that description. There is a tank-bed land; a ryot finds it very paying to cultivate that land, he cultivates it year after year and even if the penal assessment be very heavy, Rs. 50 or Rs. 15, he may make Rs. 200 per acre there and he would not cease to cultivate the land, because it pays him and it also pays Government. I do not think the Government willfully do that. It may not be brought to their notice. Practically there is the fact; the man continues to do it because it pays him and the officer charges him heavily for it. Who is the man that suffers? It is the ryot under the quack. If it be an encroachment and cultivation on unauthorized area, it is he that suffers. Somebody must suffer. In the case of the land which ought not to be cultivated in the interest of the public, vigorous steps ought to be taken, because a larger community must not be allowed to suffer on account of the negligence of the officers; but if, on the other hand, cultivation of land may be prohibited under the rules but is not dangerous to the community, the law might be worked with less vigour and these cases need not be allowed to grow."

"In the matter of taking water it is curious that the revenue now derived is twice as much as it was in 1814. Have we grown so much more during the last five years in spite of the rigorous working of the Act? The Hon'ble Sir John Acheson has kindly given us a history of the various sorts of encroachment and the irregular taking of water which it would be impossible to check by measures suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar. I perfectly agree with him. There may be various classes of cases in which the resolution would not prove a remedy. But surely during the last six or seven years it cannot be said that things have so materially changed that the officers find it impossible to curtail these encroachment proceedings except by increasing the revenue in that enormous manner. I hope the Government will see their way to inquire into the matter and prevent people from occupying land if really the land is such as ought not to be allowed to be cultivated. If the cultivation is so beneficial, reduce the penal assessment on the first occupation."

*Penal assessment for encroachment and penal water-rates for irregular irrigation.**(Mr. Bana Ayyangar.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—With the President's permission I have to take exception to certain remarks made in the course of the reply on behalf of the Government. I do not think my point has been met at all. I have shown that the rules provide that in the first year no penal assessment should be levied; and I take it that the rules are followed. We have then two years more for a ryot to encroach. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson will argue that it is not likely that the same ryot occupies the land every year. We have to take it that the officers that enforce the rules are also not inordinately severe. Then we have two years within which to charge a man for encroachment. In the second year I would accept a double charge and the third year four times the charge at the highest. Then the ordinary rate of revenue for dry lands being 2 annas to Rs. 2, we will take an average of Rs. 1-8-0; and the average for wet lands being taken as Rs. 5 or Rs. 6, it may be taken to be more than Rs. 2½ per acre or Rs. 8 per acre on dry land in the course of three years. It may be said that where an area of one acre or two acres is concerned a lump sum of four or five rupees is levied. That might make up the average. But I say that such cases where a lump sum is levied cannot give for an average of also acres Rs. 2½; and it cannot be for three years. Referring to page 23 of the report for fiscal 1901, it shows we have got Rs. 115 average per acre in Ordikari district, we have Rs. 34 per acre in South Arcot and we have Rs. 55 per acre in Kistna and we have Rs. 51 in Ganjam and Rs. 35 in Tanjore. These are rates which cannot be explained except it be that the same persons have been occupying the land for more than three years or for a continuous period of years. I do not say that an officer will immediately pounce upon a man who occupies in the first year. I do not think that a case happens like that at all. Therefore it was that I suggested in the course of my first speech that it would be well to have various statistics from different places for us to check. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has not touched that portion of my speech at all. On the other hand on the state of the records as they stand, he has proposed to explain to the Council what it might be. I asked a question: is it likely that poorer ryots are charged inconsiderable rates without their knowing what they are charged for? No village officer tells him which has he should adopt, for his being within his area. But he sends up his recommendation for penal assessment; and in most cases it is found that illiterate men have been booked every year. The total misery may be there. I certainly request the Government to take deep interest in the matter and get statistics. I should expect the Government to have detailed statistics in matters of this kind especially when it is a matter of penal assessment. I don't want that Government should not have the penal authority. I have referred to Standing Order No. 28; I do not say that the Government intentionally work the rule harshly. I began my speech with that statement and I again submit that it was wrong to have said that I had a suspicion of the kind. I know it is not meant. I know that the steps that ought to be taken are not taken. There must be detailed statements called for and they must form part of every annual administration report showing the number of cases, showing the average that is occupied, showing the steps taken to avert. These are points which, if an officer is to report upon to Government, the system will be working itself out properly. Then there may not be this increase of revenue under this head. As I have submitted, it is after all the poor illiterate men that have to pay most of this sum. It is argued that people would not be ejected and that they agree to pay this assessment. That is an assumption without knowing the real facts. Is it a fact that knowingly a man refuses to vacate or is it not true that a ryot not knowing the extent of his land extends his cultivation and is brought on to pay penal assessment? The same man would not be paying any number of years. This is a position in which the proper view to take is, I submit, to look into the matter and to check it in detail, so that there may be opportunities for Government to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the method of work. It cannot grow from two lakhs to three, four and five lakhs of rupees in the course of seven or eight years when the area occupied is the same. That will be one other argument which will clearly convince the Honorable Members that that must have been the cause of increased penal assessment, the occupation must have continued for more than a number of years. Proper and detailed statistics in respect of this matter will have considerably helped Government in coming to a right solution in the matter."

*Penal assessment for encroachment and paval water-rate for irregular irrigation.**(Mr. Rattumera.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BERNARDSON :—¹¹ With your permission, Sir, I may explain one or two figures quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Rame Ayyangar. In giving the penal assessment reflected as nearly six lakhs he has fallen into the error of including the ordinary assessment. The actual penal charge which was levied was under Rs. 4 lakhs. He is very much concerned with the enormous charges levied in some cases. He was referring to the report for fash 1321 and he says that it is impossible that nine acres could have been assessed at more than Rs. 720. Nine acres at Rs. 720 means Rs. 6480 per acre. Twenty times the assessment may be charged, and that means that the land was considered to be assessable at Rs. 4 per acre, which is not excessive by any means. Moreover, the excessive charges to which he refers seem to be due to the extraordinary rates levied in Godevart. I would invite attention to what is stated on page 8 of the report, where it is shown that the high charges there was due to the fact that certain encroachments in Sasapali Lanka by the Raja of Vizianagram were charged for 11 fashis. The only other remark I wish to make is that certain of the Honourable Members who have spoken seem to have overlooked the fact that evictions was resorted to to a very considerable extent in fash 1321. In the case of the Tanjore district alone the cases in which steps towards eviction were taken were as many as 2,219.¹²

The resolution was put and lost.

The Council was adjourned until 11 a.m. on Thursday the 29th January 1914.

W. FRANCIS, .

Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 35 & 36 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 26th day of January 1914.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JONES, *Raja Prataps of Igth, P.O.*,
G.O.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ARTHUR, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, C.S.I., C.L.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.F.S., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. G. HENNE, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANERJEE, I.M.S., M.B., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. CAKE.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. SENGU.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. R. DUNNAY.
The Hon'ble Sir ALFRED BOWEN, K.O.L.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SENGU.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. D. FRANK.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. COOPER (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L. D. SWANESANTH PILLAI Attorney.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANK.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. FRANK, R.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. CURRIE.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. N. NAYAR.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA GANU.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULO.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KRISHNA PILLAI Attorney.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBRAMANIAM RAMANATHAN Attorney.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAJAY NAYAR.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAN Attorney.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. H. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULO.
The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur V. NARAYANA NAYDU GANU, Zamindar of
Doddagummaikottur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMAIAH MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. KESAVANATHAN NAYAR.
The Hon'ble Shih-ul-Mulk T. ZAHID-UL-ABIDIN KHAN Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. ANAND TANNI MANAKIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. JACOB.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. M. SENGU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. F. BANERJEE.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur HAJI IMAMU SAIB SANGU Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur F. C. RAMANUJAN CHRISTIAN Attorney.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SENGU SENGU.

Committee on improvement of cattle in the Presidency.

(Mr. Chidambaram Mudaliyar.)

The discussion of the resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

COMMITTEE ON IMPROVEMENT OF CATTLE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. CHIDAMBARAM MUDALIYAR:—“Your Excellency, I request the indulgence of this Council for a few minutes in order to bring before it very briefly the importance of the matter contained in the resolution which I have the honour to move in a country like this, and more especially in a Presidency like ours. The resolution runs thus:—

VI. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials, together with an expert, to inquire into and report on

(a) the present condition of drought and dairy cattle in the Presidency, with special reference to the different breeds, local and general;

(b) the quality, the supply and the rise in price of cattle and cattle-feed available; and

(c) to suggest measures for their improvement.

“It is really remarkable that cattle in this Presidency receive so little attention as they do from the Government. There are about 35 million acres of cultivated land with 23 millions of people or about 70 per cent of the entire population directly dependent on their labour, while the entire population of 41 and odd millions and also a large population outside the Presidency indirectly depend on it. In this connection I would refer to what Lieut.-Col. Gunn in his book on ‘Cattle in Southern India’ published in the year 1920 says on page 2: ‘Madras is essentially a cattle-raiding province and consequently the animal wealth is enormous.’ Again he says: ‘In a country in which 80 per cent of the population subsist by agriculture and to which cattle play a most important part a demand for them is never wanting. Cattle manure is used as fuel or serves to enrich the soil exhausted by cultivation. The operations of ploughing, harrowing, sowing, and thinning the crop, of lifting water from wells for irrigation purposes, are carried on almost entirely by bullock power. The crop when cut is reaped to the threshing floor and there broken out by the cattle and transported by them to the market; and in fact it would be difficult for the Indian cultivator to get on without his cattle, which indeed constitute the life and soul of agriculture. The substance of the crop is usually obtained by the number of cattle he owns and the number of ploughs he works. Moreover cattle are intimately associated with the domestic interests of the people.’

“Dr. Voelcker in his report on the ‘Improvement of Agriculturists’ says on page 198: ‘Cattle represent the rural capital; they provide the labour in ploughing and other field operations, they are used for drawing water from wells, and they supply manure for the crops.’ He lays stress upon the great dependence of an agricultural country like India, or a Presidency like Madras, on the importance of cattle, and the great attention it should receive at the hands of the administration. Again he says: ‘Differences in agricultural condition and practice which result from the varying qualities of the cattle of one district as compared with another, arise in part from external and physical causes, such as climate, grazing facilities, etc., and in part directly from want of knowledge in breeding and selection of cattle . . . In effecting any improvement in cattle the examples of native practice will not suffice, but the experience of western practice must be applied also. The retention of cattle-breeding farms is very desirable, but improvements in the system by which they are managed should be made . . . Government experimental farms and Court of Wards estates should have good stud bulls standing at them, these bulls being available for the use of the neighbourhood.’

“Your Excellency, I need hardly bring to the notice of this Council that the present condition of cattle is far from satisfactory. Cattle have deteriorated, the cost of cultivation has risen. From my own experience I find from my accounts that

Committee on improvement of cattle in the Presidency.

(*Mr. Chidambarama Madhavayya.*)

the price of cattle of the same quality has gone up by about 150 per cent. within the past decade; and yet we do not get the same quality, and the same strength and the same staying power in our cattle. For instance each district or group of districts has its own peculiar breed suited to the conditions of the climate and the food available for cattle. The land which was originally cultivated with crops useful for human food is now being largely used for the cultivation of mercantile crops, of course, useful for export. That entails a great deal of diminution in the quantity of cattle-food available for cattle. Again in cases where these mercantile crops can be used as cattle-food they are very often exported out of the country in a state in which it would be impossible for them to be used as the cattle-food of the country. I would instance one fact which would bring home the necessity for immediate attention to this aspect of the question. A large quantity of ground-nut is exported, I think, from this country and 50 per cent. of the ground-nut exported goes as ground-nut out of the country and that increase in export in the ground-nut trade should bring home to the mind of the Government and of this Council what enormous loss in cattle-food the country suffers from such export. Again cattle herds were largely kept in veldt days, when the extent of cultivation was smaller; when the grazing in the forests was not so difficult as it is today, people found it easy and possible to maintain large herds. Now things have arrived at a stage when it is almost impossible to see these herds of cattle which go from one part of the country to another wherever they can get their food. We have now almost entirely to depend upon what cattle we find in the villages; and they have to supply to a large extent the needs of the country. We find that every day bulls for breeding cattle are getting rarer and rarer, so much so that the cattle in the villages do not get crossed in time for want of bulls of the required or desired strength and quality. Further in villages the prices of glue, butter-milk and milk have risen so high that the milker hardly get any milk feed at all and thus the ensuing generation of cattle would more rapidly deteriorate than they would otherwise do. The rise in the price of cattle-food is so enormous that it does not pay now to keep cattle merely for breeding purposes. No doubt there was a rise in the price of cattle, but it was not anything like commensurate to make it worth the while of people to keep them for breeding purposes. Further, immense difficulties in the way of keeping large herds of cattle stand in the way of a satisfactory improvement in the quality or in the number of cattle. It is highly necessary that in a large country depending as it does so entirely, almost entirely, upon the help of cattle and also on the dairy products of cattle to a larger extent than other countries, it is necessary that every attention should be paid to the improvement of the present state of things in a very great degree, so that the unsatisfactory condition in which the cattle exist might be remedied.

"I understand that this Government, in accordance with an order of the Government of India, have ordered an inquiry and the report is with them under consideration. I expected that the exact scope of the report might be made known to me but I have been told that nothing would be given out until the Government have passed final orders on the report. From what I could see of the Government of India's order I am inclined to think that the report referred to is not likely to have included in its scope all the points which I urge in my resolution should be carefully looked into, and that is the main reason why I have deemed it necessary to bring this resolution today. If the Government have a special report on the subject, one would expect that that particular report would be laid before the Council and if necessary the views of the public would be ascertained before final orders are passed by the Government. I do not quite see what the Government really intend by insisting on passing final orders before laying their report before the public. As I said, I do not think that their report is likely to cover the whole field which I think it is necessary that an inquiry should cover at present. In a matter like this affecting so largely the welfare and the progress of the whole agricultural community of our Presidency, every opportunity should be given to the people to express their views before final orders are passed by the Government.

Committee on improvement of cattle in the Presidency.

(*Mr. Chidambaram Mudaliyar; Mr. Ahmad Tanni Marikayar;
Sir John Aikman; Mr. Narasimam Rao Sarma*)

"Twenty years ago, *ie.*, in the year 1893, Dr. Voelcker made a recommendation for distributing stud bulls. I do not believe that one little step further has been taken all these 20 years; and he was an officer who was specially deputed to report on the agricultural improvements in this country. That was the result of that inquiry. I believe I won't not be considered pessimistic, if I say that a purely departmental inquiry such as that of Mr. Sampson, that is before the Government at present is not likely to serve the same purpose, and to go to the same extent into the whole question, as the regular public inquiry that I suggest. I therefore urge for the consideration of this Council that this inquiry which is intended to be the largest interests and for the greatest benefit of the greatest number, of the most important profession in the Presidency, not only of the profession but also the population generally, would commend itself to the Government and the Council and I hope the resolution will be accepted heartily."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TANNI MARIKAYAR:—"In seconding the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaram Mudaliyar I beg to say a few words. I think it is absolutely necessary that a committee of this kind should be appointed as in my experience I have known very heavy mortality in India among cattle. For example, the importation of cattle into Portswettenham was prohibited owing to rinderpest among cattle and thereby trade has seriously suffered. I am quite sure that, if a committee of the kind asked for be appointed, it will help not only the owners of cattle here but also do a great deal to help traders generally."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN AIKMAN:—"The Honourable member and the secondor of the resolution are aware—I think every Honourable Member of this Council is aware—that the Government have appointed a special officer, an expert, to report on the question of the condition of cattle in this Presidency. His report has been received, and I will summarize the principal subjects discussed in it. I think the Council will see that it covers practically the whole field that is occupied by this resolution. Mr. Sampson deals, among other questions, with the conditions of farming in Madras; how they affect the class of working cattle; the conditions of climate, rainfall and soil, as affecting cattle-breeding and cattle live-stock; the demand and the supply of draught cattle; grazing and the conditions under which breeding is carried on; the future supply of breeding cattle and milch cattle; import and export of live-stock; prices of live-stock; profits from dairying; and finally whether assistance is or might be given by the Government for the improvement of cattle, their maintenance and their supply. That brief summary of the contents of Mr. Sampson's report should convince the Council that it is a comprehensive report. There are subjects dealt with in it which I have not mentioned, such as sheep, goats and buffaloes. But these main heads which I have recited are practically identical with, or even more extensive than, the heads that are covered by this resolution. We have received that report and it is under the consideration of this Government. When the orders of the Government issue, we shall have the advantage of being able to consider the remarks that have been made by the Honourable member and the secondor of the resolution, and those remarks will receive the full consideration of the Government. The fact that the Government order will eventually take as not yet settled; and it is extremely unlikely that it will finally dispose, with a 'yes' or a 'no,' of every question raised in this large subject. It is extremely probable that more than one of them may be referred for further consideration and in the course of this consideration, if necessary and desirable, opinions of non-official gentlemen, those who are personally concerned in the cattle trade or in the cattle industry of the country, will no doubt be taken; but the Government do not consider that at this stage there is any necessity to refer this report for outside opinion. They prefer to defer the receipt of criticisms and suggestions until they publish the report to the Government Order. I, therefore, oppose this resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN AIKMAN:—"B. NARASIMHAM RAO SARMA:—"When the Hon'ble Sir John Aikman states that a confidential inquiry has been made at the instance of Government into the condition of cattle and various cognate subjects, it is difficult

Committee on Improvement of cattle in the Presidency.

(Mr. Narayanaswami Sarna; Mr. Narayana Ayyar; Sir John Atkinson;
Mr. Ramaswami Achariar; Mr. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar.)

to ask for a further inquiry without knowing exactly what has been done or what the Government propose to do. The Government Order to which the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson and the mover of this proposition have referred seems to confine the inquiry to particular points. But the reply of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson seems to show that the inquiry has been conducted on much wider grounds than those mentioned by the Honourable Member. In view of the reply that is given, I fail to see why the Government, before passing final orders, should not consider it necessary to send back the report for further consideration.

"I would make a few remarks based on agricultural statistics, the quinquennial report of the Government of India for 1906-07 to 1910-11. It is difficult to say if these figures can be relied on as accurate; but for our purposes they may be taken as substantially correct. While there is a gratifying increase in the whole Presidency, it is a matter for regret that, when the details are looked into, in several districts there is a remarkable diminution in the years from 1904-05 to 1910-11 in several descriptions of cattle and chiefly in the young stock. I have noted that in young stock, calves and buffaloes, and buffalo calves there has been a diminution in 13 districts in the Presidency. In the case of cows there has been a diminution in eight districts; in the case of bulls and bullocks, in six districts; in the case of buffaloes, in seven districts. The most notable district in which the diminution has been noticed under the various heads—I may for the information of the Council mention that—is Bellary. There you find a diminution in bulls, bullocks, buffaloes, cows and young stock and sheep. You will find the same thing extensible in the Nilgiris; so Madras also it is noteworthy that there is a diminution in bulls, bullocks, cows, buffaloes, calves, young stock, and sheep; in South Canara you find a diminution under bulls, bullocks, cows, buffaloes, and young stock. It may be therefore necessary that the Government should inquire into the conditions of the districts in which any remarkable deterioration has taken place in particular classes of cattle. I therefore believe that the inquiry hitherto conducted has not gone into the details and circumstances of particular districts, and I hope the Government will be pleased to inquire into circumstances of the districts where there has been a noteworthy diminution in the number of cattle."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARAYANA AYYAR:—"May I know if the report to which the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson refers would be placed on the table?"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"It will be placed on the table when the Government Order is issued."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANATHA ACHARIAR:—"Would it not be well if our remarks are taken into consideration before the final orders are passed? It is not obligatory on the Government to accept our remarks."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"That is the exact point. There is no necessity to lay the report before the public now. We propose to issue the report along with the order, which need not be a final order saying 'yes' or 'no' on every question submitted."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MUDALIYAR:—"From the reply of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, I believe that the report covers a pretty full field of inquiry with reference to the cattle of this Presidency. But the nature of the recommendations that have been made is not given to us, and the people's point of view, the point of view of agriculturists—I do not say that it is necessarily different from that of the special officer who has been asked to report on the subject—has somehow or other to be heard and learnt sufficiently widely before that particular officer could be said to have known all about the matter. So far as I am aware, the inquiry of Mr. Sampson comes to my knowledge only from the reply that I received a few days back from the Government. I mention that fact to show that the inquiry could not have been that sort of inquiry which is asked for in this resolution, an inquiry which is to go into the local conditions of perhaps each and every district, the local needs and requirements of every particular breed of cattle. I mean by breeds not only the four or five breeds such as Nellore, Mysore, Kersh, and two or three other

*Consider an improvement of cattle in the Presidency.**(Mr. Chidambaram's Mutualist; Sir John Atkinson; the President.)*

breeds that we have in mind about the cattle of this Presidency; but I mean also a large number of local breeds which are every day deteriorating in numbers and in quality, the breeds once remarkable for their strength and staying power. If such an inquiry had been made, it would not have been impossible for the more knowing and the more well-informed people of this Presidency to know that such an inquiry was made at all. I mention that fact to show that the inquiry could not have been just the sort of inquiry that I ask this Government to undertake in this resolution.

"Prevention is always better than cure. A great deal of paternal interest has been shown by the Government in the diseases and prevention of disease of cattle; but I believe it is far more important to see to the health of the cattle more than to the disease, to the strength of the cattle more than to the weakness—to see that the strength of the cattle is preserved and improved in a very much larger degree than is being done at present. We find that there are about 20 millions of cattle in this Presidency, and I am bound to say from the imperfect reports about cattle mortality that we find that the average number of cattle that have died for the past three years is about 60,000 cattle each year. That means a loss to the country of about—putting the value of cattle at Rs. 20 each—Rs. 12 lakhs. That, your Excellency, will be enough to bring to the knowledge of the Council the extent of the loss by cattle disease alone that the country suffers; and I believe the extent of the loss under agricultural and other industries which get on by cattle labour on account of the deterioration of cattle cannot possibly be estimated. It is in view of the very great importance of this matter that I have urged upon the Council the necessity of a full and public inquiry into the conditions of each and every district as regards the local breed of cattle.

"I can understand the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson when he says that that is not the best way on the subject. But I say that the proper time for us to make remarks is when the point is under consideration. If Mr. Sampson's report is laid before the public, and, if necessary, after the public have had their say, the Government should see their way to make a full inquiry as proposed in this resolution; it will be of great advantage not only to the people of this Presidency but also to the administration generally. If the Government can see their way to lay the report of Mr. Sampson which covers a wide area as just now explained to the Council, it would be of great advantage, and with less loss of time, the matter can be gone into and a decision arrived at on this most important question."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I can only repeat that I cannot accept the resolution. The Government will carefully note the remarks made by the Honourable Member, the value of which may perhaps be estimated by his calculation that 60,000 cattle, each one of which costs Rs. 20, is per annum. I would inquire of my Honourable friend whether he has read the opinion of the Forest Committee on the subject. He will find from that opinion that the value he has put on the cattle is about twenty times too much. I regret I cannot accept this resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not know whether the Honourable gentleman wishes to press this resolution to a division. I think the Council must know that there is no doubt..."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAM MUTALIST (Interpreting):—"If your Excellency will permit me to introduce this resolution after the order of Government has been passed on Mr. Sampson's report, I shall be glad to withdraw the resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The discussion of a resolution of this kind must be governed by the rules and is not left to my discretion. I should not deem it right to break the rules and permit an earlier discussion or reconsideration of the resolution than they allow. I must point out that there is really no difference of view between the Government and my Honourable friend on this matter. There is agreement on the cardinal point that some inquiry into the condition of the cattle of this Presidency is necessary. That is the Honourable gentleman's main object in bringing forward this resolution and directing the attention of Government to this matter.

Committee on improvement of roads in the Presidency; postponement of re-settlement in North Arcot district.

(The President; Mr. Chidambarama Mahalingam; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Mr. Kanna Pillai.)

Now it seems that the attention of the Government has already been directed to the subject for the last few months, that Mr. Sampson has been inquiring into it for some time and that his report is under the consideration of the Government. My Hon'ble friend Sir John Atkinson has pointed out that the orders now to be passed on this question will not be regarded as final orders, but that they will, as years go on, be succeeded by further orders on the subject. While it is quite true, as the Hon'ble gentleman says, that the Government will be better acquainted with the views of non-official gentlemen if they defer the publication of these orders, on the other hand it is equally true that the Hon'ble gentleman and his friends will see, when the orders are passed and the main report is in their hands, that a wide survey has been taken of the question and that Mr. Sampson has examined it with much care throughout the Presidency. I think, therefore, the Hon'ble gentleman will see that the matter is in progress. Its importance cannot be questioned; it is all-important to the Presidency. The Hon'ble gentleman may rest assured that all that has been said during this debate will, as the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson said, be carefully noted; and he knows that the attention of the Government has been seriously and very closely directed to the subject. I therefore suggest that, until the time comes for a further discussion, nothing will be gained by passing this resolution to a division."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMA MAHALINGAM:—"In view of the remarks of your Excellency I should like to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

POSTPONEMENT OF RESETTLEMENT IN NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SAMPAN:—"I beg leave to withdraw my resolution for the postponement of re-settlement in the North Arcot District to enable the Hon'ble Mr. Kanna Pillai who has a resolution on the same subject to move his."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolution was withdrawn:—

VII. That this Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to direct, in modification of G.O. No. 3165, dated 1st November 1913, that the introduction of the scheme for the re-settlement of the talukas of Arkanam, Walajpet, Chayur (part) and Gudiyattam in North Arcot district be postponed by one year.

The Hon'ble Das Bahadur P. KANAYA PILLAI:—"My Lord, I thank my Hon'ble friend Mr. Srinivasa Sastri for having kindly made room for me to introduce the resolution which stands in my name. My resolution runs in these terms:—

VIII. That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council to defer action under G.O. No. 3165, Revenue, dated 1st November, regarding the re-settlement of North Arcot district, so as to give reasonable time to the landholders and agriculturists affected by the Government Order to make their representations to Government for a re-consideration of their order in the light of these representations.

"My Lord, I undertake the responsibility of moving this resolution with the utmost diffidence, in view of the fact that the Government have already passed judgment. I have a robust faith, however, in the concern of the Government for the well-being of its subjects and that faith has prompted me to bring this resolution before the Council.

"The question is of vital importance to the agricultural population and it affects their lives and excites their deepest apprehensions.

"I would venture to hope for a truly liberal and sympathetic attitude of mind in this debate and pray that the Government pay some heed to points raised by us from their own declarations and policies.

*Postponement of re-settlement in North Arcot district.**(Mr. Keynes Pollen.)*

"The Government issued their order on the 1st November. The Board of Revenue reports that to carry out the order of the re-settlement of four taluks in one year with re-classification of tanks will be impossible. And though both the re-settlement and the re-classification will be in force for a period of thirty years, the Government differ from the Board and consider it possible to introduce new rates in one year by increasing the settlement staff. What pains and surprises the ryot and the collector is the amazing celerity with which the collection of enhanced rates is ordered in this very month. Whether all the excess assessment or a part of it is to be collected is not the question, but the complete overruling of the re-settlement rules nos. 35 and 36 by Government in ordering the collection at once.

"The publication of the notification of the principles of re-settlement, after the Government Order was passed, issue of rough patta, hearing of objection petitions and appeals are due in this case.

"Here are the rules which lay down the procedure to be adopted before levying the due rate of assessment. Rule 35 says:—'On receipt of the orders of Government as to the proposals for re-settlement, the settlement officer should prepare a draft notification for the information of the ryots, embodying the principle of the re-settlement and the revised rates that will be imposed, and submit the same for the approval of the Board and Government before publishing it in the district gazette.' It means that the orders of the Government should have been received, and the mere fact that the scheme report by the settlement officer was published in July 1912 is not enough. If I am not mistaken, the rule contemplates that the orders of the Government on the proposal should be published. The rule goes on to say, 'After the publication of the notification, arrangements should be made for the issue of rough patta which will be prepared in form (13) referred to in the preceding paragraph, and for their distribution to ryots in view to any objections they may have to urge being presented by them. Any objections as regards inaccuracy and errors in the description of the lands as dry, wet, irrigated, pottahdar, etc., their areas, calculations as to assessment, the names of the holders, etc., must be heard and disposed of. Any alterations that may be rendered necessary by the orders on the objection petitions should be duly carried out in all the accounts concerned including the re-survey, and the re-settlement register in the settlement office under proper check, and under the supervision of the settlement officer. Before final issue of patta containing the new rates of assessment, opportunity will be given to the pottadars to make objections and representations to the settlement officer. For each village a suitable time and place will be fixed at which objections and representations from the pottadars of that village will be heard. Notice of the said time and place will, not less than ten days previously, be stuck up in the village school, and will be published in the village by beat of drum and will be given in the rough patta which will be handed over to the karnam for delivery to the pottadars concerned. An appeal against the order of the settlement officer lies to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, and should be preferred not later than forty days from the date of such order, exclusive of the time required for obtaining copy thereof. Neither the petition to the settlement officer nor the appeal petition need be stamped.'

"In this case the Government themselves have stated here in the last paragraph of the order 'considering the loss of revenue which has already occurred, they would request the Board to consider whether by increasing the settlement staff it would not be possible to re-settle the four taluks in this fashion.' The Board stated that the re-classification of tanks would be impossible; but the Government differed and wanted to save the coming revenue by increasing the settlement staff and introducing the increased assessment this very year. In spite of their own orders to increase the settlement staff to re-settle the four taluks in this fashion, I do not see how the order to collect the list from January could have been justly issued to the revenue authorities in this district. The Executive Government is the final arbiter and no appeal lies against their action. The only course open to them is to appeal to the Government's own rules and higher sense of justice. The Government

*Postponement of re-settlement in North Arcot district**(Mr. K. R. Pillai.)*

of India tell us that the truth is that the assessment of land revenue is subject to so many complications and varying conditions that any attempt to reduce it to an exact mathematical proportion, either of gross or net produce, would not only be impracticable but would lead to the placing of burdens upon the shoulders of the people from which, under a less rigid system, if sympathetically administered, they are exempted.

"The order of the Government was passed on the report of the Board and the Settlement Officer. The Settlement Officer has done his level best to justify the levy of 20 per cent. enhancement on all wet rates, except the Rs. 8 rate, which he would increase by 25 per cent., and 15 per cent. on all dry land, excepting on land now assessed at one rupee or less. Evidently the Settlement Officer was inclined 'towards leniency of assessment' to quote the Government of India's resolution. Your Excellency's Government have not accepted the recommendation but went beyond it. That is the complaint of the people. The matter of imposing an additional burden on the people will be admitted to be no light matter. The Settlement Officer admits in paragraph 42 of his report that he had to tour through the seven new tanks inspecting several sources of irrigation and the classification of soils in detail in some villages and write the report only at intervals without allowing other work to fall into arrears. We are not told whether the Settlement Officer consulted revenue officials and intelligent ryots to acquire such a thorough knowledge of the economic condition of the people, their indebtedness or of the circumstances of the district or tract to be re-settled as would enable him to proceed with confidence in framing his proposals for the settlement, as required by rule No. 6.

"The District Collector takes pains to point out, while complimenting the Settlement Officer, in the usual conventional way, for his conscientious care and ability, that he arrived in the district on 8th May last and had finished his report on 3rd August and that the heat of May and June was exceptionally intense this year, and he doubts if he had much opportunity for any effective supervision, and he holds therefore that his conclusions and recommendations are based on 'academic grounds.' Further, the Collector has no faith in the officer formally and he is base of the practical considerations that govern the old settlement grouping and he treats the data of the new Settlement Officer as 'sandy and untrustworthy.'

"But all this is said of the Settlement Officer in order to make a few more annas and pies from the ryots. He would not allow re-grouping of irrigation sources lest it should bring it down to 15 per cent. and he would levy 5 annas in the rates while he has no objection to the 25 per cent. increase to the existing Rs. 8 rate. He would not exempt dry lands assessed at one rupee and less, though small and poor ryots held them, for the surpluses will do no good to them and will not fructify in their pockets but go to the toddy and arrack shops. The Collector might have allowed the surpluses to come into the Government exchequer in that way. The ryot proper does not drink. If he drinks he may have the solace of the toddy and arrack at his dearest hide. Then the Board expounds an astounding theory that the estimated value of the labour of a man who tills his land himself should not be taken into account in estimating the cost of cultivation and they recommend a uniform rate of 20 per cent. increase. And the Government, on the basis of the Settlement Officer's report, would enhance 25 per cent. on wet, 15 per cent. on dry and 6½ per cent. on lands assessed at Rs. 1 and Rs. 12 on acre and exempt Rs. 8 and Rs. 6 rates. They have accepted, however, the recommendation of the Settlement Officer for re-classification of the irrigation sources. The Settlement department and the Government do not tell the people concerned what improvements have been made at the cost of Government, such as the opening of new sources of irrigation, canals, etc., to justify the present enhancement in the rates, as was required by rule No. 10. On the other hand, the complaint has been better that old sources of irrigation have not been properly attended to and the ryots have suffered last year after year by the neglect of Government to make repairs, where they have not been able to supplement with their own wails, exhausting labour in keeping their river and spring channels in order. I need only mention the Kaveripakk tank as an instance. Complaints have been made not manorially each year after year and the attention of the Government prominently drawn in this Council by my friend the

Postponement of re-settlement in North Arcot district.

(Mr. KENNEDY PILLAI.)

Hon'ble Mr. GEORGE in the year 1909 in the unsatisfactory state of this tank. Government promised repairs, but they have not yet decided as to how to make the tank fulfil the function of irrigating wet lands in nearly 25 villages. This is claimed as a first-class source. In this very year, I have a memorial in my hand stating that a large extent of lands under the tank lies waste for want of water and that even the crops raised are likely to fail owing to the supply in the tank having become nearly exhausted. And the ryots complain of the 25 per cent increased enhancement of the order to collect the same this very year before the re-classification of irrigation sources is done. The arbitrary procedure of Government is likely to cause to the people of this district undue hardship and injury.

"Agriculture is our chief industry. It is the chief source of labour, wealth and recreation. Discouragement of industry means less production of food and want of employment. Able-bodied and enterprising people, in order to avoid unemployment, poverty and possible starvation, emigrate of their own accord or are enticed away by false representations of the milk and honey they would enjoy in other lands, while in their own country lie arable lands awaiting cultivation. This emigration is to be deplored in the economic interests of the country and the State, for it is the able-bodied and the enterprising that leave the country; and when they have left us, stifling their stay-at-home instincts, we have not even the satisfaction to hear that they are enjoying life just like the emigrants from European countries. The accounts which reach us are sufficiently painful, distressing and humiliating to us and degrading to humanity. Many of them die as in some parts of the Malay Peninsula never to return. The emigration from the rural districts to lands beyond the sea, may engage the serious attention of Government since we have in return large tracts of unused waste awaiting cultivation and the fencing off of arable lands as forest reserves.

"The Settlement Officer says in his report on page 25: 'I found that lands under some sources could bear an enhancement while those under others placed in the same wet group could not. An all-round percentage increase would therefore prove heavily on some soils while it could be easily borne by others. A re-distribution of existing groupings of sources appears to me to be the only solution without necessitating a re-classification of soils.' The Board also agrees with the remarks of the Settlement Officer and says: 'The Collector of North Arcot has no objection to the proposal of 25 per cent. increase to the top rate of Rs. 8, and the Board submits it for the sanction of Government. In the case of the remaining rates, the Collector would levy an enhancement of only 182 per cent. or 5 annas in the rupee and would leave the present grouping of irrigation sources unaltered. The Board has already dealt with the question of a re-classification of irrigation sources and, if its conclusion on this point should meet with the approval of Government, considerable relief will be afforded to the poorer lands. A uniform enhancement of 20 per cent. would, therefore, be by no means heavy and the Board accordingly recommends the application of this rate of enhancement.'

"Now, Sir, nothing was done, no re-classification of irrigation sources has been attempted, and I am therefore justified in complaining that the Government are rushing through the matter without acting up to the recommendations of the Settlement Officer and, I may say, in violation of the rules drawn up by themselves.

"I want to point out one more circumstance in this case. In this matter the Government have stated that the price of lands has risen very high and the food-grains are very dear and as the people are making a large profit the Government are entitled to a portion of the profit that has been made; but they have not made any improvement in irrigation sources. Here you have the statement of the Settlement Officer: 'Though the ryots benefited a great deal as a result of the high prices, still the yield would proportionately be less in years of unfavourable seasons.' The people are complaining bitterly that the cost of cultivation has not been properly estimated. The Settlement Officer himself says 'Harvest is very difficult to procure, and the restrictions of the Forest department contribute a great deal to the decrease under this head and numerous inquiries made show that the cost of sowing per acre ranges from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8. The cost of seed also is much higher now.

Participation of re-settlement in North Arcot District

(Mr. K. S. Pillai.)

Ordinarily from 12 to 15 makkala (two local measures) of seed are used for a fad (one and one-third acre) of land and the price of seed-grain is always higher and crops invariably give the same quantity in every village at three makkala per rupee. The cost, therefore, varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per acre. The wages also increased materially, the demand for labour being in excess of the supply during the cultivation season as able-bodied labourers generally migrate into Nellore, Puj, Ceylon, &c., and the Kolar Gold Fields also absorb a considerable number.

And yet his contention is not accepted and the Board are good enough to say that the equivalent of the labour given by the man who tills the land is not to be taken into account in calculating the assessment on the land which he is cultivating. It would seem, as Professor Mabeoff of Dublin said, that the position of the Indian ryot is that of a slave to earn taxes for his rulers. One is bewildered by official statistics, figures and averages which one cannot understand and one is likely to be deceived in these misleading averages. The theory of the Board is worth repetition. It says: 'While agreeing that the cost of seed, viz., Rs. 14, adopted by Mr. Barendse was too low, the Board considers that Mr. Krishna Rao's total figure is somewhat too high. From page 29 of his report it appears that the Special Settlement Officer is of opinion that he is justified in taking into consideration the estimated value of the labour of a man who tills the land himself. This is clearly not right. The assumption must be that each ryot cultivates his land himself and the charge for labour should be restricted to the additional labour which he is likely to require in such seasons as harvesting, when the labour of himself and his family is not likely to suffice.'

Then, your Excellency, there is yet another official argument which is really striking. In justification of increasing the assessment the Board of Revenue mention the industry of the people in digging wells. That argument seems to be rather peculiar. I wonder why such a point should possess the Board to find such reasons for increasing the assessment. In paragraph 4 of their Proceedings the Board of Revenue remark:—'There has been an appreciable increase in agricultural stock and a decrease in the average number of acres in a plough. This circumstance, coupled with the existence of a large number of wells used for purposes of irrigation, indicates that capital is more largely invested in agriculture than was the case formerly.' I would like to know why the Government made no investigation in an open and in a scientific method in order to find out the condition of the people and their indebtedness. If people went on sinking wells it must be either with the aid of borrowed capital or with their own capital. This is a matter which the Government could have easily found out. Again the Board of Revenue remark: 'The first annual report has had a fair share of the benefits of the co-operative movement, the number of societies at work on 30th June 1912 being 47 or 4.65 per cent. of the total number registered to the Presidency up to that date.' I am surprised that the spread of co-operative societies should have furnished an argument for enhancement. Again it is stated, 'The land revenue is collected with ease, sales of movable property or of land for arrears of revenue being rare. Lastly, the prices of the staple food-grains have risen largely since 1909-10 and a considerable portion of the increased prices must have gone to benefit the land-owning classes. These facts clearly indicate a distinct advance in the material condition of the people and the Board considers that there is therefore ample justification for enhancing the existing rates of re-settlement.' I would deal with these points as I proceed.

Your Excellency, this district seems to be peculiar in having a large number of wells. In Goddipatti you have not well for every three acres wet, while in Polur every two acres has a well. The remarkable thing is that all these tanks have got irrigation sources; but evidently the irrigation sources are not properly kept up and do not supply the required amount of water for the land that is cultivated, with the result that the people have to supply water with their own labour by digging out from wells and then supplementing the irrigation sources. Instead of encouraging these people who are hard-working, the Government go on increasing the assessment. I submit that this is not justifiable. It is true they have dug wells, but they had to do so with borrowed money and there is nothing in the Government records to show

*Participation of re-settlement in North Arcot district.**(Mr. Kanna Pillai, the President.)*

that the money with which the walls were dug was their exclusive income from lands and not borrowed. Most of these people are very much indebted. These people have not only to borrow but have to work day and night in order to mature the crops and pay the debt in time.

"With reference to the Board's statement that these people pay their revenue with ease, here is a paragraph from a memorial submitted to your Excellency which will explain how they are able to pay:—'In paragraph 28 of the report it is stated that the Government dues are paid with ease. As to this your memorials have only to submit that their own experience is quite otherwise. An inquiry into the indebtedness of the ryots and into the number of cases in which they have to borrow money—sometimes they are mortgaging their lands and pledging their jewels—and into cases in which they have to part with their cattle to raise money for paying debt, for buying seed grains and other grains for maintenance, will show what difficulties they have to encounter for getting the money to pay the debt.' Besides, there are other ways in which the Government raise the revenue. Your Excellency may not know, I need not mention it at length as the revenue authorities are conversant with it, that the bailiffs make the ryots or mortgage pay the debt in advance sometimes; and in some places they do not allow the crops to be taken before the money is paid. I do not know if my time is up."

His Excellency the Governor:— "Three minutes more."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kanna Pillai:— "The Government tell us that the lands are sold very high and the prices of lands have risen in the market and therefore people must pay enhanced assessment. After the death of Anantham & Co. some people, veils and others, who have scraped some money and who do not know where to keep it, put it on lands. The money that officials and others are able to save is invested in these lands. The Government have themselves stated in one of their resolutions—it is not my own argument—that 'the high prices have caused an increase in cultivation and much risky speculation in land. Any person can obtain land by applying for it and the desire to become a landowner is strong and general.' Increase of revenue becomes a source of satisfaction as the late Mr. Ganjam Venkatesham, a member of this Council, put it, when it springs from the growing prosperity of the people as evidenced by larger proceeds of old taxes; but there is no reason for such satisfaction in the forced increase consequent upon enhanced taxation on land. 'Such taxation,' says Sir William Markby, 'comes to the people of this country, not as it comes to the rich as a deprivation of some of the luxuries of life, but as a privation and the pinch of poverty. At no stage of the settlement operations are the ryots exulted, and even the more moderate suggestions of their own officers are overruled by the Government when they are in conflict with those of the Settlement department.' The Settlement department has proved itself in this case a little more generous and considerate."

"I would not take more time. The subject is of great importance to the people; and what we want is that the Government should at any rate carry out all these preliminary operations which are necessary for the introduction of this enhanced assessment of 25 per cent. All that the resolution asks for is that the collection be postponed till we hear the representations of the people. Since sending the resolution I find that the prayer of the people is justified by the Government's own rules. I only pray that the Government would not go against their own established custom and declared policy, but bear the people before laying the enhanced taxes. As I have pointed out before, they should re-classify the irrigation sources, which might give relief according to the expenditure of the Revenue Board as the power ryots. Without re-classifying the irrigation sources, without leaving rough paths, without allowing the ryots time for stating their objections and for preferring appeal, the collection of revenue is illegal. I do not know whether the ryots sue the Government for it; but we appeal to Government, to their own higher sense of justice, not to press for the collection of the revenue this year, but to carry out all the rules they themselves have laid down for the guidance of re-settlement rates."

Postponement of re-settlement in North Arcot district.

(*Mr. Ramaswami Acharjy.*)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMASWAMI ACHARJY:—"I beg to second the resolution and I wish to add a few words. I shall take up the wet lands first and give to the Council some idea of the recommendations made by the Special Settlement Officer. The Special Settlement Officer proposed an increase of 25 per cent. on the highest farms—and under this head there are 272 acres—and he proposed an enhancement of 20 per cent. on the others. He said that if the irrigation sources were classified that might result in the increase being 15 per cent., so that his recommendation was 15 per cent. But the Collector said 'let us have no reclassification of irrigation sources, let us make the enhancement three annas in the rupee and this will give 18½ per cent.' But the Government say 'let us raise it to 25 per cent.' From the Settlement Officer's 15 per cent., through the Collector's 18½ per cent., we arrive at 25 per cent. of the Government."

"I shall now examine the reasons assigned by the Government for the increase. The Government observe that the increase in the price of grain would justify an enhancement of 60 per cent. This statement is incorrect. The Government take the rise in prices but omit the rise in the cultivation charges. They should take both into account, the rise in prices and the rise in the cultivation charges. The next statement in the Government order is this: 'Allowing the increase of nearly 100 per cent. in the cultivation expenses . . . the rates could be increased by percentages varying between 41 per cent. and 48 per cent. under first-class irrigation.' I do not know what the first portion of the statement has to do in the matter. If the cultivation charges have increased, the increase must be allowed for in calculating the assessment. Rs. 24 are deducted under first farm. I consider that the figure has been incorrectly calculated. In the first place the Special Settlement Officer has excluded the value of the labour of the landholder and his family. The Hon'ble Mr. Kovva Pillai has read the sentence in the Board's report that the assessment must be that the land is cultivated by the owner himself and his own labour therefore ought not to be calculated, but if he calls for additional labour that should be taken into account. This is a moral doctrine, which you will not find in any previous report. There you took into account the value of the labour of the landholder and others. But if this is not to be the case, what becomes of the half-cent principle? Take an illustration; suppose the gross value of the crop is Rs. 100 and the cultivation charges Rs. 20 of which Rs. 5 represents the value of the labour of the landholder. You take Rs. 15 from Rs. 100, and Rs. 85 is the net amount left, of which half goes to the Government, and half to the landholder, i.e., Rs. 42½. Of this a sum of Rs. 5 represents his own labour."

"Then again there are several items which ought to be included in the cultivation charges but which do not find a place in the North Arcot report. Allowance has been made for bullocks, implements, manures, seed, wages and labour; but certain items have been omitted, such as lowering the level of the field (*shreetra*), repairing the channels, wages to *shreetra*, i.e., for the distribution of water to the villages, and to the *talapari*. It may be said that these are included in the charges of labour. I should like to have the particulars of the figure Rs. 9-8-0 which is mentioned as wages and labour, as also particulars for each of the items, ploughing, sowing seeds, transplanting, weeding, threshing, and all that."

"There is another curious point. Under the highest farms the cultivation charges are put down as Rs. 24 and under the lowest farms they are put down as Rs. 14-8-0. They vary from Rs. 23-8-0 through Rs. 22, Rs. 17-4-0, Rs. 16 to Rs. 14-8-0. I find no calculation given in the report to show how these figures have been arrived at. It is usual in a settlement report to arrive at these figures by a rule of thumb. The settlement theory is that the cultivation charges diminish with the fertility of the soil; but this is opposed to the practice of all agriculturists. A great authority, Mr. (now Sir) James Thomson, in reporting on the Tanjore settlement scheme said: 'It is impossible to regard as satisfactory a graduated scale of cultivation expenses ranging from Rs. 14 to Rs. 5 in the delta (with two groups); to raise 400 measures per acre on the lowest classed and sooted lands more than Rs. 5 is at present, or will become, necessary.' He added 'the amount of seed or seedlings used is increased proportionately with the poorness of the soil from 7 to

*Postponement of re-settlement in North Coast District.**(Mr. Ramaswami Acharjya.)*

'15 *denies a soil.*' This is the opinion of an independent officer not connected with the department. He was once a Member of Council and occupied the seat which your Excellency now occupies. His evidence is more valuable. But fortunately we can test the accuracy of these figures at the farm attached to the Agricultural College at Combarbore. I submit that this step should be done before introducing these orders or giving effect to them. The cultivation charges must be revised in the light of my remarks.

'Another remark made is that 're-classification of irrigation sources must reduce the net increase considerably below this percentage', that is 20 per cent. This reason is not valid. We must assume that the Government have not to classify the irrigation sources and decide as to the proposed assessment. It is necessary to re-classify the irrigation sources because tanks are being gradually silted up. In the petition referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Kewar Pillai the Kanveripant tank is shown to have held 14 months' supply at one time, but it holds now only seven months' supply. A retired engineer, who was held in high esteem by the Government, told me that the Channan tank once held three years' supply, but it now holds only one year's supply. This is the experience not only of our engineers but also of Mysore engineers. We ought to re-classify the irrigation sources only after deciding what the increase of assessment should be.

'I beg next to draw attention to section 20 clause (1) (b) of the Madras Estates Land Act. 'Where for any land in his holding a ryot pays a money rent the landholder may institute a suit before the Collector to enhance the rent on one or more of the following grounds and no others:—(a) that during the currency of the existing rent there has been a rise in the average local prices of staple food crops in the 'tribal or semitribal divisions, (b) provided also that no enhancement under this clause shall raise the rent by more than ten annas in the rupee of the rent previously payable for the land.' I do not see why the Government should follow a different course, and impose an enhancement of 25 per cent. As I shall not have an opportunity of replying, I may as well deal with the reply by anticipation. The Government may probably say that the landholder gets the increase for himself, but the Government get the increase for the benefit of the people. But I do not see why one class should contribute to the general expenditure. You must take from this class just what it does and no more.

'The Settlement Officer examined the economic condition of the ryots. The Government restate the salient points and state: 'The above facts are sufficient to justify an increase in assessment.' I now proceed to point out that this conclusion is based on a superficial view of the facts. Reference is made to the ease with which the collections are made by pointing to the statistics of overcollees' possession. The Government proceed against morabans in the first place; but the ryot, rather than lose the few brass vessels that he has, tries to obtain money in any way, by begging, borrowing or stealing. If the Government proceed upon the plan followed in Mysore and proceed against the land first and attach and sell the land, they will then have a different tale to tell.

'Next, reference is made to the selling value of the land. Of course, as the population increases, the land being limited, its value must rise; but in India, in this part of India at any rate, there has been another cause. Since the failure of the late firm of Arbuthnot & Co. the credit of the people has been really shaken and land is regarded as the only safe investment. Ryots were formerly in the habit of burying whatever savings they had; but they are now investing them on land. What has that to do with the enhancement of assessment? If you are to regulate your taxes on the selling price of the land, as they do in Australian countries, and to some extent in England, that would be material. I should devoutly wish that the land tax you raise should be on the selling value of the land, and then all the poorer lands, which have no selling value, would be exempt from taxation.

'Then reference is made to the increase in population. I want to point out that the increase in population is not a sure test of prosperity. I have a small book on political economy, which says that it is a notorious fact that the greatest fecundity is found in the poorer classes and one reason is that among the poorer classes

Empowerment of re-settlement in North Arcot district.

(Mr. Ramamja Acharyer) the President; Sir John Atherton.)

every child is regarded as a prospective bread-winner in the near future and as a supporter in old age. Therefore the increase of population is not a sign of prosperity, but I find that the reverse is the case. The increase in population in 39 years, the settlement term, is 39 per cent. while the increase in cultivation is 4 per cent. under wet and 25 per cent. under dry.

"Reference was made to the improvement of communications but this is by no means an unmitigated good. It can only benefit those who have surplus stock to sell, but it does not benefit those who consume the produce."

His Excellency the President:—"You have only two minutes more."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMAMUJA ACHARYER:—"I have some useful remarks to make, but if the rule is insisted on, I will sit down at the end of the two minutes."

His Excellency the President:—"Only two minutes."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMAMUJA ACHARYER:—"The ryot has to pay higher prices for all the articles he requires. The Settlement Officer says 'In fixing the percentage of enhancement a liberal allowance has to be made for the increase of the cost of living of the people, and for procuring a higher standard of comfort among them.' The Collector says 'Don't give them any money, it will only go to the toddy and arrack shops.' The Government have not indicated their views on the point. If the money goes to the toddy and arrack shops as the Collector says, it comes back as excise revenue. It is not true that if a surplus be left to the ryots he will spend it in that manner. The Government leave so little that he is tempted and reckless; therefore he goes to drink. But if you give him more, he will improve his position. That has been the experience of the co-operative credit societies. When money is given under proper safeguards, the condition of the ryot has greatly improved."

"Next, land-tax is a tax on income from the land. For income-tax a minimum income is exempt and I should like the Government to consider the propriety of extending a similar principle of exemption at least as regards enhancement of land tax. Seventy-three per cent. of the ryots pay Rs. 10 and less. If wet, this represents one acre of wet land; the income from which according to the Settlement Officer is Rs. 15-4-5, i.e., if it is best land, or about one rupee per acre. But if it is dry, it comes to three acres and the income is Rs. 15-10-0. This is a most deserving class for exemption."

His Excellency the President:—"I must ask the Honourable gentleman to bring his remarks to a close."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMAMUJA ACHARYER:—"I have got two remarks more, and I will compress them in two sentences."

His Excellency the President:—"Very well; I have already warned the Honourable gentleman."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMAMUJA ACHARYER:—"It is an important subject. As regards the re-classification of soils, the Government in paragraph 5 of their order say: 'The Government consider that lands transferred from wet to dry should also be re-classified if necessary.' The Settlement Officer bears ample testimony to the correctness of the settlement. There is no distinction between wet and dry lands as regards classification. There is no reason why the classification should be revised, unless it be that the Government want to money to some extent the loss which they may have incurred on the transfer. Throughout the report I find the desire to increase the revenue anywhere. The Board proposed Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 under dry; but the Government added one anna. As regards the loss of the four taluqs under dry exemption was proposed by the Board, but the Government have added one anna. I want to say something more; but I have exceeded my time and I am sorry I cannot say more."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATHERTON:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Kanna Prasad wound up his speech with a recommendation that the Government might be pleased to postpone collection till the people have had a chance of being heard."

*Postponement of re-settlement in North Arcot district.**(Sir John Anderson, Mr. Kesava Pillai.)*

and that the Government should see that all the rules laid down in the Settlement Manual are properly observed. In regard to the latter point I may assure the Honourable Member that the rules are being observed, that rough paths are being made, that time will be given to every petitioner who receives a rough path to appeal, and that collection will be made in accordance with the rules on the subject. He need not have any apprehension therefore on that score. If the rules are disobeyed, the ryots will have the right of appeal or suit. He may rest perfectly assured that the rules are being carried out.

"With regard to the period to be given to the ryots to represent their case, the Honourable Member appears to be under the misapprehension that so far they have had an opportunity whatever. So far back as May 1913, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao asked in this Council whether the Government would lay on the table the scheme report for the North Arcot district and the answer given was that the Government were not prepared to accept the suggestion that the scheme of re-settlement should be placed before this Council before it was introduced, but they would, however, direct the Special Settlement Officer to publish the scheme of re-settlement in the near future in the district gazette, at the same time as he submitted it to the Board of Revenue. In accordance with those instructions, the scheme report of the North Arcot re-settlement was published in January last year, that is, twelve months ago. Subsequent to that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, who unfortunately is not present here to-day, wrote to the Government asking to be supplied with a copy of the scheme report. He was supplied with it in July. Now the publication of that report presumably was known or might have been known to every member of this Council. It was known to every ryot in that district who took an interest in the subject. It was known to every member of this Council who had shown special interest in it, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. One would have naturally supposed that, as a result of that publication and the communication of the scheme report, if there were any fault to be found or any criticism to be offered on that report, such fault and criticism would have been found and made. But from that date forward until the time of the publication of the Government Order, not one single representation came in from anybody, either from any member of this Council or from any ryot in the district concerned. It was not until the Government Order was published that a memorial came in and some articles began to appear in the Press. How in reason are we expected to give further opportunities for anybody to be heard? We hear a great deal in this country at the present day about grievances. I read in a Madras daily paper, not long ago, that 'with proper leaders and proper grievances this country could be moved as easily and as effectively as England.' I grant in this case that the Honourable member and the recorder of the resolution are very proper gentlemen to take the lead in a movement of this sort. But I should like to know whether the grievances in this case are proper and whether, when the people have had ten months' time to represent their case but have remained absolutely silent, it is not a legitimate assumption on the part of the Government that they have no representation to make.

"Passing from that point—"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai (interrupting):—"Your Excellency will permit me to make a statement. The orders were not passed till recently."

The Hon'ble Sir John Anderson:—"The promise was that we would publish the scheme report. There was no promise about the notification. The only promise was that the Government would direct the Settlement Officer to publish the scheme report in the district gazette."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai:—"There was no publication as was contemplated by the re-settlement rules."

The Hon'ble Sir John Anderson:—"The Honourable Member is under a misapprehension. Possibly the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Acharjee will be able to correct him. The notification follows on the Government passing orders on the settlement scheme. That is a totally different thing from what is referred to as the scheme report."

Postponement of re-settlement in North Arcot District.

(*Mr. Kanna Pillai; Sir John Arundell; Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar.*)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kanna Pillai:—"Presumably so. The order was passed on the 1st November; after that, the notification should be issued according to the rules."

The Hon'ble Sir John Arundell:—"The scheme report was published. That is what we were asked to publish. On that scheme report, not a word of criticism was ever received. I may be permitted to repeat again that having allowed ten months to pass by and having received no word of criticism or objection in connection with it from anybody, surely the Government were entitled to assume that no objection or criticism was going to be raised."

"It is a little difficult to follow the criticisms that have been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Kanna Pillai because they are slightly disjointed. I found it difficult to understand on what particular points he criticised the Government. A point made both by the Hon'ble Mr. Kanna Pillai and the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar was that the allowance made for cultivation expenses is not sufficient. In regard to that matter, I venture to think that the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar will scarcely bear examination and to some extent I might almost be permitted to characterize them as disingenuous. He said that the Board of Revenue desired to exclude from the calculation the value of the ryot's labour. This is what the Board says:—"From page 29 of his report, it appears that the Special Settlement Officer is of opinion that he is justified in taking into consideration the 'estimated value of the labour of a man who tills his land himself. This is clearly 'not right.' The Hon'ble gentleman omitted to point out that though the Board considered that the Settlement Officer was not correct in this respect, nevertheless the Board accepted his figure, Rs. 24 per acre."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami Acharyar:—"In the same figure they took labour into account."

The Hon'ble Sir John Arundell:—"They took labour into account and the figure for the highest class lands is given as Rs. 24."

"We are accustomed to hear the name of Arbuthnot & Co. trotted out in this connection. The argument is that, because a certain firm or bank failed, therefore it is incumbent on Government to provide investors with a remunerative form of investment. I can deduce no other line of argument from that reference. Then there was something that I did not follow in the argument of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar with reference to the various rates of enhancement that have been proposed. He pointed out that the Special Settlement Officer proposed an enhancement of 25 per cent. and then he said that the Special Settlement Officer, by providing for the re-classification of the irrigation sources, anticipated that the 20 per cent. would be reduced. He then went on to criticize the action of the Government in having imposed an enhancement of 25 per cent. But he did not mention the fact that the Government agreed also about the re-classification of the irrigation sources in consequence of which the 25 per cent. will be materially reduced. To that point the Honourable gentleman referred; but he left an impression that the rates as finally sanctioned would be 45 per cent. enhancement."

"There was one further remark made by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Acharyar. He referred to the Village Land Act, under one section of which the amount of enhancement that the proprietors are allowed to impose is two acres in the rupan. Again he omitted a very material fact, that the enhancement may be imposed at intervals of twenty years, whereas it is very well known that, though there is no limit to the time within which the Government may impose re-settlement, the practice hitherto has been that the period of re-settlement is thirty years."

"Now, Sir, it is a little difficult to deal with the arguments of the Hon'ble Mr. Kanna Pillai as they were rambling, if I may say so without offence. He made quotations from text-books and admitted that he was lost in incomprehensible averages. I venture to say to this Council that the district of North Arcot has not been harshly treated. This district has for the last 40 years had no enhancement in the rates it has been paying. The last settlement after the initial settlement was

*Postponement of re-settlement in North Arcot district.**(Sir John Arden.)*

guards of 50 years ago and the rates then proposed were if anything slightly reduced and not enhanced. Therefore I say that for 50 years this district has been paying precisely the same rates.

"One other point that I may mention is that, whereas we are now asked to postpone the introduction of these rates for a year, it has not been noticed that in one of these taluks the re-settlement ought to have been introduced two years ago and the ryots have had the advantage for over two years of the exceedingly favourable rates now in force. In the other taluks the rates of assessment are overdue by one year; that is to say, the ryots have been enjoying in those taluks for one year these favourable rates which were settled upon them 50 years ago.

"The argument appears to be that the enhancement of 25 per cent. is too heavy. I may remind the Council that the enhancement will not be 25 per cent.; it might well be 25 per cent., as altered by the re-classification of the irrigation sources. In years gone by a 15 per cent. enhancement was considered nothing out of the way. What was the enhancement in Malabar?—50 per cent., 75 per cent. or more, and it was nearly 100 per cent. in Tanjore, as some Honourable gentlemen will be able to tell us. In the uplands of Kistna, Godavari and Godavari, where the re-settlement proceeded on a calculation of prices, the enhancement was 33½ per cent. As I say, 25 per cent. is nothing out of the way. We have what are called incremental revision rates and those rates provide for a reduction in the amount that is collected usually only when the increase in assessment is over 15 per cent. As assumed in those rules we may take it that 25 per cent. is a moderate rate of increase.

"Then I would ask the Council to consider, not the rate of increase but the weight of the assessment that has been imposed. I have referred already to the fact that we received no criticism on the scheme report. Now it was known to everybody that the scheme report recommended an enhancement of 25 per cent. It was known also that the Special Settlement Officer had recommended a re-classification of the irrigation sources. There appears to have been a general impression that the amount of increase would be over 30 per cent. In regard to that I can quote one of the leading daily papers in Madras, the *Madras*, which, in a leading article, remarked: 'The ryots stated they would rather submit to an all-round percentage enhancement of a reasonable and moderate extent than be troubled with an elaborate system of re-classification of soil and farms under 56 varieties of irrigation sources, of crops grown, of market and other facilities and what not.' In another place the article stated:—'The effect, therefore, of working out the percentage increase mentioned in the general scheme report with reference to the elaborate premises above referred to has been invariably to increase the aggregate amount of enhanced revenue assessed and levied from the ryots, though the work is professedly undertaken to minimize the inequalities of a percentage enhancement and this we are sure will also happen in the North Arcot district.' One more quotation: 'The report which the Board of Revenue has made to the Government after personal consultations with the Settlement Commissioner and the Officer has made it clear that the new classification was only calculated to increase the revenues.'

"There was the fact recognized, or apprehended wrongly at any rate, by a leading daily paper. That fact, we may presume, was present not only in the mind of the writer of the article but in the minds of other people. The fact was that it was believed that the enhancement would be over 30 per cent. and yet no representation, no criticism, no objection was made. What is the enhancement we propose? We propose an enhancement of 25 per cent. to be regulated, altered and reduced by the classification of irrigation sources. What was anticipated by the public generally was that the enhancement would be something over 30 per cent., shall we say 22 or 23 per cent.? We are going to have 22 or 23 per cent. That is what is going to happen. The Government Order says '25 per cent. to be reduced by the classification of irrigation sources'. That will be only 22 or 23 per cent. If there was no reason for complaint, criticism or objection to the rate of 22 or 23 per cent. up till December last, I cannot understand what ground of complaint there is now against it. I have said that the North Arcot district has for over 50 years enjoyed the same rates of assessment and those rates are extremely light. When the 25 per

Postponement of re-settlement in North Arcot district.

(*Sir John Atkinson, Mr. Chidambaramatha Madalapur; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.*)

cent. enhancement which the Government now propose is applied to these rates, the effect of that enhancement will be that the rates will be even one or two—very considerably less in many cases—than the corresponding rates in the neighbouring districts. The assessment is regulated by the cotton and for most of the taluqas, as they are called, we have settlement returns calculated. I have had a table prepared and I have compared this 25 per cent. enhancement in the North Arcot district with the rates that are in force in Chingleput, Nellore and Salem; and the result is that the enhanced North Arcot rates are found to be considerably lower than the rates of the three neighbouring districts. I can therefore see no reason why the rates of North Arcot alone should be treated in a favourable way as compared with their brother rates in these districts, who pay their assessment without dissent and easily. For these reasons I see no ground for contending that the rates that we propose to levy in North Arcot are out of the way, inequitable or excessive. I beg to oppose this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARAMATHA MADALATUR:—"May I know if the scheme report was published to the people in a way in which it might reach the people of the district?"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"The scheme report was published in the district gazette. I do not know of any other way of publishing it."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"This resolution involves very important questions and I crave the indulgence of this Council for a few minutes. In the first place, I must give expression to my feeling of joy when I find it stated that the persons concerned had an opportunity of making a representation and offering their criticisms from the moment the scheme report was published in the district gazette. It is no doubt unfortunate that no representations were made till the end of December last and it is also unfortunate that no criticisms were urged against the scheme report. But I have no doubt whatever that, if defects are found to exist in the scheme report, the Government would not grudge to give the matter that consideration which it deserves. It will be seen that from the scheme report published several classifications were made and several means were adopted which require careful consideration and scrutiny. The Settlement Officer, who appears to have taken charge on the 3rd May, appears to have finished his labour and the inspection of some of the irrigation sources in the various localities within a period of three months and submitted his report. I shall only draw attention to some of the defects which have been noticed in the recommendations made by the Settlement Officer.

"In the first place we find that in the question of the commutation rates, though it was found that high prices, feasible prices, prevailed in India 1817 and 1818, they were not taken into account, and still, under the impression that the Settlement Officer had made liberal recommendations in other respects, that fact was expressly ignored. We find reference to it on page 155 of G.O. No. 3163, dated 1st November 1912. This is what the Board of Revenue states in its recommendation: 'The statistics furnished by the Special Settlement Officer indicate that the prices were very high in India 1817 and 1818 also, but in view of the very liberal allowances which it is proposed to make on account of vicissitudes of season and uncultivable areas, the Board considers that India 1817 and 1818 should not be excluded in calculating the commutation rate.' Again we find that in calculating the grain returns several figures were adopted which were seriously open to criticism. We find it stated on page 28 of the Government Order, where we also find the method adopted in arriving at this conclusion—this is what the Settlement Officer says—

"The maximum returns adopted by Mr. Randall are shown in the margin.

| | | Madras returns. | |
|-----------------|-----|-----------------|--|
| 'Paddy | ... | 3,200 | 'In his report he explained that in the case of paddy, though the actual average on 214 experiments made on 41 soils gave an output of 1,479 |
| 'Cotton | ... | 240 | 'Madras measures per acre, he took |
| 'Jagg | ... | 350 | |
| 'Sesamum | ... | 480 | |

only 1,200 Madras measures in order that the culture might be made applicable

*Participation of re-settlement in North Arcot district.**(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)*

'to the whole district, his experiments having been made only in four taluks out of nine in the district.' I would in the first place remark that the examination of the condition of affairs in the four taluks out of nine cannot be considered very satisfactory. Whether these results were carefully examined or not, this is what the Settlement Officer himself states in the succeeding paragraph—

'The crop experiments made in the Revenue Department after the original settlement are very few in number, only 65; and only two experiments were made under first-class sources of irrigation under vi-2 and vii-2 soils. No proper inference can therefore be drawn from these results. I may, however, note that the average returns on vi-2 soil under a second-class source gave 1,332 Madras measures, and 1,055 Madras measures for vii-2 soil under a first-class source. My own inquiries show that the yield on best soils under good irrigation are now in from 35 to 40 talaks an acre. A talak being equal to 30 Madras measures, the yield of an acre would range from 1,050 to 1,200 Madras measures. There is therefore no reason why Mr. Randall's maximum culture should not be adopted now.'

'Now coming to the question of deduction for vicissitudes of season, even there I venture to suggest that there is sufficient room for improvement. We find it stated at the end of the same page: "In the adjoining district of Chingleput one-sixth or 16·6 per cent. for wet and 25 per cent. for dry were adopted in the recent re-settlement. A deduction of more than 20 per cent. is not necessary in the case of dry lands. In the case of wet lands 16·6 per cent. will be found ordinarily ample enough for this district. Mr. Randall, however, stated that 30 per cent. should be allowed to meet the preponderance of seasons, the ravages of insects and liability to blight to which wet crops are more or less subject at times.'

'That was adopted in the case of wet crops. But no reason was suggested why the 25 per cent. in the Chingleput district for dry lands should be reduced to 20 per cent. so far as North Arcot was concerned.

'Again taking into consideration the method adopted for arriving at the sale prices of lands, I think that these prices require careful examination. We find that statement published on pages 98 to 102 of the report. It is clear that the examination made was not very satisfactory and that only a few selected documents were taken from taluks and subjected to examination. We have at present no means of knowing whether that represents the current average or not, but even as the figures are, they would show that the selling prices per acre in the case of wet lands in several taluks differ very widely and even the ratio of the selling prices per acre also varies to a considerable extent. We find, taking for instance Wandiwash, that the sale price of dry lands goes in one case to Rs. 151-14-0 and in another case to Rs. 2-15-0. If these figures have been calculated on examination of documents taken from selected localities, it is not possible to say whether all the figures are correct, unless a more elaborate and critical examination is made. A similar observation applies also to the prices of different grains as given on pages 120 to 130 of the report. It is not known whether the prices given represent the prices at taluk head-quarters, or at the head-quarters of Deputy tahsildars, or retail or wholesale prices. We have no information on that point. Therefore these figures also require a closer examination.

'There are two other circumstances which do not appear to have been so carefully considered as they ought to have been. In arriving at the conclusion as to the economic condition of the people it is necessary to consider their agricultural indebtedness and also it is necessary to consider their condition in life. To this the Settlement Officer himself makes some reference. We find that he also considered that circumstance and said that allowances for increased cost of living and for promoting a higher standard of comfort in life must be made. We do not know on what basis he has proceeded. I refer to page 81 where he says 'in fixing the percentages of enhancement, a liberal allowance has to be made for the increased cost of living of the people and for promoting a higher standard of comfort among them.' There is no means of knowing what allowance has been made for all these things. All that we find is a general statement in the course of his remarks at the middle of

Postponement of re-settlement in North Arrol district.

(Mr. A. S. Kitchin Rep.; Mr. Ramar Menon.)

page 32 where he says: "Making a liberal allowance for increased cost of lifting, etc., I beg to propose a general enhancement of 20 per cent. on all existing wet rates . . . I venture to submit that we cannot arrive at a correct figure unless we know exactly what allowance has been made for the various causes set forth in this report.

"There is one other matter to which I wish to refer, and which has been referred to by the Honorable member and the second, viz., the question of the re-classification of irrigation sources. Regarding that the Settlement Officer himself suggested a re-classification and states that by virtue of the re-classification, the enhancement in the whole tract might be reduced to 15 per cent. While recommending the 20 per cent. he says that it may be reduced to 10 per cent.; but it is not possible to arrive exactly at the figures to be adopted unless these calculations are accurately made. This is a fact which has been taken into consideration both by the Collector in his recommendation and by the Board and the Government also. It may be that the effect of the re-classification of irrigation sources was viewed as a general reduction rate. It may be that 25 per cent. was arrived at as a possible figure. Unless these irrigation sources are actually re-classified and unless it is known to what extent there will be reduction, how can it be suggested, as stated by the Settlement Officer, that the figure will come to 15 per cent. or, as suggested by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, to 22 or 23 per cent.? I cannot understand what special hurry there was for these orders being passed before all these calculations were made. If the effect of the classification of irrigation sources was exactly known and if it was clear that it would result in a reduction, there might have been a justification for adopting this or that rate. But so long as that has not been done, I venture to submit that the procedure adopted has not been quite satisfactory. Under the circumstances I would request your Excellency's Government to take into consideration all the difficulties which the parties affected by the re-settlement in North Arrol district are liable to be subject to, though they did not make any representations on a former occasion. There is absolutely no reason for their not being given any opportunity for expressing their difficulties now. There is no reason whatever for not giving them sufficient time to show the various defects in the scheme report of the Settlement Officer or in the recommendations made by the Board of Revenue. It is just and proper that you should accede to the request contained in the resolution that the Government be pleased to give an opportunity to the people to make a representation for a reconsideration of the Government Order. If after receiving these representations the Government are satisfied that there are satisfactory reasons for a reconsideration of their order, I have no doubt that the Government will not hesitate to reconsider their order and set matters right."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Ramar Menon:—"I have just a few remarks to make in connection with this matter. I have a doubt as to the legality of the procedure adopted by the Government. Rule 45 says:—'On receipt of the orders of Government on the proposals for re-settlement, the Settlement Officer should prepare a draft notification for the information of the ryots, embodying the principles of re-settlement and the revised rates that will be imposed, and submit the same for the approval of the Board and Government, before publishing it in the district gazette.' It appears to me first of all that there should be proposals for re-settlement, and following upon that there should be issued the orders of the Government approving the proposal, either partially or wholly, and following thereon would come the draft notification for the information of the ryots and then after that would come the submission of the same for the approval of the Board and Government. That is the logical sequence under rule 45. Am I to understand that the scheme report to which the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson referred contains the proposals for the re-settlement of the district? If they are the proposals for the re-settlement of the district, then they must be followed by the orders of the Government and the draft notification and the submission of it for the approval of the Board. Then would come the time for the issue of rough pattas and the time for objection. If all this procedure was not brought into effect, the whole thing is invalid. I therefore venture to submit that the whole of the re-settlement will have to be reconsidered."

*Postponement of re-valuation in North Arcot district**(Mr. Narasimhaswami Sastry.)*

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHASWAMI SASTRY :—“ Your Excellency, I think the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Pillai has made out a fairly good case for asking the Government to pause before issuing final orders on the matter and to hear such representations as may be made to them by those concerned, viz., the ryots of the North Arcot district. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has said that the people of that district have had time for upwards of a year within which they could have made their representations and that no such representations were made at the proper time and consequently we must take it that the people are satisfied with the scheme report that was published as early as January 1913. It seems to me that there is much a thing as pushing an argument too far. People there are who really think that they would annoy the Government with petitions and who would rely on the generosity of the Government in passing their final orders. It may be that the people concerned do not know how the particular scheme affects them and would not take the trouble to know it until they know exactly how much more they have to pay. Apart from that, I take it that it may be said that the people shall be bound by what is contained in the scheme report. Let us take the argument that the people are aware of what is contained in the scheme report and that they did not make any legitimate objection to it. What follows from it? It follows that they were satisfied, we shall not say with the accuracy of the report, but with the substantial results which were expected to follow from the acceptance of the report, i.e., an approximate increase of 15 per cent. in the revenue of the district. The people might have been satisfied with the 15 per cent. increase in the district, and if the Government do not propose an extra increase, we might say that the people never complained of the 15 per cent. increase and ask what business have they now to oppose. My Lord, the increase which is now proposed is not 15 per cent. but 25 per cent. or even after the reduction that might possibly be effected consequent upon the re-distribution of irrigation sources, the increase would be 22 per cent. or 23 per cent. Therefore, the objection, if any, binds the people only to 15 or 20 per cent. and not to the extent of 24 per cent. — an all round increase of 24 per cent. when we take the reduction due to the re-classification of irrigation sources into consideration. However, that is a small matter, and I am sure that Government would, if necessary, take into consideration as to what final orders should be passed on the re-classification of the irrigation sources, if, as a result of it, a really good case has been made out for reduction.

“ Now one circumstance which the Government have always considered in proposing an increase in assessment is whether that increase is likely to press hard upon the poorer classes of agriculturists—what will be its effect on the economic condition of the people, and whether it is likely to appreciably deteriorate them, if any higher enhancement is fixed. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has said that the settlement operations were not in progress for 30 years, and there was no substantial increase proposed at the previous settlement, and consequently we must take it that for a period of 60 years the ryots of the North Arcot district have been paying substantially the same sum. What was the reason for it? A perusal of the Settlement Officer's report shows that the increase to the assessment which was originally fixed upon the district was so much as to be economically disastrous and the people were not able to stand the burden of 1878. Statistics taken at the census showed an appreciable decrease in population and the Government were bound in the year 1921 to stay their hands, as it was impossible to increase the revenue of the district. Then the Government felt that it was impossible to increase the revenue of the district, having regard to the fact that the condition of the people in the year 1931 was very poor. Now the argument is that they have increased the assessment to 25 per cent. because there has been no increase during the last 60 years. I respectfully submit that that argument is not sound.

“ Then the Government say that there has been an increase of population by 39 per cent. and there has been a slight increase in the area also, and therefore we must take it that from the increase of wealth and population the country shows a fair economic condition. I submit, my Lord, that there are various reasons for increase in population. The people at any rate in these provinces have solved the problem of living on as little as possible, and it is one of the arguments that is generally

Payment of re-settlement in North Arara District.

(Mr. Karasimungwa Sarna.)

advanced against them, whenever they go elsewhere. The fact that people have multiplied and live on as little as possible is so common for the enhancement of assessment. The Government have to rightly view the rising status in life among the people, and from that point of view let us take the figures and see what they tell us. The increase in the area under dry cultivation was 115,435 or about 33 per cent, whereas the wet area increased by 2,216 acres—the area in the previous year was 20,041—or as the Hon'ble Mr. Bannoojee Acharyar put it, between four and five per cent, whereas the population increased by 39 per cent. It is noted that the people of North Arara have any other resources to fall back on than land. There are no manufactory worth the name and the people do not derive their by occupations or trade, nor can it be said that they have any other resources. We must take it that the majority of the people is agricultural. We find that 39 per cent of the people have to live upon the 33 per cent, increase in the dry area and the four per cent, increase in the wet area. When we take the figures and study them, we will see that the output per acre is not very large. Owing to the progress of civilisation the prices of agricultural products have risen enormously, and the people should have more to live upon. But we have it stated that the output per acre in the season, and if the output per acre is the same, and if the increase is set as much as 39 per cent., it follows that the resources of the people have not increased to the same extent as the population. Therefore they had as much to pay with in 1881 as they have in the present year. How this increase of 39 per cent, will tell upon them is a matter that is easy to understand. It would tell very hard upon them. Your Lordship will remember that though the commutation rate is 65 per cent, in price, it is also known that the prices of all commodities have gone up, and it is difficult for the people to meet their cost of living which has also increased considerably. Therefore, the ryot has substantially less, or at any rate not much more substance, than he had before and to ask him to pay an increase of 39 per cent, is, I think, rather cruel.

"The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has said, 'while the people of other districts are paying a little more why not the people of this district pay?' In making these comparisons one has to be very careful, because these districts vary in their conditions very largely. Now the pressure of population may be greater in one district than in another or the irrigation sources may be better in another or others and there may be so many other economic conditions to be taken into consideration. The increase of assessment recommended by the Collector is 28 per cent. With regard to the increase of assessment under the Estates Land Act, the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson pointed out that the period of revision was 30 years and not 50 years as was the case with regard to the Government. Remembering the period of assessment of 30 years and calculating the increase on that basis, the increase of assessment would be about 18½ per cent. That is the substantial figure which the Collector has recommended. Therefore, taking the principles which the Government and the Legislature have laid down for adoption in similar cases and also the fact that the Government have taken the period of assessment to be 30 years, they would not settle the Government to an increase of more than 18½ per cent, which is the original rate proposed by the Collector. On a day we are asked to agree by the officer in the spot, and the Collector is the officer who knows the people and knows how much the people are able to bear. Why should the Government go and do the recommendation of the Collector and the Settlement Officer, and increase the rate enormously. People do not exactly know even now how much they will be asked to pay? Particular persons would not know how their lands are placed under the ryotwari, and they do not know whether they would have to pay less or more. When they do not know how much they have to pay, why should they go to Government and make a complaint? It is only when they know how much more they have to pay that they will complain. The time for the re-settlement of the district was 1911-12. But for some reason or other the settlement officers were not able to prepare their tables in right time with regard to several of the talukas. These final orders should have been passed after the re-classification of irrigation sources, and until that is done the people could not know exactly how much assessment they will have to bear and what the effect of it is.

*Participation of re-settlement in North Arcot district.**(Mr. Narayanaiah Sarma; Mr. Narayana Rao.)*

settlement will be increased as the time has gone by, the Government thought that in the interest of the general tax-payer they should not sacrifice the revenue and therefore they were obliged to pass orders. Inasmuch as this is an exceptional case, though the period of the settlement has already passed, the Government ought to hear the parties and reduce the assessment not only in the case of wet lands, but also in the case of dry. People were satisfied with the report of the Settlement Officer as he proposed no enhancement on poorer lands, but the Government proposed an enhancement in the case of poorer lands also, and people are therefore objecting to it. Nothing could be lost if for a few months people were allowed to make their representations and the Government were to take these things into consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARAYANA RAO :—"In pressing this recommendation for the consideration of the Government, I press upon your attention the wholesome principle which was enshrined in the Estates Land Act. It is enshrined therein that no settlement or change of rate could be enforced by the landlord or against a ryot until after the close of the fiscal in which such settlement was effected. Now when this principle, which was brought forward for the consideration of the Government, is taken into consideration, it is only fair to remember that it is a principle which was enacted by this Council. It is a matter of common-law principle that when any special enactment contains a principle which is equitable it can be followed in all cases. As a matter of fact the High Court does follow it, and the Government may easily go through that equitable principle and defer the bringing into force of the settlement rates in this district until the close of this fiscal. There are sufficient grounds urged in the Government Order which is under consideration. Paragraph 6 of the Government Order clearly says that the re-classification of irrigation schemes ought to be effected by the Settlement Officer and be subject to the scrutiny of the Government and, therefore, unless and until that portion of the work is done and the Government have passed final orders, it cannot be said that the present one is a complete order. At the close of the Government Order we see that the Government are only putting forward an artificial means of hastening the work by suggesting that extra establishment should be sanctioned to bring the work of the Settlement Officer to a speedy close. I submit that in cases of this sort the Government should not resort to these artificial means, for they will certainly result in hardship to the people. In their haste to finish the work, these officers will not be in a position to clearly and closely scrutinise each and every particular case and that will certainly result in hardship.

"The resolution embodies another principle that opportunity should be given to the ryots to appeal to Government against the orders already passed. I submit that this is the first time that the Government have given public expression to the fact that in arriving at the settlement figures the figures prevailing in the neighbouring district shall also be taken into consideration. We may go through the Settlement Manual, but we do not find this principle there. Now there is no doubt that prominence has been given to this principle for the first time and, when this principle is acted upon, I am sure that the rates throughout the Presidency will be brought to the same level; but I do not think that such a thing is desirable, because the rates in each district should be settled according to the economic condition of the people and the possibilities of the district. If we carefully read the Government Order under consideration, we see that the ordinary circumstances which prevail in the mind of an individual also prevailed in the mind of this august body and the psychology of its workshop could be easily traced. First of all the Government thought that they were justified in ordering a re-classification of irrigation works. But afterwards they ordered this, they apprehended a fall in the probable estimated incomes of the revenue and they wanted to compensate it by suggesting a new mode of increment. In suggesting modes of increment, they arbitrarily arrived at the figure of 25 per cent. Here I submit that the Government have gone beyond the concurrent opinion of two respectable bodies, viz., the Settlement Officer and the Board of Revenue. The Settlement Officer as well as the Board of Revenue recommended only an enhancement of 20 per cent., and the District Collector has recommended an enhancement of 15½ per cent.

*Parliament of re-settlement in North Arcot district.**(Mr. Narasimha Raju; Sir John Atkinson; the President; Sir David Stewart.)*

Going beyond these recommendations the highest executive tribunal has ordered an enhancement of 25 per cent. This principle is in my opinion very extraordinary and should not be given effect to and the matter therefore requires reconsideration at the hands of Government.

"Now in order to justify this recommendation of 25 per cent., they pitched upon the ground that the rise of 65 per cent. in prices would justify an enhancement of 45 per cent. But this consideration would have been present in the mind of the Settlement Officer, and he has given due weight not only to this consideration but also to other principles laid down in the Settlement Manual. I refer to the Settlement Officer's report wherein it is clearly stated that liberal allowance must be made for increased cost of labour, stock, implements, as well as increased cost of living among the people so as to promote a higher standard of comfort for them. An officer who has got an opportunity of living amongst them for some time and watching them has recommended after a due consideration of these principles a certain rate; but the Government living at Madras, without knowing the conditions prevailing in the district, have unjustly recommended an enhancement of 25 per cent. In recommending this enhancement they wanted to justify the hardship that it might entail by suggesting two more explanations at the end. They said that they were calculating these rates from the grain output, and from the grain output they calculated equal fertility, and from equal fertility they prepared the rates prevailing in the neighbouring districts. This is a peculiar process of arithmetic and I hope that this principle will never guide the settlement in other districts."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I venture to rise to a point of order. The resolution before the Council recommends that the re-settlement be postponed so as to give reasonable time to the landholders and agriculturists affected to make their representations to the Government for a reconsideration of their order. I venture to submit that the extremely detailed discussion now going on is not relevant to the motion."

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—"I would ask that the Honorable gentlemen who address themselves to this motion will endeavour to confine their remarks to such considerations as really bear upon it. The discussion, I am bound to admit, now my attention has been called to it, has rambled over a very wide field. The whole system of settlements in the Presidency has been discussed, as also the relations between the Head of Revenue and the Settlement Officer and the Government. In fact, there is no part of the machinery of the Government to which allusion is made in those 200 pages of report that has not been examined and discussed. The real motion is that this re-settlement should be deferred to give the landholders and agriculturists of the district of North Arcot time to submit their representations; that is the real motion before the Council; it does not require a discussion of the whole system of settlement to support it."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I will be bound by the order, but I want to bring one fact to your consideration before any ruling is given on this matter. As regards the scope of the motion I wish to draw your attention to the last two lines of the resolution: 'to give reasonable time to the landholders and the agriculturists affected by the Government order to make their representations to Government for a reconsideration of their order in the light of these representations.'"

The Hon'ble Sir DAVID STEWART:—"It is one of the rules of this Council that your Excellency's decision on a point of order cannot be discussed."

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—"I hope the Hon'ble gentlemen will endeavour to confine his remarks to the motion before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Am I in close my remarks?"

His Excellency the GOVERNOR:—"The Honorable gentleman has three minutes more."

*Provision of re-settlement in North Arcot district.**(Mr. Narasimha Raja; Mr. Rave Appayyar; Sir John Atkinson.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJA :—“ I have already submitted that there are sufficient grounds to make representations to the Government for a reconsideration of their order. I also submit that Government will only be giving effect to an equitable principle which has been embodied in an enactment of this Government by reducing the assessment. With these few remarks I commend this matter for the favourable consideration of Government.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson in dealing with this matter referred to the scheme report which was published in January 1913 and he also referred to the Hon'ble Mr. Rameschandra Rao's interpolation that the scheme report be published and he also said that a copy of it was sent to him in July 1912. I may submit, your Excellency, that the question now before the Council in connection with the resolution is not at all covered by this reference. I find from the Government Order that the letter of the Special Settlement Officer is dated 28th July 1912 and I find that the Board's first order on it was passed on the 20th December 1912 and the final order was passed on the 1st November 1913. I take it that the scheme report is the report referred to in paragraph 12 of the settlement report. But we find that paragraph 5 refers to the publication of the notification after the Government orders are passed.”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—“ May I interpose, your Excellency? The scheme report is the report that was published at the beginning of last year. That is the report which is included in the Government Order. The notification is a totally different thing. The notification is the notification which is published in the District Gazette subsequently, after the orders of the Government on the scheme report are passed.”

“ The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know whether the orders under rule 34 of the Settlement Manual were issued and published?”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—“ Orders were passed on 1st November 1912.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ So I am right.”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—“ In what way?”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ The orders to which the notification refers were published on the 1st November 1912.”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—“ The question is when the scheme report was published?”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ The date of the publication of the scheme report I do not question. But I only want to refer to the fact that that will not be the date which will bring home to the minds of the ryot the questions involved by the re-settlement and which will enable the ryots to approach the Government with their grievances. In fact, for the purposes of this resolution the date of the publication of the scheme report will not in any way help us.”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—“ I find it very difficult to understand the Honourable gentleman's point.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ I shall try to explain myself. There is no form attached to the scheme report in the manual itself. I dare say the scheme report mentioned the rates at which it was proposed to increase the taxation in the district. I take it for granted that it contained such a statement. Even then after the scheme report was published, there must have been a report made by the Special Settlement Officer to the Revenue Board.”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—“ That is the scheme report.”

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—“ The ryots would have known the Government Order on the scheme report only on the 1st November, and it is after this that the notification should have been published.”

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—“ What the Honourable Member says, I understand, is that the Government Order should be published for the criticism of the ryots. But what we were asked to publish was the scheme report and that has

*Postponement of re-settlement in North West district.**(Sir John Atkinson, Mr. Rama Ayyangar, the President, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)*

been published a year ago. The Government Order came out after waiting for criticisms and suggestions. The modification to which the Honourable Member refers is something totally different. That is the final enforcement of the terms of the settlement."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama AYYANGAR:—"I will explain myself by referring to paragraph 35 of the Settlement Manual. I find here:—'Any objections as regards inaccuracies and errors in the description of the lands as dry, wet, marn, *peram*, *dale*, etc., their areas, calculations as to assessment, the names of the holders, etc., must be heard and disposed of.' I find that in paragraph 35 an appeal is provided. We find that the accounts have to be furnished by the karnam after hearing the objections. Then I take it that it is expected that the collections are made. In this matter it was brought out by the Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Pillai that the collections have been ordered even before the issue of rough pattas."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON (*interposing*):—"Again I run to a point of order. I do not know how this is relevant to the motion before the Council. The objection now raised is that collections are going to be or have been made irregularly from the ryots. That has nothing to do with the resolution before the Council."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson is right. I did not catch the remark of the Honourable gentleman."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama AYYANGAR:—"To defer action under G.O. No. 3361, Revenue, dated the 1st November' is the statement contained in the resolution. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Pillai made a main point of it. The main question is if there has been a satisfactory decision arrived at in respect of proceedings under paragraphs 35 and 36 of the Settlement Manual for re-settlement. I submit that it will be only proper in a case of this kind to allow opportunities to the inhabitants of the district to represent their grievances. I can well understand the logic of the observation of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson that for nearly one year or more there were no representations. That the idea of representation is only just now being pleaded and this is the first time that representations are made. It may be that there were special representations of particular individuals, but, as the matter affects the whole district, it is not often that the ryots are able to understand the details of the scheme report and the details of the averages referred by the Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Pillai, which seem to have confounded even him. My submission is that it will be very proper to hear the people and to hear them fully as regards the re-settlement, when it is proposed to impose an enhancement of 25 per cent., when the grievances of the people in that the current condition of the district has actually gone down, especially when it is put forth that the tanks have been without repairs and that this has taxed the energies of ryots before the re-settlement. For these reasons it appears to me that a case has been made out for the clemency of Government being exercised in favour of the district and to at least defer taking action in respect of the order and to postpone it until the representations of the people are heard and disposed of."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa SASTRI:—"I should like at the outset to make one observation regarding the way in which the matter has been met by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson. It seems to me that in many places he has made a controversial use of the arguments employed in supporting the motion. For instance, he said that the case of the Arbutnot failure had been treated over and again and again and he felt that it was not the duty of the Government to substitute a more remunerative investment for the people. I do not think that the Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Ayyangar ever made such a use of the argument. He only wanted to show that, owing to that error, many people had begun to purchase land, although they knew that such investment was unremunerative. It is a mere economic fact to which he wished to draw the Honourable Member's attention. It is not the case certainly that the real price of land has gone up; but it is an artificial rise and it was that which the Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Ayyangar meant. Then, again, it seems to me that with regard to the use made of the spread of the co-operative movement it exacts one a slight disquiet is felt. What is to be the result of the co-operative movement of which everybody is wishing well? The Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies

*Postponement of re-settlement in North Arcot district.**(Mr. Srinivas Sastri.)*

is welcomed everywhere as the bringer of ease and additional comfort, but if he were obliged to carry the Settlement Officer on his back, he would soon find that locomotion was impossible. If the spread of co-operation is to be used as an argument for enhancing the State demand on land, I think that the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasulu Pillai will find his work greatly impeded.

"I only wish to draw the attention of the Council to one little fact which appears on page 48. North Arcot seems to be one of the poor districts in the Presidency. Look at the abstract of the rent-roll of six taluks. We find that there are six taluks at all on which a total of more than Rs. 250 is paid; none at all in the three highest classes; and those that pay Rs. 10 and less constitute the immense majority, viz., 73 per cent. That certainly shows a very poor district. To impose on that district by re-settlement an enhancement of 25 per cent., even supposing it came down in the end to 22 per cent., is to do, I think, what is not in the best interest of the agricultural community. Of course, I know I should be met by the remark that the number of taluks does not actually mean the number of pattidars. People would say, as they have often said on the settlement reports, that a man has more than one patta or that he has interest in more than one patta. I think, however, we may take it that each patta represents one pattidar and in making this statement I am not speaking without look. I would draw attention to the remark contained on page 154 of the Board's Proceedings. On that page we find this statement: '73 per cent. of the pattidars pay assessment of Rs. 10 and under, but they are responsible for only 21½ per cent. of the entire revenue.' That shows that, even in the mind of the experienced revenue officer who wrote the order, the 73 per cent. of pattas on which Rs. 10 and less is paid represent on the whole 73 per cent. of the total pattidars in the district. I think that fact will be borne in mind when it is argued that the spread of co-operation and the existence of a large number of wells do show an enhancement in the prosperity of the people.

"There is one other remark that I desire to make, your Excellency. How is this rise in the sale value of land to be taken as an argument for imposing an additional assessment? I am really quite unable to accept it as a reason. The increase in the sale value of land means either that the produce of the land has increased or that the value of the produce, as measured in taluqs in the open market, brought in more. This latter is only a small rise in prices which is separately taken into account in re-settlement calculations. As regards the former, the question is whether really the land in the North Arcot district yields more than it did? That is a question which is apparently not very well discussed in this report. The Special Settlement Officer merely takes the figures of outturn in the old settlements. He does not say whether the land yields more. On the contrary, those of us who have been talking to the people of North Arcot district have been frequently told that the land yields less rather than more. Whether that be a fact or not, to argue from the mere rise in the value of land that the land has really risen in fertility would be, I think, an unjustifiable inference.

"There is only one small thing more. I don't know if it would be right to make a reference to the analogy between the rates in zamindari areas and the rates in the ryotwari areas. The Hon'ble Sir John Adkinson said that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramsay Acharyer forgot or omitted to state that the assessment was raised once in 20 years in the zamindari areas. Perhaps that is a fact. But would the Hon'ble Sir John Adkinson like to make an exchange? Would he introduce into the ryotwari areas the same impediments and obstructions that lie in the way of a zamindar who wishes to increase the assessment from his ryot? Would the Honourable Member allow a ryot, for example, to sue in a court of law whenever the Government wishes to enhance the State demand? There are various ways in which a zamindari ryot can prevent enhancement; at any rate he can postpone it for a number of years and when the enhancement does come, it can never exceed 12½ per cent. If really the Government desires to place their own ryots on the same footing in this matter of the enhancement of the State demand as the zamindari ryots, I think the people on the whole would be willing to exchange the 30 years' period for 25 years as the period of re-settlement."

Postponement of re-settlement in North Arcot district.

(Mr. Sallarasappa Reddygar.)

The Hon'ble Rao Debadev A. SUBBARAYAN REDDYGAR:—“Your Excellency, I shall be very brief, as it is close upon the lunch hour. In spite of the somewhat unsympathetic attitude of the Government regarding the enhancement of 25 per cent. of rent on wet land and of 15 per cent. of that on dry land, I venture to address one or two observations, still trusting that, after this elaborate discussion that has passed in the Council, the Government might feel their way to change their attitude. Among the grounds assigned for justifying the enhancement of assessment by four annas in the rupee in the case of wet land, the main ground assigned was the general prosperity of the district during the last thirty years since the last settlement. To assign that as a ground is to lose sight of the fact that the district of North Arcot is a comparatively poor district. Its soil is reputed to be poor, its irrigation sources are admittedly inadequate and its rainfall is equally inadequate, more especially in the north-east monsoon. That this is a poor district has been, I believe, to a very great extent conceded by the Hon'ble Sir John Adkinson when he stated that for the last sixty years the district was left undisturbed in point of assessment. I would address a very important testimony going to show that this is a very poor district indeed. On page 19 in paragraph 24 the Special Settlement Officer says ‘In this district generally the lease system in fixed rents is not much in vogue’.” He says the system of fixed rent is not much in vogue. What does it argue, I ask? That certainly shows that fields are let out on the warren system. That bears ample testimony to the fact of the precarious nature of the yield of the land. The tiller of the soil may till and toil hard on the land, may sow and transplant; but he is not certain of the yield he may get. That is why nobody will enter into the fixed rent system. That bears ample testimony to the fact that the district is indeed a poor district.

“A further circumstance I can mention which will go to accentuate that the district is indeed a poor district. Of the thirty years between the last settlement and full 1920, the Special Settlement Officer's report shows that about two were years of bad season and some of them were famine years which drove the people to work in the Kolar gold mines and to foreign parts to seek out their livelihood. That is the nature of the district that we are dealing with. The poverty of the ryot can further be elucidated by reference to page 16 of the Settlement Officer's report where we find the figures of the holdings. There it is stated that 75 per cent. are pattadars on Rs. 10 and less; 20 per cent. are pattadars on Rs. 20 and less but over 10; 4 per cent. are pattadars on Rs. 50 and less but over Rs. 20 and two are pattadars on Rs. 100 and less but over Rs. 50. There was only one pattadar on Rs. 250 and less but over Rs. 100. It is extraordinary to find that there is none above Rs. 250. The Council will find that 95 per cent. of the total population are pattadars paying Rs. 20 and under paying an assessment of 11 lakhs out of 18 lakhs. In other words from 95 per cent. of the people comes nearly two-thirds of the assessment and the rest pay the remaining one-third. That is the state of the district, a district—which cannot have anything like one pattadar paying over Rs. 250.

“Another ground has been stated for justifying the enhancement of the assessment and that is the ease with which the *And* has been paid by the ryot, or rather, the ease with which the *And* has been collected by the Government. That is referred to in paragraph 30 of the report. That ground I respectfully submit is indeed very illusory, a ground based upon no data whatever. The Settlement Officer says in paragraph 18 ‘as regards defaulters the information is available for all taluks for only from full 1317 to 1325.’ There were only four years admittedly on which the Special Settlement Officer can base his report. It is the prosperous fields that he has taken and the inference has been drawn that the *And* has been paid with ease. There are no figures available for twenty-six years or more out of the thirty years as regards defaulters. I therefore submit that, so far as the facts laid before us are concerned, they do not go to justify an enhancement by four annas in the rupee in a district which is admittedly a poor district—a district which has not been able to bear any enhancement during the last sixty years. In fact, I may mention that with the assistance of such a large number of wells as the district has the irrigation sources have been proved to be inadequate, that people are

*Disposition of re-settlement in North Arcot District.**(Mr. Narasimha Aggar.)*

complaints are made of bad season. I have not seen any contradiction. Therefore, I am prepared that it is absolutely correct to say that the season in North Arcot is bad. That may be one of the considerations which will weigh with your Excellency's Government in deciding whether it is wise to defer action in this matter.

"I will proceed next to touch on somewhat hidden ground, the ground which I am obliged to tread again, for the reason that till now I have not got the enlightenment which I and others have been seeking. It appears that there is something like inconsistency on the part of Government in the replies we have had to some of our questions either by way of interpellation or questions put here. In answer to Question No. 27 at the present meeting put by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai the Government replied—

"The Government have seen the communications referred to. They understand that a quarter of the enhancement is to be collected with each dist."

"That is the statement by the Government, that collection is going on. I am informed and credibly informed that the collection is going on. Here then we have our fact to go upon. Something which the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson mentioned in the course of the evening's debate made me think that the collection was not going on. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson said in reply to an argument of the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai that all the forms to be observed in re-settlement have been observed in North Arcot and that there would not be the slightest departure, not to the breadth of a hair. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai took up the Settlement Manual, paragraph 55, and pointed out what was the proper course to be adopted. There is to be a notification published in a particular form and after the publication of the notification arrangements should be made for the issue of rough patas which should be prepared in Form 18 and for their distribution to ryots in view to any objections they may have to urge being presented by them. Then they say in certain cases some objections will arise and in other cases certain other objections will arise. Then they go on to the time allowed for the presentation of objections, accounts to be furnished by the karnam. It is to be presented that settlement will be over in the only sense in which we can use the term 'over' only after the objections by the ryots are heard. Therefore settlement will not be over after the rough patas are tendered and received by the ryot. But in that case the collection of dist based on a higher rate according to the re-settlement principles would not be correct. I presume that the collection of one-fourth the dist long before rough patas are tendered is not correct, because it is assuming that there is going to be no difference in the final calculation, before all the steps mentioned in the Manual are gone through. I may point out that the Government have no precise or telephonic knowledge whether ryots would raise objections or not. What is to become of the objections without which I presume the Government do not know—nor would the ryots know—what is the final dist that has to be paid on the land? If a ryot is asked to pay one-fourth of an unknown quantity, that is unmeaning. In these circumstances, I think the only proper course for the Government to take is to admit that no money can at all be levied till this process is completed. We find there is a desire on the part of the Government not to lose any revenue. And the Government are very anxious that the whole thing should be pushed on. Then the tabular goes one bit better than the Government and I may point out that the course adopted by the tabular is extremely objectionable. It reminds me of a grave-digger who adopted a curious procedure. A particular patient, who would ultimately have to be buried after death, was buried when he was alive on the ground that the poorer he was buried the better it was for the grave-digger. According to the Settlement Manual to collect dist in advance long before rough patas are tendered appears to me to be equally improper. Of course, it may be said that things will have to be adjusted later on, but that the ryot is not going to be a loser. I have pointed out that the season is a bad one and when a man is compelled to pay money—we know that collection of revenue deemed is not particularly agreeable to a person from whom the collection is made, because of the processes which attend upon such collection—the argument that there is no hardship to the ryot because everything would be adjusted in the end is not sound. My next submission is when it is collected at a time of

*Postponement of re-settlement in North Arcot district.**(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. Batterworth.)*

had reason, at any rate, he is not scrupulous under the Manual to pay before his time. I believe the analogy between the Government's argument and the gentleman's argument is rather close.

"I will close with only one reference. Too much has been made by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson in connecting upon the absence of petitions or complaints from the ryots concerned up to the date of the Government Order in this case. I may point out that the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson's explanation as to the exact course to be adopted or the course that has been adopted has hardly been at any rate understood, or if understood, is hardly satisfactory to some of the members of the Council, as to whether there has been any attempt to conform to rule 55 on the part of the settlement authority in the North Arcot district. We find it hard to understand that the correct proceeding has been adopted. In the case of the ryot of the North Arcot district I believe there is much better sense. In any case there has been delay in coming forward on their part but that objection is not to be ridden to death in the fashion that it has been sought to. In judicial trials they have sometimes summary inquiries. A delayed claim petition, for instance, is checked out. Even there, they recognize that where an original inquiry is to be proceeded with, these excuses of delay would not even to brush aside objections and the whole thing has to be gone into and judged on its merits. I would request the Government not to press too much the question of the time the people have had, because it is very well understood that, in spite of people's anxiety not to part with money, they do not always come forward with objections in such numbers, especially with objections as to mere rates of assessment."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BATTERWORTH :—" Your Excellency, I think the Government are to be congratulated on the ineffectiveness of the attack that has been made on the re-settlement in the North Arcot district. As your Lordship has had occasion to observe, the debate has proceeded far beyond the limits of the resolution. That being so, I may perhaps be permitted to take the same liberty and to traverse in some detail the various points made by the previous speakers. At the risk of being somewhat tedious, I must repeat for the information of Honourable Members, some of whom seemed not quite to appreciate the facts, what the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has said as to the method of publication. After the Settlement Officer has been for a few months in the district he prepares a scheme report. As soon as it is prepared, it is published in the district gazette and sent to the Board of Revenue. The Board of Revenue considers it and passes its remarks. Then it goes to the Government and they pass their orders. As soon as these orders are passed, the Settlement Officer issues a notification, which is then submitted to the Board and the Government for final approval. On receipt of this final approval the notification is published. In the present instance the scheme report was published in January 1913. The orders of Government were passed in November and the formal notification was published—I believe I am right—in the course of the current month. Ryots have therefore had ample opportunity to consider the proposals of the Settlement Officer and it will be within the knowledge of everybody that these proposals, except in so far as the increment assessment has been somewhat raised, are substantially what the Government finally accepted. Yet not a single objection was received, until, as the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson observed, the very latest stage when the Government Order was passed. I spent a week or ten days in Vellore and it must have been known why I was there. I was in constant daily communication with Mr. Krishnaswamy Pantulu. I never received a single petition and no one came to say a word, although it was several months after the scheme report had been published.

"Now I come to what is called the question of legality. In connection with this point I cannot help remembering a remark which was made by an eminent scientist about an equally eminent person, Lord Bacon. 'The Lord Chancellor,' he said, 'writes about science like a Lord Chancellor.' Similarly when I hear some of our friends discussing the subject of re-settlement I cannot help thinking that the lawyers talk about re-settlement like lawyers. There is no question of legality at all, absolutely none. The common course is, as soon as the Government Order is received,

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(*Mr. Bhatnagar.*)

for the Settlement Officer to proceed to assess rough patias; and objections are then heard in regard to them. Rough patias are not essential. They are not essential in two ways, first because they have not been demanded in every case, there being cases in which no rough patias at all were issued and secondly because the rules under which they are given are very tentative instructions and the Government can issue any orders they like to the Settlement Officer. These rough patias are for the protection of the ryots. They are now under preparation and when they have been issued, the ryots can object to them, but they cannot object to any percentage of increase. They can object in respect of certain minor points, such as the area of the land entered and things of that sort. With reference to the orders passed on these complaints, the rough patias will be altered and fair patias will be finally issued.

"Now as regards the collection of the increment along with the present tax. The new standard is from January to April and it was obviously in the interests of the ryot that the whole of the increased assessment should not be collected from them in one sum. Therefore, the Collector ordered that the collections should be made at the rate of one-fourth of the increase along with each tax and this collection will be subject to adjustment when the rough patias are converted into fair patias, a thing which may take effect after the flush or in the course of a few months. The Hon'ble Mr. Karsava Pillai has dealt at some length with the subject of re-classification of irrigation sources. He says, as I understand him, that it is eminently desirable that such re-classification should take place; but he draws attention to certain remarks which the Settlement Officer is said to have made on page 25 of the report to the effect that there are certain classes of wet lands in the district which could not bear any enhancement of assessment and he added that the Board agreed with this statement. That is not correct. The Officer said that no one could contend that any class of wet land could not bear any enhanced assessment. What the Settlement Officer meant was that in respect of certain classes of tanks which had been grouped together the lands under some of these sources would not be so capable of bearing an enhancement as lands under better sources. That was one of the main reasons why re-grouping of the tanks was ordered; it was because the original classification was very rough and certain tanks which were obviously inferior to others have been grouped along with them. But the Hon'ble Mr. Karsava Pillai is entirely under a misapprehension if he supposes that the Government have not ordered a re-classification of tanks. On the contrary, they have done so and orders have been issued and the effect of these orders will be that the nominal increase of 25 per cent. will be reduced, by how much it will be impossible to say, but possibly by 5 per cent. or something less.

"Now as regards cultivation expenses. This is a subject which I naturally expected to turn up in the usual form. There is, I believe, a Tamil proverb which says that if you convert the cultivation expenses into money not even the value of the ox-goad is left for the ryot. That is perfectly true. An instance was given to me lately of a Ceyloner who went to a certain place and hoped to make some inquiries as to cultivation expenses. The ryots who appeared before him represented that the cultivation expenses were enormous; that they occupied the whole output of the land and that it was impossible that they could bear any increased assessment. The officer in question then explained that he had come to ascertain the value of some land which was proposed to be taken up under the Land Acquisition Act. At once the ryots began to represent the enormous income they derived from their lands. The Hon'ble Mr. Benareswar Acharjee says that in calculating cultivation expenses we should allow for the wages of the ryots owning the land. He says that any breach of this rule, as he terms it, is a breach of the covenant to allow the ryot his net profits. What is the meaning of allowing half the net profits? It means that this amount is to be allowed for the subsistence of the ryot. To propose that before arriving at this amount we should first of all allow the ryot wages for his subsistence seems to me nothing short of ridiculous. He then suggests that our list of cultivation expenses is incomplete. No doubt it is incomplete. But it is as complete as it can be made. He says that such items as lowering the level of the land

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should be included in the list. How can we calculate on the chance that the ryot is going to lower the level of the land? It is only rarely that such expenditure will occur. The Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayala Mudiyar says that the allowance for manure is wholly inadequate. He cites figures which he obtained apparently from the Palur farm. I am not aware whether these figures are correct or not. I do not think that we need attach importance to them. No doubt the figures supplied from the farm are the figures of the maximum amount of manure which should be allowed; a very different thing from the quantity usually supplied by the ryots. He then says that we do not make allowance for the well who waters the land. What ryot is there who employs a well to water his land? In the Palur farm it is done by a well because he is a paid servant. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaraja Achariyar asked how we ascertain the cultivation expenses in the case of lands of the lower classes and he added that the cultivation of these lands is just as expensive as the cultivation of those of the higher classes, although the allowance for cultivation expenses is lower. In reply to the first part of that statement I must admit that we do follow a mere rule of thumb and that because we cannot attempt to calculate for each sort of land the amount of cultivation expenses. We calculate it for the first grades of land and then reduce it by an arbitrary proportion. When he says that the best class of land receives the same amount of money in the form of labour and manure as the highest class of land does, I must differ from him in fact. He has cited I think some authorities; there are very many authorities on the other side. If all lands were cultivated with the same intensity, the cost of cultivating the lowest class of land would be higher than the cost of cultivating the higher classes, but as a matter of fact we know that this is not so. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao says that there has been a very inadequate examination of the documents relative to the sale price and the lease value of the lands. I cannot understand how the Honourable Member can make such an observation when he is faced with the enormous statistics which fill up in print pages 96 to 124 of the Government order and which deal with hundreds and hundreds of documents.

"Several members have asked whether the value of land is taken into consideration in reducing the amount of assessment. It is taken into consideration, but only incidentally. It is not taken into consideration directly in calculating the rate which is to be levied, but it goes along with other facts to show that land is more valuable and it also points to general growing prosperity.

"A complaint has further been made that our information as to grain outputs is inadequate and it is said that Mr. Russell's original calculations were inadequate, because he traversed only four out of nine taluks. I don't admit that the calculations of Mr. Russell, who has been a very careful officer, are particularly inadequate because he visited only four taluks, because, as he expressly stated, they were representative of the whole area. As regards the former statement, everybody who has carried out crop experiments (as all civilised members here) knows of what little value they are. They are practically valueless. When I saw the figures supplied to me by the Settlement Officer in North Arcot as to the subsequent valuation of the grain outputs, I was obliged to find that it was impossible to attach any such importance to them as would justify a reading from or altering the figures which Mr. Russell has fixed. Under the new system whereby the Director of Agriculture is mainly responsible for the calculation of the value, I have no doubt that in the future we shall be in possession of more accurate facts than at present.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramaraja Achariyar objected to the re-classification of wet lands transferred to dry. He said it was unnecessary. It may be so, but Government only said that such re-classification should take place if it is found to be necessary. There can be no objection to such a remark as that.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao raised a point as to why the prices of 1817 should not have been certified from the 20 years on which the valuation is based. The main answer to that is that these high prices have come to stay. There is not the least reason to pretend that by deducting them we shall get nearer the facts; on the

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(*Mr. Bullerworth; Sir Harold Stuart.*)

contrary we shall go further from them. He asks also what the amount of increase left to the ryots would be. I reply that it is the difference between about 48 and 53 per cent.

"The Government were asked why they considered it necessary to hurry up the re-settlement. I may point out that the Government have already, by deferring the re-settlement, lost about Rs. 1,86,000. If they deferred it for another year, they would lose a like sum.

"The last point that I need allude to is the poverty of the district. It has been referred to by several Honourable Members. The Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar mentioned that the existence of avaram was a reason why the district should be regarded as poverty-stricken. The Hon'ble Mr. Kanna Pillai and the former Honourable Member both alluded to the existence of a large number of wells as a proof of great poverty. That is a most extraordinary statement to be made here seriously. One Honourable Member also observed that people are migrating from many districts owing to poverty. They are migrating because they are paid higher wages elsewhere. The Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar goes so far as to say that the district is exceedingly poor. I do not know if the Honourable Member has gone to the district, or if any of the other members who have made a similar statement have been to the district. I can only say that this remark is totally incorrect.

"The only other point that I need mention is in regard to the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar that the season is bad and that this is a reason for deferring re-settlement. The season in parts of the district is not satisfactory but on the whole, as is constantly reported by the Collector, it is fair."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—"I will only trespass for two minutes on the time of the Council. I wish to point out that this is a resolution the most important aspect of which is financial. The debate has traversed the whole ground of the settlement and land assessment policy. What the resolution asks the Government to do is to postpone the introduction of a particular re-settlement. It has nowhere been shown that it is a settlement different from an ordinary settlement. Not a single fact has been brought forward to justify the postponement of the enhancement or the loss of revenue which will follow from the resolution. We have already lost the revenue of one year. If we accede to this proposition, we shall lose the revenue of another year. The question is really whether we should hear further the views of the ryots upon the proposed re-settlement. They have had ample opportunity and the fact that they have made no representation is, I think, a fairly strong argument that there is nothing very serious about the re-settlement. If any member in the Council had brought forward anything which was startlingly new in the proposals of the Settlement Officer or in the orders of Government, there would have been some ground for waiting to hear the views of the people affected. Naturally ryots would like a postponement of the introduction of the new rates; every one of us would like to have payment of enhanced taxes postponed as long as possible. I would ask the Council to look to the interests of the whole community and not of North Arcot alone and to refuse to accede to this proposal at the expense of the whole community.

"I will only say one word about the settlement. It has been frequently said, and I am afraid some Honourable Members may have derived the impression, that the enhancement is at the rate of 25 per cent. The enhancement varies from nothing to 21, 23 and 25 per cent. In the case of the poorer lands, there is no increase in the rate. There is a maximum increase of 15 per cent. on the best dry land and the increase on wet lands goes up to 22 or 25 per cent. I have very considerable experience of the district of North Arcot. It is the district to which I was first appointed. I have served in Villars and Rangpet and also as Collector of the old district. I can assure Honourable Members that it is by no means a poor district. There has obviously been no change in its prosperity since the days when I was connected with it, for I find that in 1911-12 the excess revenue obtained from North

*Enforcement of re-settlement in North Arcot district.**(Sir Harold Stuart : Mr. Kanna Pillai.)*

Acre was as less than Rs. 17½ lakhs while in 1912-13 it was Rs. 20½ lakhs. A district which can spend so much on excise cannot be said to be in a poverty-stricken state."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kanna Pillai :—" Your Excellency, I would make a few remarks in reply. The Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth extended his time and I thought he might say something that would crush the arguments of the non-official members. But I have heard nothing of the kind from him. There is the Financial Member the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's argument. I think it is the weightiest argument on the side of Government, namely, that because they want money they must impose the assessment and take it without observing the necessary formalities. The Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth quoted something from Lord Bacon. I do not know if Lord Bacon acted up to the doctrine of wisdom he had laid down. I would quote Sir Thomas Munro and he acted up to his principle. Here is what Sir Thomas Munro said :—" It is on the right administration of revenue that the prosperity of the country chiefly depends. If it be too heavy or very unequally distributed, the effects are felt in every department. Trade is depressed as well as agriculture; members of the lower orders of people are driven by their necessity to seek subsistence in theft and robbery. The better sort become dissatisfied and give no help in checking disorder. The roads become unsafe and the prisons crowded and we impute to the depravity of the people mischief which has probably been occasioned by injudicious taxation." That is what Sir Thomas Munro has deliberately said. He lived in the country among the people and acted up to his words. He also warned the rulers not to treat the people as so many pieces of machinery to be experimented upon.

" Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth said that we talked as lawyers. That is very true. We cannot forget our profession even in this Council. Without naming any officers and with all due respect, I may say that when I heard the Honourable official members' speeches, I was reminded of the fact that their benevolent spirit generally comes to the top whenever they speak of the ryots. There is always a contention whether lawyers truly represent the people and their interests or the official classes. We have often heard the statement, my Lord, that officials have got at heart the best interests of the millions of the poorer classes who are not educated, but when we appeal on behalf of those very classes, we are told that we do not talk as people who know the people but like lawyers. I appeal to your Lordships to consider the effect of a resolution of this kind in this Council upon the people in the district and elsewhere. This resolution asks the Government to defer action till they hear their representations. They have not answered properly to my points that the rules for re-settlement have not been observed. No doubt the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth says that the Government can issue any orders they like. I know that the Government have got authority to issue any orders they like. It is only benevolent despotism that we have. We want the benevolence to be felt by the people. The resolution passed today will be known to every district tomorrow. What is stated out to the people of North Arcot today will be stated out to others tomorrow. I pray your Excellency will be pleased to re-consider the position taken up by the Government, that because they might lose some money this year the rules, laid down by themselves need not be observed or might be ignored. It is very hard that before you issue final orders, you should levy the enhanced assessment promising to adjust it afterwards according to the re-classification of the irrigation sources. It is very hard for a ryot to pay money. Money is being collected before all preliminaries were gone through. They say that they can issue any orders they like. To that argument I can advance no reply and no opposition. Mine is only an appeal on behalf of the people. Even if a few lakhs of revenue be lost, let it go out that the Government are anxious to hear the ryots and do nothing but justice by them. Collect as much as may be properly and justifiably collected from the ryots. Let the resolution be accepted and the Government be just. Let not the Government say 'We have power to raise the tax as we like.' No doubt the Settlement Officer said 30 per cent. could safely be raised; the Board said 30 per cent. but we will levy 25 per cent."

*Postponement of re-settlement in North Arcot district.**(Mr. Kona Pillai; Sir John Atkinson.)*

"Further there is the argument of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson and that was that for sixty years this district has not paid any large assessment and that it has been prosperous. If you refer to the Settlement Officer's report you find that decade after decade they had to reduce the assessment in this district in order to save the people from deterioration and enable them to tide over crises. It is stated on page 4 'as the previous demands proved very excessive and the district did not prosper, Mr. Green recommended a general reduction of 12½ per cent. on all lands and this was sanctioned by Government.'

"Your Excellency will find, from the history of previous reductions which the Government were obliged to make in order to prevent people from sinking into further poverty, that this district could not be in a very prosperous condition as Government members contend. When you have given an increase of 12½ per cent. to districts in a similar condition, why should you ask the ryots of this district to pay 25 per cent.? If I am not mistaken, the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson himself went to Salem, had the people gathered and he assured them that he would only impose 12½ per cent. and that they need not pay any further increase. If that was the case with the Salem people, why should it be different with the North Arcot people? Your Excellency, the people of this district are very industrious and trustful people. They do not give much trouble to the police and they are ordinarily quiet people. I do not know if the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart is not satisfied that they are better people than the people of Salem or the Ceded Districts. Would you make them equally bad people by taking more money from them and driving them to extremes? I would now appeal to your Lordship to consider the effect of this resolution. For the sake of revenue, I respectfully urge, you should not collect the assessment before scrupulously carrying out the policy as laid down in the re-settlement rules, sanctioned and issued by this very Government."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"Your Excellency, the course that this debate has taken is a sufficient indication that there was no need for the proposal that has been made. The Government have been asked to give further opportunity to people to make representation in regard to the scheme report that was published in the papers. In the course of this debate almost every detail that is discussed in that scheme report has come under consideration and discussion. That is sufficient to prove that the whole material for this debate has been in existence for the past twelve months and yet nobody, neither the ryots nor any Member of the Council, has thought fit to take advantage of the opportunity afforded until this moment. I repeat what I said before, that the very course of this debate shows that there is no necessity for making any postponement of the introduction of the re-settlement."

"Only one other remark. The Hon'ble Mr. Kona Pillai quoted from Sir Thomas Munro as to what is supposed to be the right administration of revenue. He has made an appeal on behalf of the poorer classes. I am afraid that in speaking of the poorer classes he does not refer to those whose interests are mostly concerned or mostly brought into concern in this debate but to those at whose instigation this debate was started."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KONA PILLAI :—"No, " No."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON (continuing) :—"I refer to those who are holders of wet lands. Sir Thomas Munro, as Mr. Kona Pillai will find, laid it down that the Government should be in direct relation with the cultivators of the soil and he never said anything about the intermediary landlord. The interests affected by the re-settlement are those of holders of wet lands who are intermediary landlords whose business it is to oppress cultivators. I have it on good authority obtained in this room that the holders of wet lands, who are mostly affected by the enhancement which is proposed in the North Arcot district, come from the wealthy classes, many of them living, residing and doing their business in Madras. These are not the poorer classes whom Mr. Kona Pillai has in his mind."

The resolution was put and lost.

Disengagement of re-settlement in North Arcot district; qualifications of district board engineers.

(*Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.*)

The Hon'ble Mr. E. V. Narasimha Ayyar demanded a division and it was taken with the following result:—

| <i>For</i> | | <i>Against</i> | |
|---|--|---|--|
| The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramaswami Acharjya. | | The Hon'ble Sir John Aikman. | |
| " Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar. | | " Sir Harold Elliot. | |
| " Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri. | | " Mr. W. O. Hanna. | |
| " Rao Bahadur F. Krishna Pillai. | | " Mr. A. Duttaravathi. | |
| " Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar. | | " Mr. R. C. D. Carr. | |
| " Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | | " Mr. L. E. Baskley. | |
| " Rao Bahadur B. Narasimhaswami Sarma. | | " Mr. E. F. W. Williams. | |
| " Mr. K. P. Suman Maseo. | | " Dharma Bahadur L. D. Srinivasan Pillai. | |
| " Rao Bahadur P. G. Somasundaram Chettiyar. | | " Mr. N. S. Dredin. | |
| " Mr. S. K. V. Krishna Rao. | | " Mr. C. R. M. Schmidt. | |
| " Dewan Bahadur V. Ramakrishna Nayudu. | | " Mr. T. Robinson. | |
| " Chittabail-Kott T. Zain-ul-Abidin Sahib. | | " Mr. H. M. Savage. | |
| " Rao Bahadur A. Chakravarty Reddyar. | | " Surgeon-General W. R. Baxendale. | |
| " Mr. A. V. Krishna Rao. | | " Mr. E. F. Barber. | |
| " Mr. E. Chidambaram Pillai. | | " Mr. A. D. Jackson. | |
| " Dr. T. M. Nayar. | | " Mr. A. E. Gunning. | |
| " Mr. V. Krishnaswami Nayudu. | | " Sir Alfred Bourne. | |
| | | " Colonel W. M. Ellis. | |
| | | " the Adjutant-General. | |
| | | " Mr. S. D. Pann. | |
| | | " Mr. P. S. Srinivasai Ayyar. | |
| | | " Mr. W. Farnock. | |

QUALIFICATIONS OF DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SASTRIVASA SASTRI:—“I beg to move the following resolution:—

IX. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to prescribe the University degree of B.E. or the Civil Engineering College certificate of the Engineer class or other equivalent degree or certificate as the necessary professional qualification for the post of district board engineers.

“The resolution, my Lord, calls for the rectification of what I consider to be an anomaly in the manual of rules for the appointment of public officers. Under local boards there are employed various classes of engineering people. There are assistant engineers, there are supervisors and there are overseers. For these classes professional qualifications are prescribed. But for the district board engineers, who supervise and give orders to these people no qualification is prescribed. Of course, the possession of professional qualifications is not excluded and in fact it is recommended, but it is not considered a requisite. There are at the present moment 34 officers who are employed in this capacity as local board engineers and their salaries range from Rs. 500 to 500 at the bottom to Rs. 700 to 1,000 at the top. The appointing authority is the President of the district board; nomination is to be made by this officer and the appointment is subject always to the sanction of Government. The procedure adopted is this: as soon as a district board engineer vacancy arises, the district board President has to consult the Chief Engineer who is ordered always to keep a list of qualified people for the post of district board engineers and maintain it up to date by advertisement both in England and in India. The general regulations on this subject are easy to find out. As early as 1857 by G.O. No. 55, dated 16th January, certain principles were definitely laid down. It was thought that the work of a district board engineer was not of a very high technical grade and that it dealt only with the repair and maintenance of roads, with the maintenance of culverts and small bridges and petty repairs of buildings. It was considered not to require great professional skill and so the Government had

*Qualifications of district board engineers.**(Mr. Stinson Says.)*

down in that order that highly paid engineers from England were not required. They further proceeded to lay down that all the needs of the local boards would be satisfied by men locally born and locally trained or locally trained, and finally the Government in that order expressed their intention not to exceed marine to any nomination made of an officer unless he was already a district board engineer elsewhere or belonged to the class of assistant engineers employed under district boards. This was a very satisfactory solution of a rather touchstone question. There were apparently later on great difficulties in the carrying out of this Government Order, of course, officials are also to some extent conservative and old methods of appointments retained. Members came to this Council and asked questions. In those days resolutions had not yet been invented as a means of preserving officials. In view of these difficulties, Government issued other orders in modification of the order of 1897, and in 1903 orders were issued revising the scale of salaries of district board engineers and directing that their work should be under the supervision of Superintending Engineers. The final result is this, that between these two modes of recruitment struggling with each other we permitted at one time and another prevailed at another time, for at present we find ten Indians on the staff, all of them qualified, few non-Indians qualified and ten non-Indians not qualified professionally so far as the Quarterly Civil List can show. Till recently a man of local training and local birth found it hard to enter the service; and I may say that so recently as 1910 and on another occasion in 1911 appointments of non-Indians without professional qualifications were made. Much however has been done since then and I am glad to acknowledge that during the last three or four years, the number of graduates of local birth and local training entering the post of district board engineers has increased. The difficulty, however, must once have been greater than it is now. Much water has flowed under the bridge even down dull Cosum, since the year 1897. At present there are 59 engineers fully qualified holding posts subordinate to the district board engineer in the local boards. This service of assistant engineers constitutes an excellent recruiting ground for the higher post of district board engineer and with 24 berths open to them they form an excellent and competent service that ought to be able to attract the very best talent in engineering, subject to the qualification that the candidate who turns out the very best B.E. of his year has a guaranteed appointment under Government. To every other man who passes the B.E. degree, this post of assistant local fund engineer leading the way on to the post of district board engineer must be a high temptation. I therefore propose that B.E. degree or Engineering Certificate of an Engineering class or some equivalent test be prescribed as a qualification. I quite see the necessity of prescribing some equivalent test also. There is just a chance that occasionally among the assistant engineers available there may not be one of the necessary seniority or the necessary experience; and it may then be necessary for those who have to appoint district board engineers to go out of the ranks of this service and find somebody in Poona or one turned out of the North College or Subbar Engineering College, or it may be that they should have to go further abroad and get men from England with qualifications such as those that are mentioned in the Quarterly Civil List, viz., A.M.I.C.E., M.C.E., etc.

"I must say by way of explaining my position that nothing like retrospective effect should be given to this resolution. I am one of those who think that reforms in administration cannot have retrospective effect. Certainly I will not say that my rule shall be and shall be deemed always to have been. In this matter one is able to say that a reversion to the old rule that has been advocated is the best reform possible. It seems and to have to say that even in British administration no older rule was a more salutary rule and should be revived if possible. The 1907 rule seems to me to meet the necessities of the case and if I represent the reform that I suggest as a reversion to principle already accepted but imperfectly carried out, it is because I feel that this particular reform is an instance and a sad commentary of the way in which administration occasionally progresses, but very often goes back as well. I think, your Excellency, that it would be a very good thing if in this regime professional qualifications for district board engineers should be absolutely required, subject of course to the qualification I have stated."

*Qualifications of district board engineers ; female education.**(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar ; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—" Your Excellency, I have great pleasure in seconding this proposal. I only wish to add one word. In certain ranks of the judicial profession, it was a matter of common talk that there was a set of officers called subordinate officers, who had higher qualifications and who were generally speaking better able to judge than even who were on a higher pay and who were called superior officers. A similar thing surprises one examining into the conditions of local board engineers. Some years back a list of qualifications of the existing district board engineers was asked for in this Council and supplied ; and going over the list of qualifications, one was astonished to see that among the district board engineers posted men were very few, and taking the list of assistant engineers, who were supposed to be their subordinates, one was surprised to see that they had qualifications a great deal more than those of district board engineers. That appears to me to be an anomaly. Certainly it is desirable that we should have the modest measure which has been proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. R. SIVASWAMI AYYAR :—" I gather from the remarks which have fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri that his object in moving this resolution is chiefly to ensure a certain standard of professional qualification. With that object we are in sympathy, but I must however point out that it will not be sufficient to insist upon professional qualifications alone or to be guided entirely by such qualifications, for practical training and experience are of even greater importance. We should be willing to consider this question of the standard of professional qualifications necessary for these appointments, but I should like it to be understood that we attach great importance also to practical training and practical experience. I would also point out that we cannot possibly restrict the qualifications to those obtained in this country and we cannot possibly exclude British or other qualifications suitable for the posts which are referred to in this resolution. We cannot also undertake to sacrifice considerations of efficiency in making recruitment for these district board engineerships. Efficiency must be the primary object in filling up these posts. Subject to that consideration, we will be ready to consider this question as to what qualifications may be desirable to prescribe for these posts. I may also add that it is a matter in which we must consult the district boards and ascertain what opinion they themselves hold in this matter. It is only after considering the opinions of the district boards that it will be possible for us to take any action in this matter. In these circumstances I hope the Hon'ble Member will withdraw this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SAMPRASA SASTRI :—" Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Member's invitation to me to withdraw the resolution sounds like an acceptance of it. Evidently he is held back by the thought that he must consult the district boards concerned who are the employers of these officers. I quite sympathize with that necessity. But, at the same time, I must point out that it was not my idea that practical training should be excluded from the considerations that must be borne in mind in appointing to the posts of district board engineers. My submission is that the cadre of assistant engineers is a service that we should look to for the appointment of district board engineers. That I think would secure practical experience and practical training sufficiently. However, that is a minor point. I am really glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar has been able to assure me that he will give his best consideration to this subject. There is, of course, a tone of indifference about it that I do not like. But I suppose it is the minimum of official action without which it is not possible to get along. After all, we must bear in mind that the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar cannot let himself go ; he is the Member for self-government."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SETHAGINI AYYAR being absent, the following resolution standing in his name was not moved :—

X. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a committee consisting of officials and non-officials be appointed to advise Government regarding the nature and scope of female education in this Presidency.

Village bench courts.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

VILLAGE BENCH COURTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I rise to move this resolution with the hope and belief that it will be accepted by your Excellency's Government. The resolution is as follows:—

XI. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to take early steps for the extension and improvement of the village bench court system in the Presidency—

(a) by appointing benches in other important villages or groups of villages in larger numbers,

(b) by diffusing among the villagers a better knowledge of the bench court system and its advantages,

(c) by appointing bench courts consisting ordinarily of the village munsif and four other members elected by villagers possessing minimum property or educational qualifications prescribed according to the circumstances of each village,

(d) by removing the concurrent jurisdiction of district munsifs in cases wherein the sums involved do not exceed Rs. 20, whenever the bench courts are working satisfactorily, and

(e) by adopting such other means as are calculated to extend the usefulness of village bench courts.

"It is hardly necessary for me to point out that this resolution deals only with village bench courts and not with those village courts presided over by village munsifs alone. To understand the present procedure, it is well to refer to the provisions contained in section 9 of the Village Courts Act, 1889. According to the rules now in force as soon as a notification is issued, extending the provisions of that section to any village court, it will be the duty of the Collector to prepare and maintain a list of persons qualified to sit as members of a bench in a village and this list should be hung up in the village munsif's court. Any party to a suit before a village court is at liberty to nominate one from the list as a member of that bench, and the other party will then proceed to nominate another member. Any party can claim to have the suit tried by a bench of three judges presided over by the village munsif. The village munsif issues summons and disposes of the suit according to the opinion of the majority present. This is the procedure now adopted.

"It will be found that though these rules have been in force for 25 or 26 years, sufficient advantage has not been taken of the splendid opportunities afforded by these provisions. I may also point out that though in recent years the Government have been taking some steps to improve the state of affairs and although instructions have been issued to extend the bench court system, still there is sufficient scope for improvement as the lines suggested. The first portion of the resolution deals with the general question and in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) I suggest some means by which that end might be attained. It will be seen that in the earlier years the policy of Government was that steps should be taken under the provisions of section 9 of the Village Courts Act, not so much upon its own initiative as on the specific recommendation of the Collector. If the Collector did not choose to recommend the appointment of the village bench court, the Government did not feel themselves asked upon to take any such step. That that was the policy some time ago is clear from the answer given at a meeting held on the 26th January 1930. Mr. Jembulinga Mudaliyar then asked the following question:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for reports from all Collectors in the Presidency as to the feasibility of extending the provisions of section 9 of Madras Act I of 1889 and adopt early measures for constituting bench courts, wherever it is possible, in view of the educational value of such courts and the confidence they will induce into the parties?" The answer was "the Government is not prepared to accept the Honorable Member's suggestion. It will however take into consideration the extension of the provisions of section 9 of

*Village bench courts.**(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)*

'the Act' in any local area on receipt of a recommendation to that effect from the local 'officers.' I find also in subsequent proceedings that questions were put and answers were given on the same footing. It appears therefore to have been the policy of Government not to take action in regard to the establishment of village bench courts on its own initiative so much as to leave it to the Collectors to take their own time and consider such circumstances as they thought proper and then to make their recommendations.

"As I have said already there has been some change in this respect and I find that the Government have been solicitous in introducing some changes in the improvement of these bench courts. When we came to G.O. No. 2088, dated 11th December 1912, passed in reviewing the report on the work of the village courts in this Presidency during the year 1911, we find some specific steps taken to introduce changes in this direction. But still a careful perusal of the figures furnished by the administrative report of the civil courts shows that, as matters stand at present, there are not a sufficient number of persons who resort to the village bench courts. We find that village bench courts have been established in villages in most districts; still very few are resorting to bench courts? I also find even in some cases, bench courts have been examining their powers in very few cases. This really leads us to ask—what is the reason for the unpopularity of the bench courts? Is it because people are not yet sufficiently acquainted with the advantages of the bench courts or is it because village mundas are spiteful and do not care to sit with two or three others to decide cases or is it because the village mundas have been doing mischief without giving parties convenient dates? These are some of the reasons which must have led to the unpopularity of these bench courts? I find that, by the end of 1912, village bench courts were established in some of the villages in the districts of Coimbatore, Chingleput, Anantapur, Bellary, Nellore and Vengalpetam. Even in the case of some of these districts where bench courts were established about 20 years ago, we find that there were practically no bench courts in which any suits were tried in 1911 in Anantapur district. When we come to 1912, eight suits were instituted, but no suits were disposed of during that year in Anantapur. It is a satisfactory feature to note that in the year 1911 there was an increase in the number of suits instituted over those instituted in 1910. But again when we come to 1912, for reasons which are not quite clear, there has been a fall, which is certainly noticeable. Though in 1911 the total number of suits instituted in bench courts was 9,984, it came down to 9,313 in 1912 and the suits disposed of were 9,935 in 1911 which however came down to 9,260 in the year 1912.

"I do not think that I need bring the Council with any lengthy observations to satisfy that the advantages of bench courts cannot be questioned. These bench courts certainly make out justice in small petty claims of the value of Rs. 20 and less, more speedily and more effectively than the courts of district mundas. It is also well known that the evils which exist in the case of courts provided by village mundas do not exist in the case of these bench courts, for unless there is a combination among all these persons, they will be in a position to find out truth and arrive at a correct decision. I have suggested some ways in which improvements might be effected in this direction. Clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) deal with this question. I suggest in clause (e) that benches might be established in larger numbers than they have been established hitherto. There is absolutely no harm and no danger that can be expected by an increase in the number of bench courts, because the village munda that has to receive the suits and try them will also be there. Coming to clause (f), I find that the methods hitherto adopted are not quite sufficient to induce sufficient interest in villagers and give them sufficient information. It is only when we come to Government Order, dated 11th December 1912, that we find specific instructions issued to Collectors and through them to deputy collectors requiring them to impart useful information regarding these courts to villagers. But even then, they are simply called upon to report about the reasons which make persons refrain from resorting to village courts. But the advantages of these bench courts would not have been explained to them. In the light of these facts, I suggest that some measures should be adopted to inform the villagers of the advantages of the bench

Village bench courts.

(*Mr. A. B. Krishna Rao, Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, Sir Harold Stuart.*)

court system. Coming to clause (c), I find that is more essential, because those who have any knowledge of the working of the bench magistrates' courts, in some of the advanced districts, will acknowledge that a permanent bench is more desirable than a bench temporarily chosen. If litigants are simply called upon to choose A or B, it might not be possible for the village itself to fix dates to suit the convenience of all persons concerned or to hear cases on specified dates and the persons chosen might not have the necessary training and experience. With a permanent bench consisting of few persons, possessing the requisite qualifications and elected by villagers, and the village itself as the fifth there will be some satisfaction that some definite arrangement has been made for courts being held on specific dates and for justice being meted out in a proper manner. As I have already stated, the bench magistrates have been doing their work fairly satisfactorily. Coming to clause (d), as to removing the concurrent jurisdiction of district munsifs, so far as these bench courts are concerned, I suggest this change because that is one of the obstacles standing in the way of persons resorting to village courts. I find even in the reports which were reviewed by the Government Order of 11th December 1912 that a complaint made in this direction. I particularly refer to the opinion expressed by the Collector of Calcutta who states as follows:—"I agree with Mr. Giffman (in his letter to Government, R.O.C. No. 63-Pur, dated 2nd March 1911) that the concurrent jurisdiction of the higher tribunals is a serious obstacle to the greater use of the village court. But I do not see how the concurrent jurisdiction can be excluded with propriety until it is a good deal more certain that parties will really get justice in the village courts." The complaint has been that, so far as village courts are concerned, persons might not trust the village court; but these observations cannot be made in so far as cases are not tried by a single individual whose impartiality may be questioned and in whom the parties may not have confidence. But where there are respectable independent persons chosen by villagers these objections cannot be properly urged. To be serious, I suggest that only in those places where bench courts are working satisfactorily, this experiment might be tried. We cannot all at once say that in the case of all village courts the jurisdiction of district munsifs should be removed. After bench courts are properly organized and where they are found working satisfactorily, it will be necessary that the concurrent jurisdiction of the district munsif should be removed, at least, to the extent of Rs. 20, if not to a larger extent. I am suggesting Rs. 20, which is very moderate. The jurisdiction might to that extent be removed, so that persons might be in a position to resort to these courts to a larger extent than at present. With these remarks I associated this proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—I second the proposition with a very few words on clause (e). I intend saying two words. Considering the well-known sympathetic attitude of the Government on this question and the importance of village courts, it is unnecessary for me to pile up arguments. I will only suggest that just as your Excellency's Government was kind enough to encourage the eradication of riots by asking Collectors and Deputy Collectors to go and work with them, in this matter also they may do something. At present very few Collectors or deputy collectors stop round bench courts. Probably they have not seen many of the bench courts in their jurisdiction. I think it would be better that if in the course of the inspection of officers, deputy collectors and Collectors could occasionally inspect these courts and encourage well-to-do ryots to believe that these are good institutions, and that a great deal of good will flow to the people, if they resort to these courts in preference to munsifs' courts. That is my suggestion and if your Excellency's Government approve of it and if your Excellency's Government commend this suggestion to district officers, a great deal might be done."

The Hon'ble Mr. HAROLD STUART:—"The Government are very anxious to see a development of the village courts and they believe that a great deal of petty litigation could be done quite as well in these courts and with much less cost in money, in time and in convenience to the litigants. An ordinary contested case in a district munsifs' court in 1913 occupied 245 days. Then, 12 per cent. of the cases went up on appeal and another 2 per cent. on second appeal, and there would be

Village bench courts.

(Sir Harold Short; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

long delays in execution. I know that it is said that the justice given in these superior courts is better and more certain than the justice which is likely to be obtained in village courts; but I confess, my Lord, I am inclined to agree with the Persian poet who said *Do-kegi dahi khir or kegi dhar*—'speedy injustice is better than tardy justice.' I am bound to say that a distinguished judicial friend of mine recently mentioned this with a dictum pronounced in a speech by the present Lord Chief Justice of England. He said 'justice in haste is justice in jeopardy.' I think our courts have no need for that cautionary dictum. Every one is agreed that it is much better that our petty litigation should be conducted in the village. A very large number of such suits are now tried in the village courts. Further, out of every 100 suits which are tried by village courts, 99 are tried by monthly sittings alone. I have endeavoured, not yet with success, to ascertain how far the apparent preference for monthly sittings alone over bench courts was compulsory and how far it was a real preference. I hope that we shall be able to give a real opinion to every litigant between a single month and a bench of the same kind. The constitution of the present bench seems to be the very obvious criticism that it consists of one member selected by the plaintiff, one member selected by the defendant and the village munsif, as that virtually 2 each of the members votes for his constituent the suit is decided by the village munsif. We want a different kind of bench from that. We are aware of that deviation and we hope to be able to provide an improved court in substitution of the present bench court. I would, however, remind Honorable Members that villagers have had the option of rural panchayats since 1816, but the number of suits ordinarily tried by panchayats being under that Regulation is under a hundred in a year. That does not look as though there was a great demand for rural panchayats, though it may possibly be due to the fact that the machinery has got a little rusty and perhaps in many cases is altogether unknown. We will, however, make a further inquiry and give villagers an opportunity of having their suits tried by some kind of bench courts superior to the courts that now exist. While therefore I may accept the general part of the resolution, the preliminary portion, I am unable to accept clauses (a) to (c)."

1. The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—^a Even clause (c)?"

2. The Hon'ble Sir HANCOCK STRAETH (continuing):—^b Clause (c) could not stand alone. The Government know that the principles involved are highly controversial. Take the case of vesting the jurisdiction of the district munsif. Personally I am in favour of vesting the jurisdiction and making the trial of petty suits in the village compulsory, but there is a good deal of opinion on the other side and I have not come to a conclusion on the matter. My Honourable colleagues have not considered the question at all. As regards the other points on which specific remedies have been suggested, we prefer to have a free hand. Subject to that we are willing to accept the general spirit of the resolution. If the Honourable gentleman will either withdraw it or will withdraw clauses (a) to (c), that will probably meet the wishes of the Council."

3. The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—^c Since the Hon'ble Sir Harold Short has accepted the principle of the resolution and even expressed sympathy with the other matters suggested therein, I am not anxious that the debate referred to in clauses (a) to (c) should be decided at once. I am glad that he agrees with me in thinking that the present constitution of the village courts is not satisfactory and that it should be re-formed in a reasonable manner. I am also glad that, so far as the present method of grouping judges is concerned, he also thinks that it requires improvement and that the present bench courts cannot be expected to do proper justice. Even with regard to the removal of jurisdiction of district munsifs the Honourable Member has told us that he is also in favour of the proposal, though it will take some time before a final conclusion is arrived at. As the principle is accepted, I do not wish to press sub-clauses (a) to (c). I am content to move the main resolution."

4. The first three lines of the resolution were put to the Council and agreed to; and the rest of the resolution was withdrawn with the permission of His Excellency the President.

Course of business.

(The President.)

Financial Statement will be prepared. Copies of the Amended Draft Financial Statement will be supplied to Honourable Members on March 2nd and at the same time Honourable Members will be supplied with copies of the Civil Budget Estimates and of the detached Public Works Estimates and Provincial and divided funds.

"I must ask any Honourable Members who may desire to submit resolutions to the Council dealing with the Financial Statement to give notice in writing to the Secretary to the Council and at the same time to submit a copy of each resolution which they wish to submit. I ask you to take care to do this in such time that the resolutions may reach the Secretary of the Council not later than 5 p.m. on March 6th. I am empowered by rule 11 of the Rules for the Discussion of the Financial Statement to fix a date after which notices of resolution may not be received, and I fix March 6th as it appears to me to be the latest day which it is practicable to fix, having regard to the necessity of my considering how far the resolutions are admissible and of allowing time to return them, if necessary, to Honourable Members for amendment.

"On the 9th March a list of business for the meeting including any resolutions which are admitted will be issued to each Honourable Member.

"In accordance with rule 10, sub-rule (4), copies of the Revised Financial Statement together with copies of a memorandum detailing the alterations made in the statement previously supplied under sub-rule (3)—that is the statement which will be issued on March 2nd—will be supplied to Honourable Members on March 12th, the day preceding that on which the Revised Financial Statement is presented to the Council.

"I would like to ask Honourable Members to be as good as to do what they did in previous years with a view of rendering the discussion in Council more useful. I would ask them to let the Chief Secretary know as soon as possible after they receive the Amended Draft Financial Statement on March 2nd whether they wish for any other or more detailed information than is given as to any points in the Financial Statement. If Honourable Members wish to this, the Member in charge will give the additional information desired in the supplementary explanations which he has to furnish under rule 11, sub-rule (2), when introducing each head of the Statement for consideration.

"It will be necessary to confine the discussion on 15th March almost entirely to the discussion of the Revised Financial Statement. Therefore, as I understand has been your custom, you will not be able to deal at that meeting with any resolutions or questions bearing on ordinary matters of administration.

"I propose to summon the Legislative Council to meet again on April 2nd. On April 2nd the annual budget will be presented by the Finance Member under rule 24 and I shall appoint, under rule 10, the next day—April 3rd—for the discussion of the budget.

"It will probably be convenient to Honourable Members that any questions or resolutions in which they are interested should be dealt with on April 2nd. I shall therefore arrange for this."

His Excellency then declared the meeting dissolved.

W. FRANCIS,

As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Bills to be introduced into the Council of the Governor of Port St. George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Bills No. 1 of 1914.

A Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Estates Land (Amendment) Act, 1914" and it shall come into force on

2. Section 1.—*Insert* the word "and" occurring before the words "the portion" of the Nilgiri district."

Add at the end of the section "and the Scheduled Districts in the Coimbatore, Vengaloor and Godevool districts."

3. Section 3 (3).—*Insert* clause (d).

4. Section 3 (3).—*Add* at the end of the first paragraph "and includes trees held on a patta independently of land."

5. Section 3 (4).—*At* the end of the sub-section, after the words "any other land of the landholder," *add* the following:—

"or any customary rights which the landholder may have in respect of water-course in his estate."

6. Section 3 (5).—*Add* at the end of the first paragraph:—

"Provided that, in cases of grants of land, forming a fractional portion of a village, the grantee shall not be deemed landholder if the grants were made prior to 1st July 1908."

7. Section 8 (7).—*After* the word "unimproved" in clause (1) *add* the following words:—

"or cultivated by the landholder himself."

In the last paragraph of this sub-section *add*—

the figure "(1)" after the words "and includes,"

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and *add* the following sub-clauses at the end:—

"(ii) Land which has come into the possession of the landholder as a sole owner for arrears of rent."

"(iii) Land which has passed to the landholder by transfer for valuable consideration, otherwise than as a sole owner for arrears of rent, after the expiry of a period of twelve years during which the acquisition of occupancy rights is barred under section 8 (5)."

8. Section 3 (11).—*Insert* "(a)" between the words "includes" and "whatever" and *add* the following words at the end of the first paragraph:—

"and (b) whatever is payable on account of the use and enjoyment of trees held on a patta independently of the land."

In the second paragraph beginning with "for the purposes, etc." *add* "b" before "c".

In clause (b) of the second paragraph, *omit* the words "by a ryot as such"; also *omit* the word "and" between the words "pasture fees" and "fishery rents" and *add* the words "and forest dues" at the end.

Add the following clauses:—

"(c) Quil-rent, jodi, parappa, kintabadi and the like payable by an inholder to the landholder."

"(d) Payments to be made by a farmer of rent to the landholder."

"(e) Charge for water taken for raising crops on inam lands when payable by the inholder as such to the landholder."

9. Section 4.—*Between* the words "this Act" and "a landholder" *add* the following words:—

"notwithstanding any custom or usage to the contrary."

10. Section 5.—*At* the end of the explanation to sub-section (1) *add* the following:—

"but shall not include a ryot whose holding has been sold for arrears of rent

"and purchased by the landholder prior to the commencement of this Act, but who has continued to be in possession without the landholder's consent." In sub-section (3) omit the words "or, save in the cases falling . . . of the landholder" occurring after the word "abandoned."

Also omit the words "or coming into possession" occurring after the word "abandoned."

Insert the word "or" between the words "surrender" and "abandoned."

In the Explanation to sub-section (2) of this section, substitute the words "six years" for "two years".

In sub-section (3) omit the words "in itself."

In sub-section (4) after the word "admission" with which the clause begins, add the following words:—

"to land in topos and gardens or," and omit the words "by stealth" and "only."

In sub-section (5), for the word "admission" substitute the word "letting". Add the following as sub-section (7) to this section:—

"Admission to occupation of land of the kind known as *laka*, before or after 1st July 1903, shall not confer on the person admitted a permanent right of occupancy, until he has held the land in question for twelve years continuously."

Add the following saving clause at the end of the section:—

"Nothing in this section shall prevent a landholder who may have acquired lands under the Land Acquisition Act from temporarily letting such lands for agricultural purposes."

11. Section 8 (4).—Omit the words "before the passing of this Act" and the words "or has passed by inheritance"; and after the words "from the passing of this Act," add the following words:—

"or from the date of purchase which ever is longer."

Between the words "passed" and "to the landholder" insert the words "or passed."

Omit paragraph 3, beginning with the words "In cases"

In Exception to this section, omit the words "falling within clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 3, has been or is acquired by the landlord" and substitute in their place the following words:—

"has passed or passes to the landholder by inheritance."

12. Section 12.—Add the following proviso to section 12: "Provided that trees held on a *petta* (independently of land shall not be cut down by the ryot without the permission of the landholder."

13. Section 14.—Omit the words "and to construct."

14. Section 20.—For the word "are" substitute "were."

Between the words "villagers" and "shall," insert the words "prior to the Permanent Settlement."

Omit the Explanation.

15. Section 25.—In the saving clause, between the words "renting" and "any premium," add "or entering into a contract for the receipt of."

Omit the words "but a ryot so admitted . . . for such admission"; and substitute the following:—

"but no contract entered into after such admission between the landholder and the ryot so admitted to make any payment to the landholder by way of premium or other consideration for such admission shall be enforceable."

16. Section 35.—Omit this section.

17. Section 37 (1).—For the words "estimated or enhanced," substitute "enhanced on the aforesaid ground or estimated."

After the words "a suit for enhancement" add "on the aforesaid ground."

18. Section 40.—In sub-section (3) omit the words "each of" in sub-section (8) clause (6) insert the following words before "the money rent":—

"In cases where the average value of rent under clause (a) cannot be ascertained."

Omit clause (c).

Add at the end of the section the following saving clause:—

"Nothing in this section shall apply to cases where the rent paid is fixed at a definite quantity or where it is levied on lands forming part of the endowments of monasteries, chattras, and the like."

In sub-section (2), omit the words "and the time from which the commutation is to take effect" and add the following sentence:—

"The commutation shall take effect from the beginning of the revenue year next after the date of the final decree."

19. Section 42.—For the words "any person authorized by him in this behalf" substitute the words "his duly authorized agent."

On the words "any land comprised in his estate for the purposes of the last preceding section,"

And between the words "order on" and "and" insert the following words:—

"Any land for the purposes of exercising and safeguarding the rights and privileges given to the landholder under the provisions of this Act"; and after the word "measure" add the following words "the same for the said purpose."

20. Section 43.—On the words:—

"Such sum not exceeding,

"any award," and substitute the following in their place:—

"A sum equivalent to one year's rent or fixed or determined by the Collector."

21. Section 46.—In sub-section (1) on the words "notwithstanding any contract to the contrary or the existence of any lease."

For the words "two and a half" substitute the word "five."

For (4) and (5) of section 5 substitute (4), (5) and (7) of section 6."

22. Section 61.—For the words "one half" substitute "one."

23. Section 64 (2).—On the words "not barred by limitation."

24. Section 75.—In sub-section (4) substitute "shall" for "may."

At the end of this sub-section, add the following:—

"and shall be valued at the highest prevailing market price between the date of removal of the crop and the date of order for payment of rent under section 75."

25. Section 76 (7).—For the words "Barren Officer" substitute "officer disputed."

26. Section 77.—In clause (5), after the word "arrear" add "with interest."

In clause (ii) substitute the word "debtor" for the words "defaulting creditor."

In clause (ii) (f) before the word "yearling," add the words "one pair of."

27. Section 78.—In sub-section (1), after the words "his duly authorized agent," add the following clause:—

"or a person to whom a demand in writing has been furnished by either of them."

In sub-section (2), add the following sub-clause (d): "the costs incurred for serving such a demand."

28. Section 79 (2).—At the end of the sub-section, add the following:—

"In all cases in which the property is distrained amounts of:—

"(a) any crop or other products of the earth standing or sown, stored on the holding,

"(b) any crop or other products of the earth which have grown on the holding and have been reaped or gathered and are deposited on the holding or on a threshing-floor or place for threshing out grain and the like, whether in a field or in a homestead."

29. Section 100 (3).—Add the following words at the end of the sub-section:—

"together with subsequent interest up to date of payment."

30. Section 114.—Insert the words "wholly or in part" between the words "been" and "decided."

31. Section 115 (1).—On the words "by the Collector."

32. Section 115 (2).—Insert the words "wholly or in part" between the words "been" and "disposed"; and for the word "disposed," substitute "final decision."

33. Section 117 (2) (b).—Insert the following words in place of the word "together":—

"and a suit has been instituted under section 112 and decided, the amount found due together in each case."

34. Section 127.—In clause (c) of the existing section, for the words "between" the date of the application or suit add, substitute "from the end of the period for the arrears of which the holding was sold to."

35. Section 145.—After the word "provided," add the following words:—

"that the whole amount of arrears due on the holding is paid before the division is applied for and."

36. Section 151 (1).—After the word "holding" add the words "or a part thereof."

37. Section 153.—Omit the saving clause beginning with "Nothing, etc." and add the following clause as (f):—

"Where he has been admitted to occupancy of the land in accordance with the provisions of this Act under a lease granted before the commencement of this Act on the ground that the term of the lease has expired."

38. Section 157.—Amend the following for this section:—

"A tenant of old waste shall be liable to be ejected in a suit before the Collector and where in cases mentioned in section 6, sub-section (4), he shall not be ejected by the landholder as such except on the grounds mentioned in section 155 or in accordance with, and subject to, the provisions of sections 48, 49, 154 and 155 of this Act."

39. Section 161.—In sub-section (2) omit—

"Notwithstanding anything . . . by collation or fraud."

40. Section 185.—Between the words "that all land," and "which" insert the following words:—

"which was before the 1st day of July 1918, specifically let to private land for a continuous period of twelve years or."

Add the word "conclusively" after the words "shall be deemed."

41. Section 188.—Omit this section.

42. Section 192 (a).—In this clause after the figure "XX" add the figure "XXII."

43. Section 191 (f).—Insert the word "and" between "63" and "71" and omit "and 74."

44. Section 199.—Omit this section.

45. Section 211 (1).—Omit "19 and 20."

46. Section 222 (1).—In clause (b) after the word "conveyance" add the words "or removal."

In clause (c) after the words "having been" add "dispossession under section 174, sub-section (2) or."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Bill is intended to amend the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908. The Act has been in force for nearly five and a half years, and the practical working of the Act during these years has disclosed various defects and drawbacks affecting the landholder and the ryot alike. Some of the amendments proposed were considered when the Act was originally passed but the discussion then was more or less theoretical and hypothetical. Since then considerable light has been thrown on the issues involved by the practical working of the Act. No doubt, some of the difficulties and hardships complained of did not actually form the subject-matter of litigation in courts of law, but they are none the less real and keenly and widely felt. In justice to the parties concerned, they should be considered and removed without delay.

2. Section 1.—The scheduled districts in the Coimbatore, Vengaloor and Chikmagalur districts are very backward. The measures prevailing in them do not admit of the relation of landholder and ryot as contemplated in the Estates Land Act. It is hardly desirable that the elaborate and complicated provisions of the Act should be applied to those tracts where people are in a primitive state of civilization, where there is no process of population, where settling cultivation prevails to a considerable extent, and where there is no demand for land. There are instances of ryots in Agency tracts selling and mortgaging their occupancy rights under pressure of debt, and regarding themselves to the condition of such. Under section 2 of the Scheduled Districts Act (Act XIV of 1874) the Government have always the power to amend the operation of any Act in the scheduled districts at any time with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. Such being the case, the Local Government may, by notification, extend the operation of this Act to all such portions of the scheduled districts as, in their opinion, are ripe for such extension. It is therefore proposed to exclude those tracts from the operation of the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908.

3. Section 3 (f).—In the case of agnate and whole-estate villages no claim was ever set up by the ryots therein before the passing of this Act in the possession of occupancy rights. In fact they lived on a misconception of having such rights at all. In the majority of cases which came under section 2 (2) (c), the agnates were not divided among a large number of co-agnates, their having in most cases a few acres in the agnate village for his share. There is therefore no injustice in excluding those agnate and whole-estate villages from the operation of this Act.

4 & 11. Section 2 (3) and section 12.—Trees are now excluded from "holding" as defined in the Act, and the tax due on them is likewise excluded from the definition of rent. The effect of this is that, though tree-tax was included in the rents on which the landlord was entitled, the landholders are denied the advantage of the summary process provided by the

Act for recovering this income. It is necessary to recognize two holdings, whose trees are laid on parts independently of land, and to allow the landholder to recover the cost of felling in the same way as the rest of land, and also to prevent such trees from being cut down by the ryot without the landholder's permission.

5. Section 5 (4).—Under the exception to this sub-section, the ryot of a holding is not allowed to execute any improvement, if it works prejudicially to any other part of the landholder, without the written consent of the landholder. But if the improvement which the ryot makes interferes with the customary rights which the landholder has in respect of any water-course, there is no remedy in the Act provided for the landholder. Any improvement made by the ryot may not prejudicially affect any particular field or holding, but may substantially injure the customary rights of the landholder in the water-course in his estate. Therefore, it is an equity to safeguard the rights of the landholder, with reference to such water-courses.

6. Section 5 (5).—It is hardly fair that grantees of small parcels of land in villages forming part of estates should be brought under the definition of landholder and subjected to the complicated provisions of this Act. The definition of landholder as it stands includes those grantees and has given rise to a good deal of litigation. It is only the grantees prior to 1st July 1908 that are proposed to be excluded from the definition of landholder, and there is therefore no danger that landholders will defeat the objects of the Act by creating intermediate tenants.

7. Section 5 (7).—The object of adding the words "or cultivated by the landholder himself" is clause (1) of section 5 (7), is to include in the definition of old waste-land which was owned and possessed by himself, or his predecessors in title for a continuous period of not less than ten years, and cultivated by himself. There is no reason why the landholder should not be permitted to treat as old waste, not only the land which remained uncultivated, but also the land which he himself has cultivated, for a continuous period of ten years.

8. Section 5 (11).—In clause (5), the words "by a ryot as such" are omitted, because persons paying pasturage fees, fishery rents and forest dues may, in some cases, not be ryots at all, as defined in sub-section (13) of section 5. Provisions in this clause for some payable for the enjoyment of forest rights. Clauses (4), (6) and (8) are added for the purpose of enabling landholders to collect such specified under them by summary process. "5" is added before "10" in order to make all sums due to a landholder under the second paragraph of this sub-section the first charge on land.

9. Section 4.—This amendment is proposed with a view to prevent a ryot from setting up any usage or custom contrary to the provisions of the Act. The section with the proposed amendment will make it clear that the landholder's right to collect rent in respect of all ryot land is the correlative of a ryot's indefeasible.

10. Section 4.—The amendment is intended to exclude from the operation of this section, land which has been sold for arrears of rent and purchased by a landholder prior to the commencement of this Act, but has continued to be in the ryot's possession, without the landholder's consent. The ryot is possession in a case like this is no better than a trespasser. The mere fact of such possession at the date of the passing of this Act should not make open him the right of occupancy. In case of lands acquired by the landholder under the Land Acquisition Act, he will have paid the full value for the land when he made the acquisition. In case the fulfillment of the object for which the land has been acquired is delayed for some reason or other, there is no reason why the landholder should not be allowed to lease out the land temporarily for agricultural purposes, and in case this provision is not made, the ryot to whom the land is leased out temporarily will, under this section, acquire occupancy rights. Thus, if the landholder wants to carry out the purpose for which he originally acquired the land, he will be obliged to acquire the land and pay compensation over again. For purposes inserted in place of two years as it is impossible for landholders to obtain authorized occupancies and encroachments in large estates in such a short period as two years. The lands in towns and gardens are sometimes leased out for city cultivation. In order to provide against the contingency of the ryot acquiring occupancy rights in such lands, the trees in which are leased out to another person, this amendment in sub-section (4) is proposed.

There is no specific provision in the Act regarding lands leased. It is sought to allow occupancy rights to ryots in lands leased which cannot, from their very nature, be placed on the same footing as ordinary ryot lands. Following section 160 (1) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, provision has been made that twelve years' continuous occupation should be made necessary to the acquisition of occupancy rights in such lands, whether such occupation is before or after the passing of this Act.

11. Section 5 (4).—In the section as it stands, provision has been made only for purchases for valuable consideration made before the passing of the Act; but there is no reason to make any distinction, between purchases made before the passing of the Act, and those made after the passing of the Act. Both these cases must be placed on the same footing. In the case of lands acquired by the landholder by sale, it would be argued that the landholder carries any undue influence by virtue of his position and status. Therefore it is reasonable that the landholder should have absolute rights, because it is by no act of his that he acquires this right. Why should he be placed on a worse footing than any other person who takes the land from the ryot?

12. Section 11.—There is no reason why a non-occupancy ryot should be given the privileges of occupying, or sinking, new wells, or the distractor of his tenancy is not permanent. Besides, as the landholder is obliged to pay compensation for such improvements as may be

made by any occupancy ryots before they are ejected from their holdings, it is unnecessary to give them the right of making new walls in their holdings.

14. Section 20.—If at the time of or prior to the Permanent Settlement, any land is not open for commercial purposes, it is not reasonable that the villagers should be conscious that they have rights over it, and if any dispute arises with reference to the commercial purposes of the land is not apart, the Collector may be given discretion in the matter. But if after the Permanent Settlement the landholder himself of his own accord reserves or grants for a commercial purpose any land over which he has absolute rights, there is no reason why he should not be allowed to resume it, without the interference of the Collector when it is no longer required for the purpose for which it was reserved or granted. If the villagers have acquired any prescriptive rights in such lands, they have their civil remedy in the ordinary courts of law.

15. Section 21.—The object of the saving clause in section 20 seems to be to prevent the landholder from troubling ryots for payment of premiums after they are let into possession of the lands. Though the premiums agreed to be paid to landholders by ryots may not be made a charge on their holdings, there is no reason why payment of premiums in ready money, should be insisted on and estimates entered into by the ryots with the landholder, for a subsequent payment of the same should not be recognised. It is not possible for every ryot to pay premiums to the landholder in hand cash before his entering any land unless he borrows the same from money-lender. In order to make it easy for the ryots to pay premiums to the landholder, and avoid the necessity of his borrowing the same from a money-lender at a excessive rate of interest, this provision is made. It could not possibly be the intention of the legislature that any payment stipulated for before the admission should not be received after the admission; yet the language of the saving clause is liable to such an interpretation.

16. Section 22.—This section is redundant, as all the safeguards against dishonesty and inequity in advancing rents have been fully provided for in sections 23 to 31. It is further liable to become dangerous in the interests of either party. This section, if it is allowed to stand, creates an element of uncertainty, and so opportunity for an evasion of the restrictions provided for in the said sections.

17. Section 27 (1).—This section provides that a suit for enhancement of rent on the ground of a rise in prices shall not be entertained, if within the 30 years next preceding the institution of the suit has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, been commenced, or refused, or a suit for enhancement has been dismissed on the merits. What possibly could have been intended is, that such provision shall for enhancement should operate as a bar, only if the same had been refused or granted on the specific ground of a rise in prices. But the section as it stands will lead to the interpretation that, even though the premises suit has been brought, or prior enhancement granted, on grounds other than a rise in prices, there should elapse a period of 30 years, before a fresh suit for enhancement on the ground of a rise in prices is admitted. There is no reason, why the landholder should be prevented from getting any enhancement on the ground of a rise in prices simply because he obtained an enhancement or had the suit for enhancement dismissed within the next preceding 30 years, on other grounds in connection with which the question of an increase in value or price of the produce did not arise at all. This obviously unjust provision has no precedent either in the Bengal Tenancy Act or the Tenancy Acts of other Provinces. It has to be pointed out that in section 39 which imposes a limit on successive suits for reduction of rent, the time bar is made to operate only when the grounds for reduction in the previous and subsequent suits are the same.

18. Section 28.—If the Collector could arrive at the average value under clause (a) of sub-section (3), there is no reason why any other consideration like the money rent payable by occupancy ryots provided for in clause (b) should also be taken into consideration. There may be cases in which the average value which is arrived at under clause (a) may be greater than the money rent on lands of a similar quality and description in the neighbourhood, and there is no reason why the landholder should suffer on account of lower rents than the ryots receive on the landholder as is evident from the cases that have arisen in Subhoi, Sirganj, and other estates in the north, where commutation was effected. In sub-section (2), clause (a) at the end of this section is proposed with a view to make the principle of compulsory commutation inapplicable to cases where the rent included is paid as a fixed definite quantity, and also to cases, where it is paid on lands bearing part of the cultivation of cereals, oilseeds, sugarcane, and the like. Nevertheless and although require large quantities of goods for their upkeep. If in such cases, commutation is allowed, there is every likelihood of these benefits in the case of fixed grain rents. The object of the amendment proposed in a sub-section (3) of this section with regard to the date from which the commutation should take effect, is to avoid the loss which the landholder may be put to by the ryots retroactively fixing suits for commutation with the object of withholding payment of rent.

19. Section 29.—It is necessary that the landholder should be given the right of entering on the land of a ryot, for purposes other than those provided in section 32. The landholder may have his own adjacent to a ryot's holding. It may be that the ryot has encroached upon the landholder's own, and the ryot himself may, in some cases, be the tenant of the landholder's own. In such cases, it may be necessary for the landholder to enter on the land, and measure the ryot's second holding. The landholder may have received information that

the spot is quarrying, or digging pits, or is otherwise materially impairing the value of the holding for agricultural purposes, and rendering it substantially unfit for such purposes, or interfering with the right of the landholder over the trees in the holding. In such and similar cases, it is absolutely necessary for the landholder, or his authorized agent, to enter upon the land for the purpose of ascertaining whether the spot is doing the acts mentioned above, or not, so that he may take the necessary preventive or remedial action in proper time.

20. Section 43.—The amendment is intended to ensure to the landholder at least one year's rest in the event of damages for unauthorized competition. It is not reasonably that he should have to, because if the landholder himself admits the spot into possession of his land as he can do under section 25, he can fix his own premium. Why should a trespasser be placed on a better footing than the spot who is admitted by the landholder into possession of the spot? Unless the damages are fixed at least at one year's rest, there will not be a sufficient protection to the landholder against the spot increasing him by frequently encroaching upon his land.

21. Section 44.—A spot admitted to old waste is given the extraordinary privilege of acquiring occupancy rights by paying a nominal amount of 12 times the rental. This 12 times is arbitrary and is also too low. This provision is borrowed from the Tenancy Act of the Central Provinces, where there is no Permanent Settlement, and where the tenants have no occupancy rights that may be acquired by spot in the Central Provinces are more limited, and less suitable than those which the Madras Estates Land Act confers upon the spot. There is no similar provision in any other Tenancy Act. It is therefore just and reasonable that 12 times should at least be made five times. The clause "notwithstanding any contract assistance of any lease" partially nullifies the rights of the landholder over old waste conferred under section 3 (3). With a view to make the rights conferred under section 3 (3) a reality and not a mere make-believe, the extension of this clause is proposed. The other amendments are purely consequential.

22. Section 51.—The interest provided for arrears of rent in this section is too low as the usual rate of interest is one per cent. per annum and in the Bengal Tenancy Act interest is 12½ per cent. per annum is provided for.

23. Section 54 (1).—The restriction that the arrears towards which the payment should be credited should not be barred by limitation does not exist in the Bengal Tenancy Act, nor is it in consonance with the general law as to appropriation of payments. This is unnecessary and must be removed.

24. Section 55 (4).—The rights of landholders in regard to apportionment and division of produce will not be adequately safeguarded unless the presumption laid down in section 75 (4) is one of "shell produce."

The word used in the analogous section in the Bengal Tenancy Act is "shell" and not "say." There is no reason why the presumption is favour of the landholder which is recognized in the Bengal Tenancy Act should not be recognized here also. The present amendment will bring it in conformity with the general principle of law that everything should be presumed against the wrongdoer. After all, this is only a presumption which the spot can rebut, if he can, by producing contrary evidence. The addition proposed at the end of this sub-section regarding the price at which produce is to be valued, is intended to supply the existing defect by providing that in cases where the spot deprives the landholder of his share of the produce in kind, he must pay the latter the highest market price that prevails between the date of removal and the date of the order for payment.

25. Section 77.—Under clause (1) of section 77 as it stands the movable property of the defaulter, unless he is a spot within the meaning of section 3 (12), cannot be distrained. And section 3 (12) has provided that even in case of persons who will not be strictly spots within the meaning of the Act, certain cases payable by them are also "rest" for the purposes of sections 77 to 131. In those cases since the defaulters are not spots, their movable property cannot be distrained. In a recent case the Madras High Court has decided that the landholder cannot under this clause distrain the property of an intermediate landholder for his proportion of land rent in spite of the provision in section 74 of the Local Boards Act of 1894, the ground of the decision being that in this clause there is provision for distraining the property only of the defaulting spot and not of any other, and that necessary remedies cannot be availed of unless they are specifically provided. Thus, the object of section 3 (12) in making cases payable by such persons as "rest" for the purposes of section 77 will be defeated. In section 77 (a) (3), all the ploughing cattle of the defaulter are exempted. Under the Board's Standing Order regarding the collection of Government dues, only one pair of ploughing cattle is exempted. (Board's Standing Order No. 41, clause 4.) Similarly only one pair of the ploughing cattle of the defaulter should be exempted and not all the cattle. In most cases ploughing cattle are the only property of the spot available for attachment. If all the ploughing cattle are exempted from distraint, the landholder's chances of recovering his dues will be greatly minimized.

27. Section 78.—In sub-section (1) of section 78, the defaulter should either be the landholder himself or his duly authorized agent. Under the old Act, a person to whom a demand is sent has been furnished by clause of them is also given power to distrain. For the simple purpose of distraining property, it is not necessary that the landholder or his duly authorized agent should alone be empowered to distrain; but they may be allowed to authorize some respectable person to whom a demand is sent may be furnished by either of them. Further, the costs incurred for serving such a demand are not included. If the property is distrained

and sold, such costs are paid to the landlord from the amount realized thereby, but in case the ryot pays his dues before distress of the property, the costs incurred for serving the demand notice is assessed by the landlord. Provision is therefore made for the recovery of such amounts also.

25. Section 59 (3)—As it stands, the section seems to require that a copy of the demand and a list of the property attached should be served on and delivered to the cultivator even in cases where the property attached is not the crop. It is proposed to make this point clear.

26. Section 66 (3)—Provision should be made for the application of the proceeds of sale not only towards the discharge of the arrears for which the distress was made but also for the subsequent interest accrued thereon up to date of payment. A similar provision finds a place in the rules under section 347 (4) regarding the distribution of the proceeds of the holdings sold for arrears.

30 to 32.—Amendments proposed are to facilitate proceedings for the recovery of rent under this Act.

31. Section 127 (c)—The section as it is, provides for the payment from the surplus only the rent accruing due between the date of application or suit and the date of sale. As the purchaser takes the land free of encumbrances from the date of sale or its modification, it should be provided that the balance of the sale-proceeds should be paid to the landlord in discharge of any rent that may have fallen due from the end of the period, for the arrears of which the holding is sold up to the date of sale, and not merely from the date of application or suit, in date of sale. It will be a great hardship to the landlord if he is driven to the necessity of taking out fresh proceedings for the recovery of such subsequent arrears not provided for in this clause.

32. Section 113.—Under section 143, a ryot is given the privilege of transferring or dividing his holding. If the ryot owes any arrears of rent to the landlord and applies either for the transfer or division of his holding, the landlord is put to difficulties in recovering the arrears due on transfer or division so made. It is therefore necessary that the amount of arrears due on the holding should be paid by the ryot before he applies for transfer or division.

33. Under section 151, ryots can be ejected from their holdings in case they render the same unfit for agricultural purposes. In cases where a ryot renders only a portion of the holding an unfit, and where the landlord only does not want to eject him from the entire holding for that reason, provision is made in this section to enable him to eject the ryot from a part of a holding, if he so prefers to do.

37. Section 153.—Provision is made in section 157 of the Act for the ejection of a tenant of old waste and it is provided that a tenant can be ejected only on the grounds mentioned in section 154. The last sentence of clause of section 153 is added by section 3 of Act IV of 1939. It is not the object of the legislature not to extend this ejecting provision to section 157. But section 157, as it stands, does not apply to the case provided for in the saving clause of section 153, because this is not made one of the grounds in section 154.

38. Section 157.—Under the provisions of this Act to eject a tenant of old waste who is not a non-occupancy ryot, there seems to be some doubt as to whether the proper forum is the civil court or the revenue court. The amendments suggested make it clear that the proper forum is the revenue court, which seems to be the intention of the legislature.

39. Section 165.—This amendment is proposed with a view to give the landlord the same right in land which was specifically let for a modification period of 12 years before the 1st July 1935 as in any other land which was allotted as private land for the same period by the landlord himself by his own contracts or by third parties. On principle, there is really no difference between this case and the other. If such provision is not made, there will be endless litigation involving protracted inquiries into the past history of holdings which form the subject-matter of disputes under this section. The object of adding the word "exclusively" is to make the intention of the legislature clear. No doubt, "shall be deemed" when may be construed to mean "shall be conclusively deemed." But as it is liable to misconstruction and as the object of the legislature is clear from the proceedings of the Legislative Council at the time of passing of the Act (note pages 447 and 448 of the proceedings) the amendment is necessary.

41 & 44. The object of the amendment in section 152 (a) and the omission of section 159 is to enable parties to settle their disputes out of court by compromise and thereby secure more amicable relations.

42. Section 211 (1)—There is no reason why sections 19 and 20 of the Limitation Act should be made inapplicable to Estates Land Act. The section as it stands prevents all enforcement on the part of the landholders in the collection of dues when a ryot becomes liable to it.

43. Section 212 (1) (4).—Under this clause if a ryot enters the land after being ejected therefrom under section 162, he is made conclusively liable for each entry. In cases where ryots are dispossessed of their holdings under section 126 (a), and where they to sell himself of the provisions made in section 162. In order to prevent ryots dispossessed in a civil court under section 163, provision is made in this clause to make each entry criminal so that the ryots may not unnecessarily worry landholders.

K. D. V. KRISHNA RAU.

W. FRANCIS,

As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

BILL No. 5 OF 1914.

A Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Madras Estates Land (Amendment) Act, 1914; and

it shall come into force with effect from the

2. In section 103, sub-section (1), in the proviso thereunder and in section 108 omit the word "or" after the word "en-
hancement" and after the word "reduc-
tion" insert the words "or commutation".

3. In part A of the schedule to the Act serial No. 4 in column 6 omit (a) and (b) and insert the words "The District Court".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Section 103 of the Madras Estates Land Act permits any number of ryots in the same village and holding land under the same landlord to join in instituting a suit for reduction of rent. The landlord may also institute a suit for enhancement against any number of his ryots. It is proposed to give the same facility for instituting suits for commutation of rent under section 40 of the Act.

Under section 40 relating to commutation of rent and rate of commutation, the schedule provides appeals to two authorities. In the light of the decision of the Board of Revenue in S.A. 29 to 63 of 1910 (reported at page 9 of the Decisions of the Board of Revenue by M. S. K. Tivakshyar) and having regard to the convenience and saving of consequential expense to the parties, it is necessary that the appeal against the whole judgment should lie to the same appellate authority.

V. K. RAMANUJACHARI.

W. FRANCIS,

Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Bill No. 6 of 1914.

A Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the "Madras Estates Land (Amendment) Act, 1914" and it shall come into force on

2. *Add to section 3, as sub-section (1) (a)—*

"Court—means the civil court exercising original jurisdiction in the area in which the estate is situated and acting as a summary court under this Act."

3. (a) In the following sections of the Estates Land Act, omit the word "Collector" and substitute the word "court".

Explanation to section 6, sub-section (2), and sections 23, 56, 57, 71 (3), 83, section 105, sub-section (1), second word "Collector", section 96, section 102, paragraph 1, second word "Collector", section 112, paragraph 1, second word "Collector", section 114, first word "Collector", sections 123, 127, clause (e), 144, 149, sub-section (2), 151 (1), 153 and section 160, second word "Collector."

(b) In section 53 (2) and section 104 (2) add after the word "Collector" the words "or the court."

(c) In section 59, instead of "the Collector or sale officer and the Collector" substitute "the court and the court."

4. In section 57, add at the end "Where there is a dispute as to the heirship between two or more rival claimants, the court or revenue officer before whom the proceeding is pending shall decide the same for the purposes of the suit and this shall be final subject to the decision of a civil court on the original side."

5. In section 75, at the end add the following "and shall be valued at the highest prevailing market price between the date of the removal of the crop and the date of order for payment of rent under section 76."

6. In section 104 (2) after the word "groundless" substitute the words "the Collector shall immediately pass an order directing the restoration of the property."

7. In section 112, add at the end "He shall cause copy of the notice to be given to every encumbrancer of the holding who might have previously applied for such notice."

8. In section 124, sub-section (2), after the words "under section 131" add "or otherwise."

9. Chapter VIII.—Change the heading into "Illegal Easements" instead of "Illegal Cesses."

10. In section 151, sub-section (1), after the words "from his holding" and before the word "only" add "or any part thereof."

11. In section 162, omit the second paragraph in clause (a) relating to section 25, Civil Procedure Code.

12. In section 169 (1), begin with "A court" and continue,

13. In the heading of schedule, Part A, add "or a court"

14. Add as Part C of the schedule the following:—

Applicable Orders.

| Number. | Description of order. | Enactment. | The word used in the Bill. |
|---------|---|------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Order returning a plot | ..... | District Court. |
| 2 | Order granting application for restoration of suit | ..... | Do. |
| 3 | Order requiring application to set aside or partly dismiss or set aside or set aside or set aside | ..... | Do. |
| 4 | Order setting to suit with sale of holding | ..... | Do. |
| 5 | Order under sections 133, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416 and 417 | ..... | Do. |

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Clauses 2 and 3 of my Bill are intended to invest magistrates' courts with jurisdiction to try certain suits under the Exchequer Land Act on the summary side. I propose that jurisdiction should be transferred to magistrates' courts only so far as is necessary to get questions of rights disposed of in intricate questions of law and fact arising in the trial of such suits. The summary officer is a summary officer and has object to pick up knowledge of civil law more and a transfer of jurisdiction will not only secure speedy and correct disposal of such suits, but also lot of saving to the parties of money and trouble and stress. Questions to be decided by summary officers and district officers have been retained as before to be disposed of by the summary officer. The average tendency of most summary suits in magistrates' courts may be fixed at three months.

Clauses 4 to 12 relate to specific changes which I think ought to be adopted to make the Act precise and self-contained.

Clause 4 is intended to enable the court to dispose of the question of holding summarily pending final decision by original civil courts.

By clause 5, it is sought to avoid the complaint of the landholders that under the provisions of section 75, the crop is not detained from carrying away the crops as he is bound to profit by so doing. If the highest market rate could be fixed it will cause hardship to neither party.

Clause 6 relates giving an immediate remedy where distrainers are excessive. The present section is considered as constituting a separate application and there is consequent annoyance to the crops.

By clause 7, it is intended to give an opportunity to encumbrancers to pay up the rent if they are vigilant enough. This seems to be adapted even in sales under the *Revenue Recovery Act*.

By clause 8, it is intended to make the section clear so that applications to set aside sales under section 111, viz., of the old Civil Procedure Code made applicable to revenue sales by section 115 of the Act, may also be considered.

Clause 9 is intended to avoid the confusion caused by the word "sums" in the heading of the Bill. Illegal levy of rent is sought not to be within the scope of the sections.

By clause 10, it is intended to give discretionary power to the court to decide from what part of a holding a rent may be apportioned when he only occupies a proportionately small part of his holding.

Clause 11 is put in to enable suits being transferred where a judge is interested or partial. An absence of this provision sometimes causes great difficulty.

Clause 12 is only consequential.

Clause 13 is consequential.

By clause 14 it is proposed to add another Part, Part C, to the schedule to provide for appealable orders under certain sections of the Civil Procedure Code which have been made applicable to proceedings under the Exchequer Land Act. The absence of appeals often causes great loss to parties. The decisions under the Act, we know, are binding as *res judicata* in subsequent proceedings and therefore this schedule is also necessary.

K. RAMA AYYANGAR.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Rule No. 7 of 1914.

A Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Madras Estates Land (Amendment) Act, 1914; and it shall come into force with effect from the

2. Section 1.—Delete the word "and," occurring before the words "the portion of the Nilgiri District," and at the end of the section add:—

"and the scheduled districts in the Coorg, Vizagapatnam and Godavari districts."

3. Section 3 (1).—Add the following at the end of the first paragraph:—

"and include trees held on a patta independently of the land."

4. Section 3 (4).—Add at the end of the sub-section after the word "landholder," the following:—

"or any customary rights which the landholder may have in regard to water-courses in his estate and which may prejudicially affect his private or other land or land in the enjoyment of other ryots."

Section 3 (11).—Insert "(a)" between the word "includes" and "whenever," and add the following words at the end of the first paragraph:—

"and (i) whenever is payable on account of the use and enjoyment of trees held independently of land."

Section 3 (11) (b).—Omit the word "and" between "foss" and "fishery" and add after "rents" the following:—

"and forest dues; and"

After (b), add the following:—

"(c) charges for water taken for raising crops on dry and inert lands."

Section 3 (11).—Add at the end of the sub-section the following sub-clause:—

"(d) Any local tax, cess or fee and also quit-rent, jodi, kalshedi, peragga and the like payable by an inaradar or

"other intermediate landholder as such to the landholder."

5. Section 4.—Add after the word "Act" the following words:—

"And notwithstanding any custom or usage to the contrary."

6. Section 6 (2).—Explanation.—For "two years" substitute "four years."

Section 4.—Insert the following before the Explanation in section 6 as sub-section (7):—

"Section 6 (7).—Admission to the occupation of land of the kind known as ^a ~~hacks~~ whether before or after 1st July 1908 shall not confer on the person admitted a permanent right of occupancy until he has held the land in question for twelve continuous years; and until he acquires a right of occupancy in the land, he shall be liable to pay such rent for his holding as may be agreed on between him and his landholder."

Section 6 (4).—Add after the words "admission to" the following words:—

"land in tapes and gardens or"

7. Section 8 (4).—After the words "from the passing of this Act" add the following words:—

"or from the date of such transfer as aforesaid whichever is longer."

8. Section 12.—Add the following proviso to section 12:—

"Provided that trees held on patta independently of land shall not be cut down without the written permission of the landholder."

9. Section 20.—In the explanation to this section delete the words "in the opinion of the Collector."

10. Section 21.—After the words "section 20," add the following:—

"and tank-beds."

11. Section 21.—Omit this section.

12. Section 23.—Paragraph 1.—Add the following at the commencement of this paragraph:—

"Subject to the terms of any contract in writing between the landholder and the ryot."

In the second paragraph of this section, add after the words, "so admitted shall," the following words:—

"except when there is a contract to the contrary."

13. Section 25.—Omit this section.

14. Section 40 (2).—Omit the words "and the time from which the commutation is to take effect" and add the following:—

"The commutation shall take effect from the revenue year next after the date of the final decision."

Add the following proviso at the end of the section:—

"Provided.—Nothing in this section shall apply to fixed rent paid in kind and to rent paid in kind to demutahdars, estatees and the like."

15. Section 43.—For the words "by any person authorised by him in this behalf" substitute "by any person duly empowered by him in his behalf".

Section 43.—Delete the following words after "estate":—

"for the purposes of the last preceding section" and substitute in their place the following words:—

"for the purposes of exercising and safeguarding his rights under this Act."

16. Section 52.—Add at the end of section 52 (1) the following:—

"Explanation.—For the purposes of this section no such thing as an exchange of patta and mutakha shall be necessary as between landlord and landholder."

17. Section 61.—For "one-half" substitute "three-quarter."

18. Section 62 (1). Add at the end of the following:—

"or other person empowered, to collect on his behalf."

19. Section 73 (2) and (3).—For sub-sections (2) and (3) substitute the following:—

"(2) Where rent is taken by division, the ryot shall be entitled to the exclusive possession of the whole until it is divided, but shall not be entitled to remove any portion of the produce from the time the crop is cut until the produce is divided at such a time or in such a manner as to prevent the due division thereof at the proper time."

"(3) Before commencing to cut or gather the crop the ryot shall give intimation in writing to the landholder or his authorised agent of his readiness to cut or gather. If the landholder or his authorised agent does not appoint a convenient time for the cutting or gathering of the crop within a week after the receipt of such intimation, the ryot

"shall be entitled to cut or gather the produce in due season of husbandry without any interference on the part of the landholder."

20. Section 77 (i).—After the word "arrear" add the words "with interest or the unrecovered out of a distraint or sale of a holding."

Section 77 (ii).—After the word "months," add the following words:—

"with interest or the unrecovered costs of a previous distraint."

Section 77 (ii).—For "defaulting ryot" substitute "defaulter."

21. Section 78.—At the end of this section add the following paragraph:—

"Provided that the landholder may, if he so desires, send the demand and account to the Collector for service on the defaulter and the Collector shall thereon have the defaulter's property distrained, at the expense of the landholder, in accordance with the provisions of section 79 of this Act."

Section 78 (2).—Add at the end of this sub-section the following:—

"and (6) the costs of serving it."

22. Section 106 (3).—Add at the end of this sub-section the following:—

"together with costs and interest up to the date of payment."

23. Section 112.—In the last sentence of the first paragraph of this section, insert the words "in time to reach his headquarters office" between the words "Collector" and "within one year."

24. Section 114.—Between the words "sent has been" and "decided" add "wholly or in part."

25. Section 115 (1).—For the word "posting" substitute "receipt," and insert the words "by the Collector."

Section 115 (2).—Between "been" and "disposed of" insert "wholly or in part," and for the word "disposal," substitute "final decision."

26. Section 117 (2) (3).—For the word "together," substitute the following:—

"or if a suit has been filed under section 113 and decided, the amount found due, together in each case."

27. Section 127.—Insert the following as sub-section (1) of this section:—

"From the proceeds of every sale of holding under this Act, the sale officer shall make a deduction at a rate not exceeding half an anna in the rupee on